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THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
The Hardware Trades' Gazette.

Vol. XV., No. 197. JANUARY 1st, 1887. Price 4d.

DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co.,
GILFORD, IRELAND.



LONDON—40, NOBLE STREET.
NORTHAMPTON—30, MILITARY ROAD.

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Highest Medals were awarded Dunbar & Co.'s Threads wherever exhibited, for Hand or Machine Sewing of all descriptions, suitable for all purposes, Shoes, Sole Sewing, Tailors, &c.

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Afford a greater margin of profit to dealers that can be obtained from any other Machine in the Market.

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FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

LIBRARY, JAN 28 1887, U.S. PATENT OFFICE

57 238

TO INVENTORS.

General Patent Office. Established 1830.

G. F. REDFERN.

LONDON: 4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,

ALSO AT

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PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s. To complete the Patent for 4 years £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £7; Belgian Patent, £3; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.

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THE "THREE SHELLS" BRAND.

Is Strong, even, elastic, and free from knots.

DEWHURST'S COTTONS

ARE THE BEST

FOR HAND OR MACHINE USE.

These Cottons have been awarded PRIZE MEDALS for GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY where ever exhibited.

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Gold Medal, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.
Gold Medal, Antwerp Exhibition, 1885.

JOHN DEWHURST & SONS, Belle-Vue Mills, Skipton.

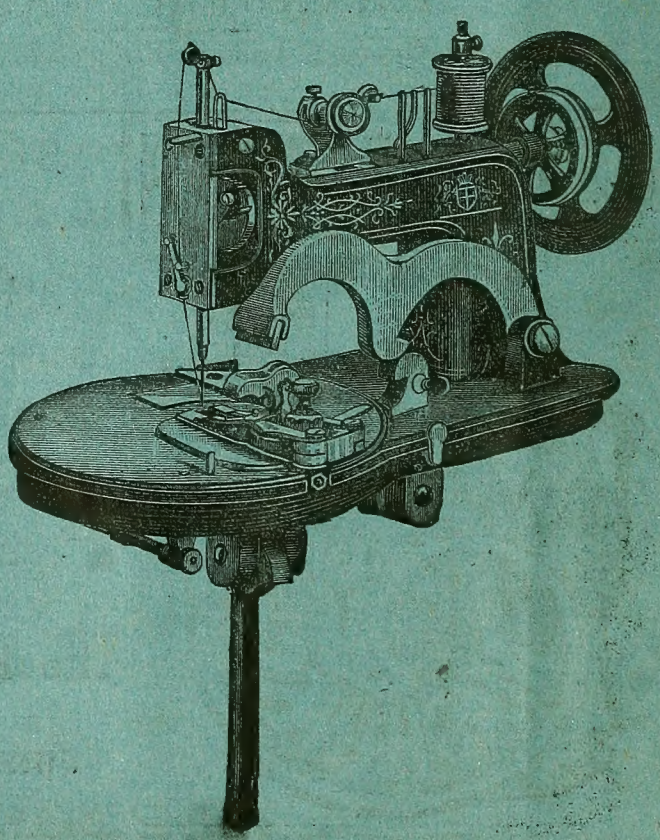
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THE

AUTOMATIC BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,

Every detail of which is Automatic, and adapted to every description of Cloth, Dress Material, or Leather.



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Special Terms to the Trade and Shippers.



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Judgments obtained by HERMANN LOOG against the SINGER COMPANY by the Court of Appeal and House of Lords, on application.

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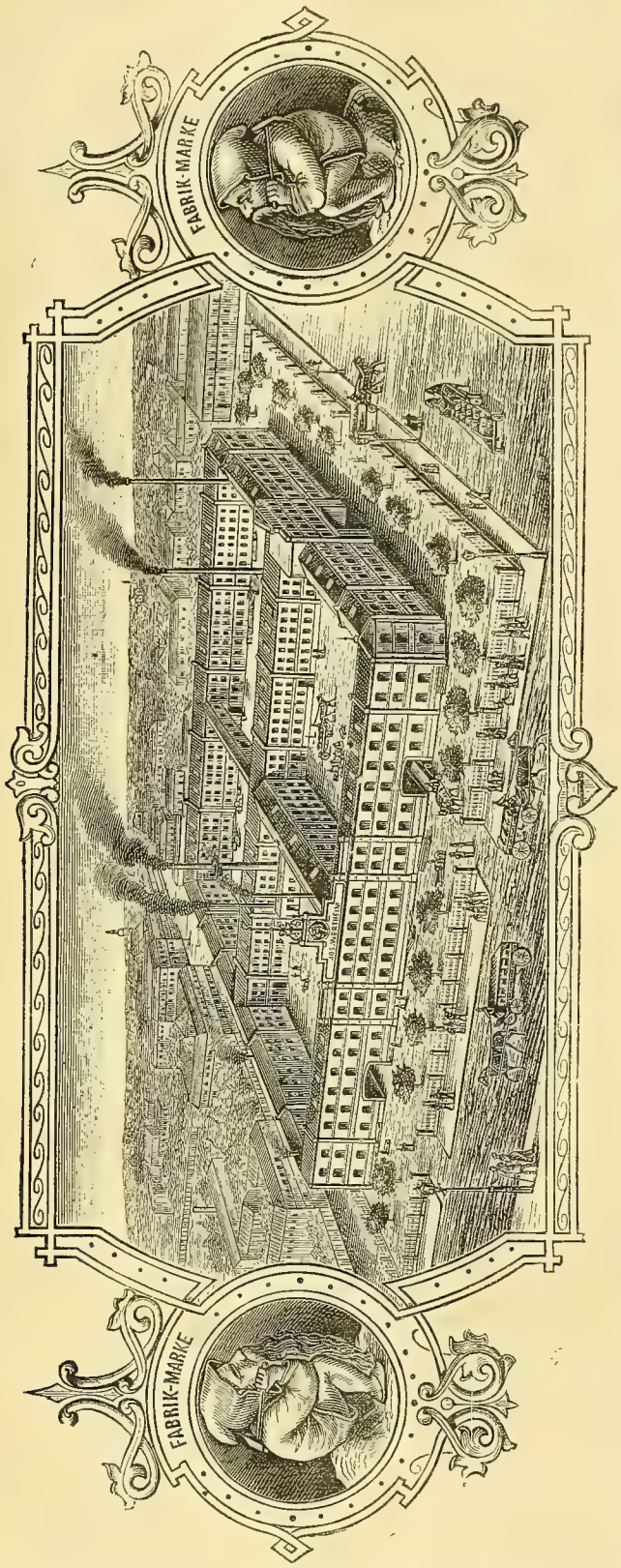
Chief Offices:

126, 127, and 128, LONDON WALL, LONDON,

AND

14, GORDON ST., GLASGOW.

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Deutsche Nähmaschinen-Fabrik

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1,750,000 MACHINES SOLD.

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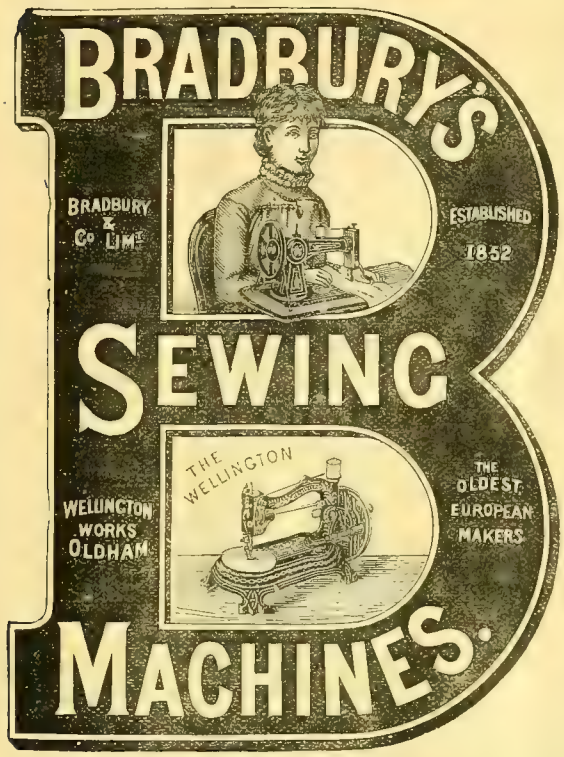
C. LOHMANN.

OFFICES: 43, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

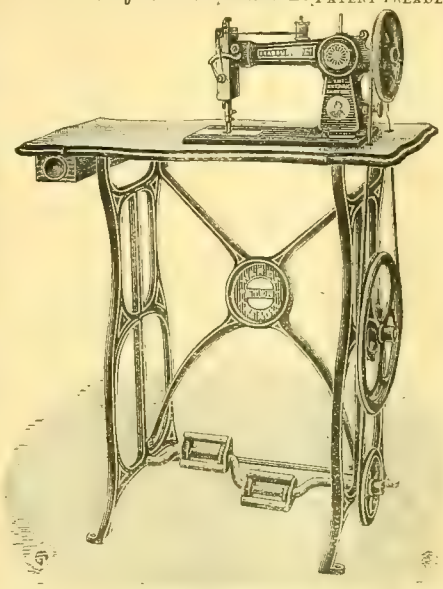
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(Telegraphic Address:—"LOHMANNUS," LONDON.)

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GOLD MEDAL, Manchester, 1875.
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Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

Invite attention of the trade to their new

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

The "Lion."

(PATENTED).

It is carefully and accurately fitted and finished.

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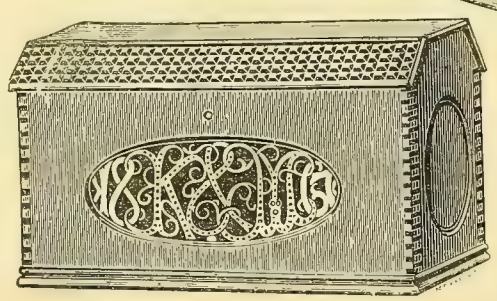
It is therefore

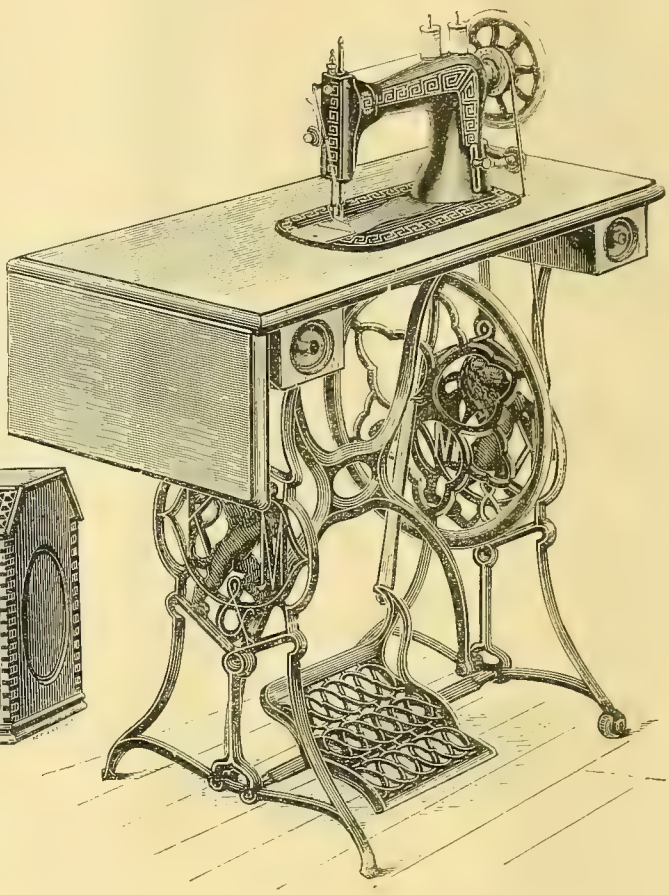
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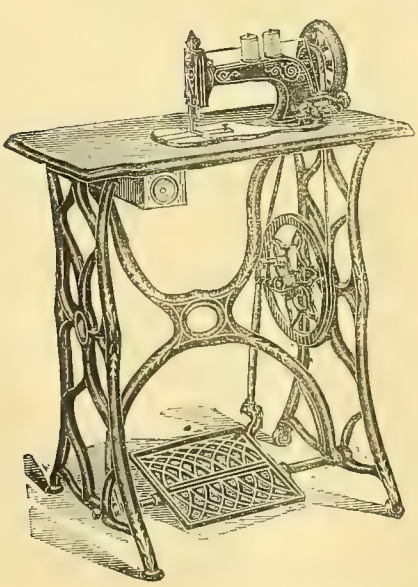
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Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine,

FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

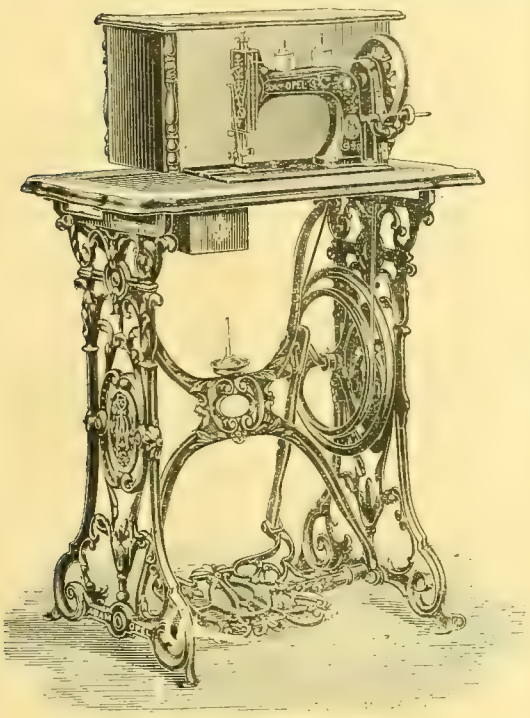
These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.

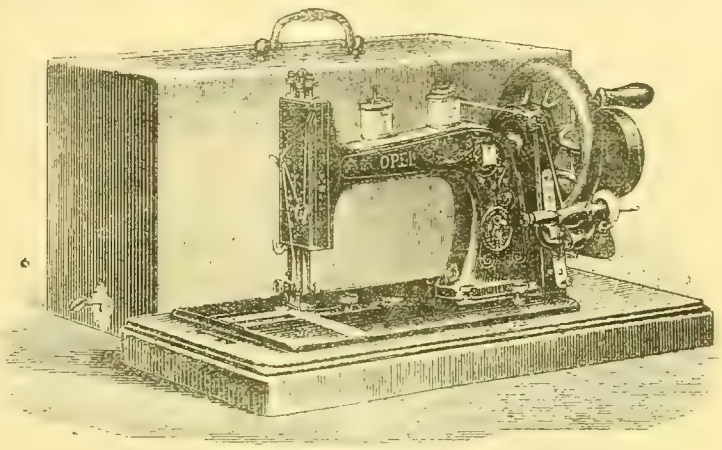
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Every description of highly-improved Treadle, Hand, and Medium Machines on the Singer Principle, both low and high arm. Can be fitted with the new tasteful Renaissance Stand, also with the highly-finished black lacquered table and cover, pearl inlaid and gold ornamented, specially imported from Japan.

Elastic Machines, with improved Tension and Shuttle, unsurpassed for their durability and accuracy.

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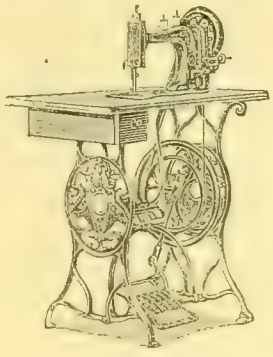
"ORIGINAL PRINCESS,"

With or without New Japanned

Iron Cover;

IMPROVED FAMILY,

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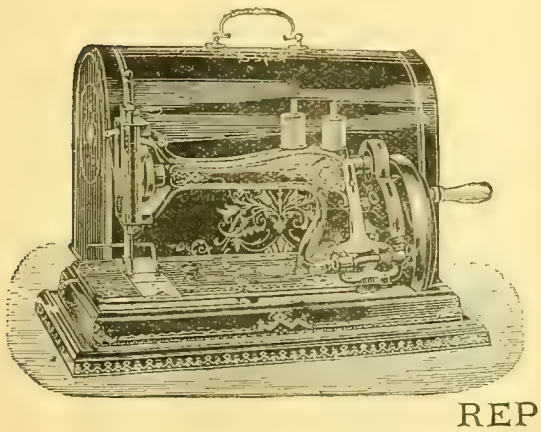
THE NEW HIGH-ARM

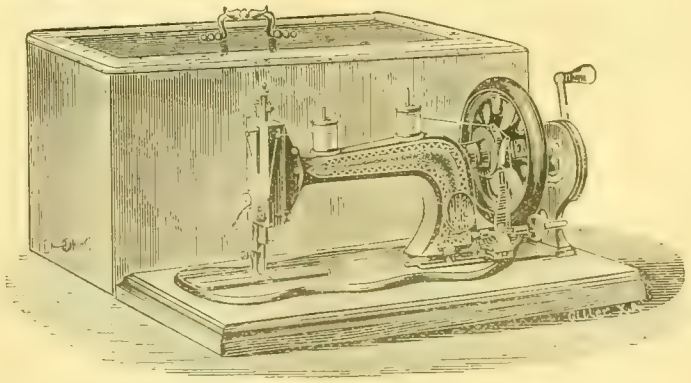
NATALIS D (*Without Gears*).

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FAMILY A (*Four Styles*).

And other TREADLE MACHINES.





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TELEGRAMS—"RETSET," LONDON.

Sole WHOLESALE AGENT for the Celebrated

GRITZNER
Sewing Machines

THE NEW HIGH-ARM

Gritzner Machines

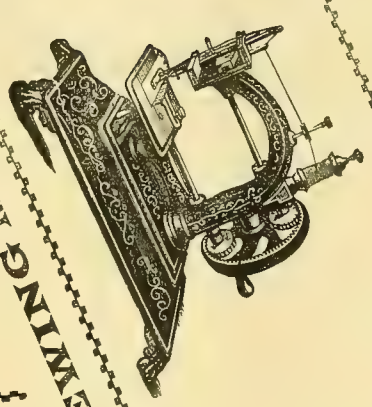
Are replete with all the Latest Improvements.

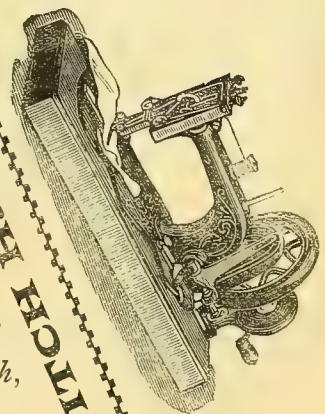
Silver Medal awarded International Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

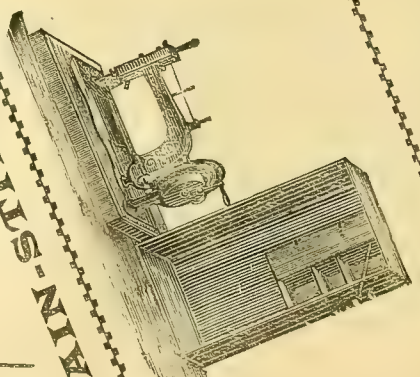
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THE LATEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST.

CHAIN-STITCH & LOCK-STITCH Hand or Treadle SEWING MACHINES.







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AGENT FOR

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NEW PATENT

ACME DOOR CHECK AND SPRING.

Importer and Exporter of British, Colonial, and Continental Goods.

Superior Lubricating Oils for SEWING MACHINES, BICYCLES & TRICYCLES

Fully Illustrated WHOLESALE & RETAIL LISTS may be had GRATIS.

The TORQUAY TERRA-COTTA WARE

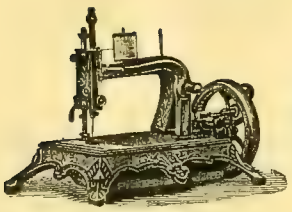
A new and attractive line for Sewing Machine Agents.

SAMPLES AT ABOVE ADDRESS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Family and Trade

Sewing Machines,

VIZ.,



THE IMPROVED SINGER AND GROVER AND BAKER SYSTEMS,

AS WELL AS

JUNKER & RUH'S NEW PATENT TWO-REELED SEWING MACHINE.

In these machines the ordinary reel of Sewing Cotton is used for the understitch as well as the upper, thus avoiding the trouble of winding bobbins or spools, and a great economy of time is the result.

Throughout the civilized world our Machines have been in the front rank and have been sold exclusively by the best and most successful dealers.

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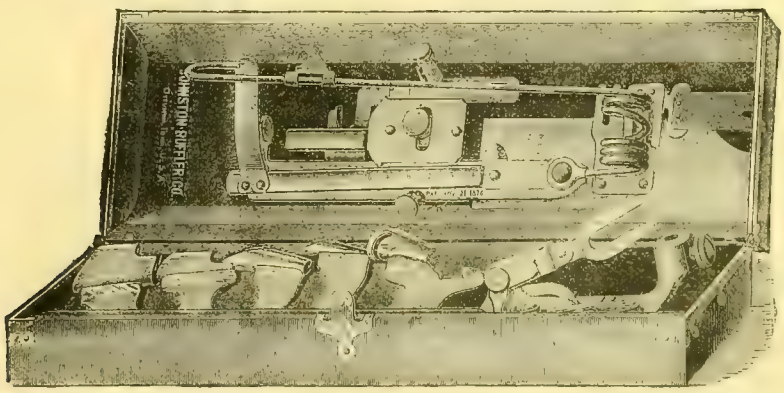
AD. RIES & CO.,

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Write for Illustrated Price List.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,

OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

THE NEW PHŒNIX

IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON

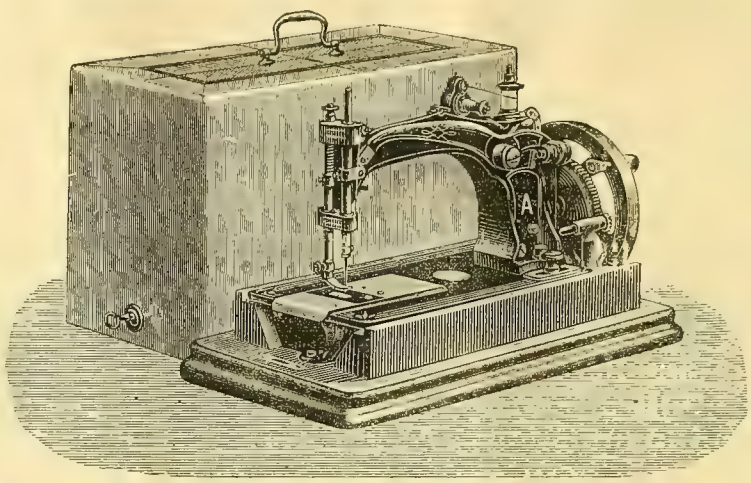
SEWING MACHINES

ARE PERFECTION.

Letter A

FAMILY MACHINE.

* HAND *
OR
* TREADLE. *



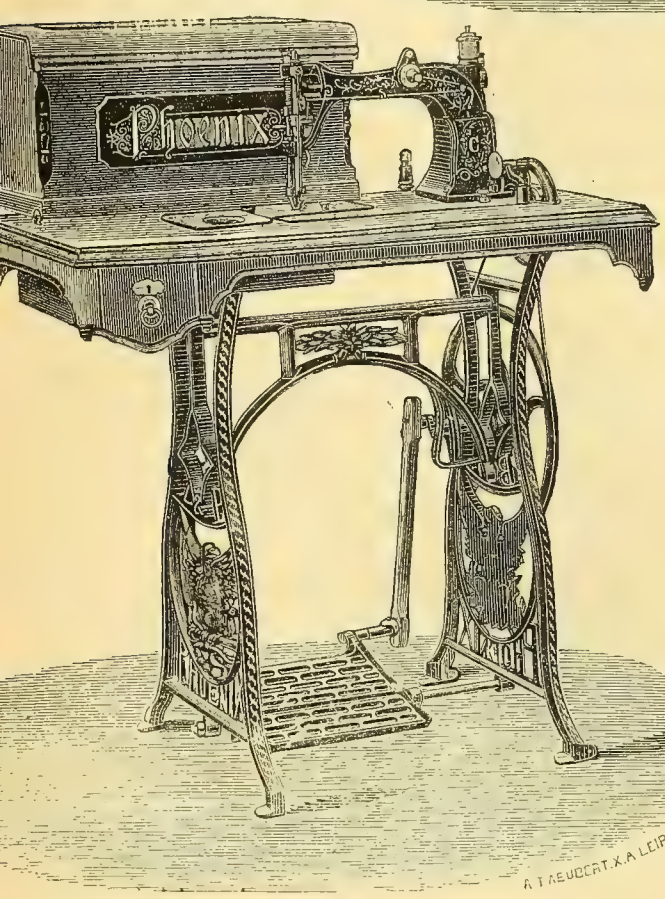
Letter C

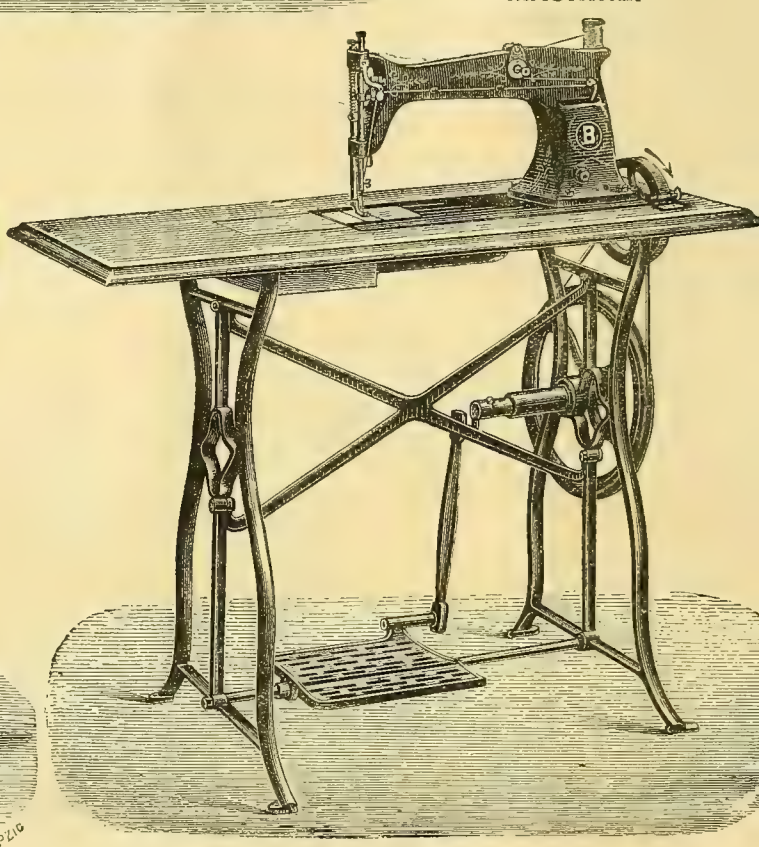
New Medium HIGH ARM,

AND

Letter B

MANUFACTURING MACHINE.





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* SEND * FOR * PROSPECTUS * AND * QUOTATIONS *

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HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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Export
to all parts of
the World.

YEARLY
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80,000
MACHINES.

Manufactory
of
BICYCLES
and
TRICYCLES.

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to all parts of
the World.

1,000
WORKMEN.

THE NEW HIGH-ARM **NAUMANN** MACHINES for Families and Manufacturers are replete with all the Latest Improvements.

A PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE APPARATUS, ADAPTED ON APPLICATION, MAKES THE "NAUMANN" REALLY THE UNRIVALLED UNIVERSAL MACHINE.

NEW! **Darning & Embroidery Apparatus** **NEW!**
fitted with the High-Arm Family Machine.

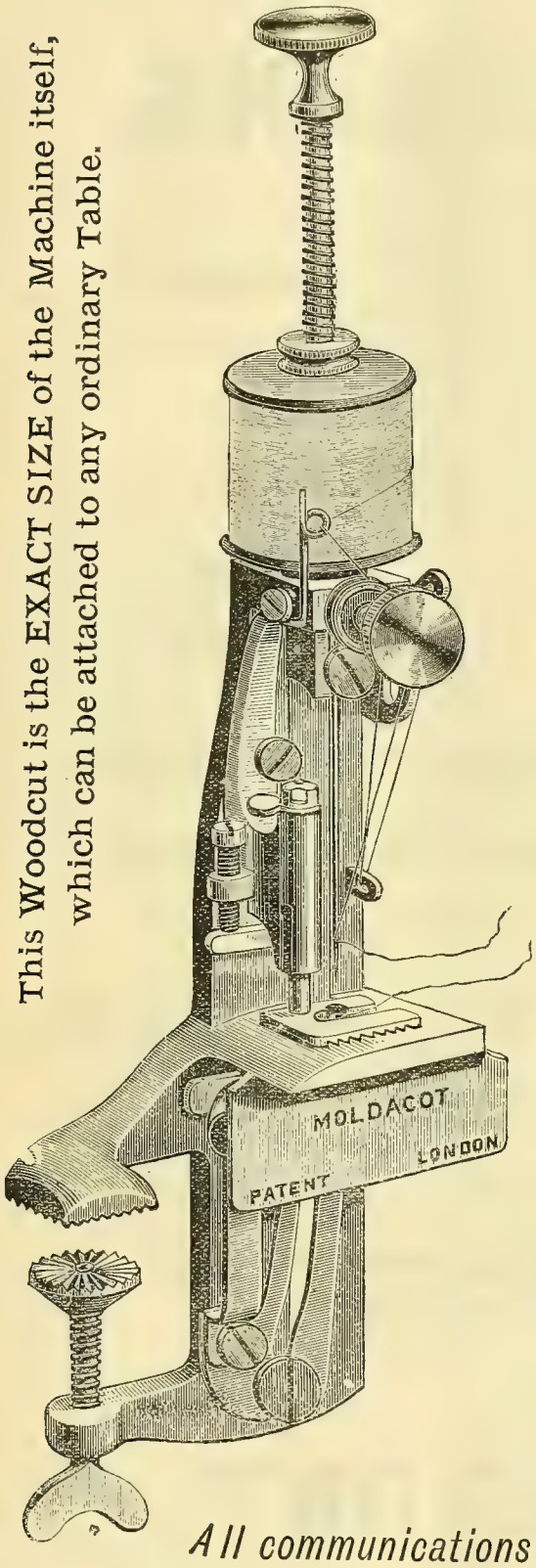
DRESDEN, SAXONY.

THE MOLDACOT

POCKET LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE CENTORY.

This Woodcut is the EXACT SIZE of the Machine itself, which can be attached to any ordinary Table.



A PERFECT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR

10/6

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

The advantages of this unique and remarkable invention may be briefly summarised as follows :—

1. **PRICE.**—*The retail selling price being only* 10*s.* 6*d.*, *the Machine is within reach of the million. While conferring a great boon upon the poorer classes, it is, on account of its elegant appearance, utility and portability, indispensable in every household.*
2. **SIZE.**—*The Machine in its entirety and ready for immediate use is so small that it is packed in a box* 8 *inches long,* 2 *inches wide, and* 1 *inch deep.*
3. **WEIGHT.**—*The Machine weighs under* 1 *lb.*
4. **EFFICIENCY.**—*The "Moldacot" is a perfect Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, and will take any kind of materials from the finest linen to the stoutest cloth.*
5. **SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY.**—*The Machine has no wheels, and its general construction is so simple that it cannot possibly get out of order.* **A CHILD CAN LEARN ITS USE IN A FEW MINUTES.** *It is as strong and durable as any machine of the most expensive character.*

Price 10/6 ! ! !

Sole Patentees, Proprietors and Manufacturers,

THE

Moldacot Pocket Sewing Machine Company,

LIMITED,

Blomfield House,

LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

All communications to be addressed to W. IRVING, Secretary.

*** THE * MOLDACOT ***

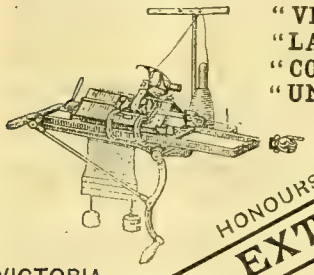
PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

W. MORLEY & GRAY, 36, GUTTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.,

ARE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE.

The New PATENT KNITTING MACHINE DEPOT.

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EXPERIENCED CANVASSER is open for an ENGAGEMENT as COLLECTOR or MANAGER in the Sewing Machine Trade.—Address for further information to James Urquhart, c/o. Mr. S. Keld, Sewing Machine Agent, 22, Tulketh Street, Southport, Lancashire.

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The Journal of Domestic Appliances

JANUARY 1st, 1887.

Legal Opinion on the Hire System.

WE have received so many letters from dealers in domestic appliances as to the legality of the hire-purchase system that we thought it well to take counsel's opinion on the subject. We submitted several important points to Mr. J. P. Grain, who has had a deal to do with actions arising out of the hire system, and we follow on with his opinion :—

I am of opinion that sewing machines lent under an agreement similar to the one placed before me,* (which is as follows :—

Memorandum of Agreement *made the day of* 188 *Between of hereinafter called the Owner of the one part and of hereinafter called the Hirer of the other part.*

Witnesseth *that the Owner agrees to Let and the Hirer agrees to Hire the No. belonging to the Owner upon the terms and conditions following :—*

1. *The Hirer shall pay to the Owner the rent of for the hire of the said commencing with the day of next.*

2. *In case the said rent shall be in arrear for more than seven days, or in case the Hirer commits any breach of this Agreement, the Owner shall thereupon be entitled to take and resume possession of the said and for that purpose liberty is hereby given to the Owner to enter upon the premises of the Hirer to search for and retake the said*

3. *The Hirer will keep the said in good order and repair, damage by fire included, but fair wear and tear excepted.*

4. *The Hirer shall notify to the Owner all changes of address within seven days.*

5. *The Hirer may terminate the hiring by delivering up to the Owner the said in good order and condition, and thereupon this Agreement shall be void, subject nevertheless to the rights of the Owner in respect of rent accrued previously to the delivering up of the said*

6. *Upon payment of rent as aforesaid amounting to £ the said shall become the absolute property of the Hirer freed from the payment of all further rent.*)

cannot be taken in execution upon a judgment debt. The custom of hiring furniture, sewing machines, &c., on hire is now well established, and the whole question has been thoroughly discussed in several cases in the Court of Chancery and in the Court of Appeal.

One of the principal cases upon the subject is that of Crawcour *v.* Salter, reported in Law Reports, Chancery Division, Vol. 18, heard in the first instance before the late Vice-Chancellor Malins. His decision was appealed against. The appeal was heard before the late Lord Justice James and Lord Justice Baggalay. It was there held, "that, although the furniture lent on hire had been partially paid for, nevertheless, the whole of it remained the property of the person letting the furniture on hire until all the instalments had been paid." That being so, it is clear that the furniture could not be taken in execution upon a judgment debt against the person hiring the furniture.

2. I am of opinion that sewing machines let under the agreement can be distrained upon for rent, rates, and taxes.

3. Under Clause 3 in the Memorandum of Agreement the hirer is clearly liable to keep the machine in good order and repair, *reasonable wear and tear excepted.* If it is destroyed by fire he is responsible for the value of the machine. If he wilfully damages the machine he is, of course, also responsible, and if it be damaged by another person he may also be liable. Of course, as regards the last head of liability, that will be a question of fact as to whether it was a pure accident which could not have been avoided by the hirer, however careful he might have been. I am inclined to think that, if *damaged* wilfully by another person, but without the *hirer's* knowledge, he would still be liable.

4. No person is entitled to take *forcible* possession of any property, or to forcibly enter premises for the purpose of seizing his property therein, or to commit any breach of the peace for the purpose of seizing his property. Of course, the person letting on hire the machine may repossess himself of what the law holds to be his property, although the smallest possible amount of instalment remains due. Clause 2 of the Memorandum of Agreement simply means this, "that, inasmuch as articles of this description lent under such an agreement are liable to be seized for rent, the owners of the articles should be entitled to inquire from the hirer whether any rent is due, which would entitle the landlord to destrain, and, if he finds that such is the case, the owner shall thereupon be entitled to take and resume possession of the property according to law, but not forcibly, and that the hirer of the articles agrees with the hiror that he will allow the latter to enter upon the premises of the former to search for and re-take the articles." Without such a clause in the agreement, a

* This form of agreement is the property of the publishers of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, and is sold at 6d. per dozen.

person entering upon another's premises without leave, and taking away the property, would be committing a trespass.

J. P. GRAIN.

4, Temple Gardens,
5th January, 1887.

TO OUR READERS.

This being our New Year's issue, we beg sincerely to thank those readers who have kindly supplied us with information during the past twelve months. We wish also to enlist additional assistance. It is obviously impossible for us to conduct a "newsy" paper, without the co-operation of subscribers in all parts of the country. Many readers may not recognise this fact, but we wish to impress it on their minds.

If every reader of this Journal would send up to us a cutting of anything appearing in his local paper of interest to the trades we represent, and would also send a note of any event passing of trade interest, he would deeply oblige the Editor, and would contribute in no small degree to making the "Sewing Machine Gazette" a highly interesting publication.

Let no reader hesitate to comply with this request, owing to his presumed inability to write for the Press, or because he may think that some other person in his district will do the needful.

We earnestly request every reader to send us items of trade news.

The "Sewing Machine Gazette" this month is issued much later than usual, owing to our desire to obtain reliable reports of last year's trade. In future it will be published on the 1st of the month.

"Time" in Sewing Machines.

In Two Parts.—Part I.

By a Singer Machinist.

PROBABLY nothing is so generally important in a sewing machine of any class as the correlation of the periodic movements. This is widely known as the "*time*." When a machine misses stitches, breaks the threads, puckers the work, and generally acts in a faulty manner, the cause is as often as not to be found in defective or miss timing. Now, every different make of machine is timed in a manner peculiar to itself. The timing of a Wheeler & Wilson domestic machine should in no case be the same as the timing of the same makers' high-speed machines for factory work. The time of a Singer's new family machine is in no case the same as that observed in a Singer's improved manufacturing machine. The time of a chain-stitch machine is generally different from that in a lock-stitch, and so on, through over-seaming machines, button-hole machines, and the host of special stitching apparatus so extensively used in the trades.

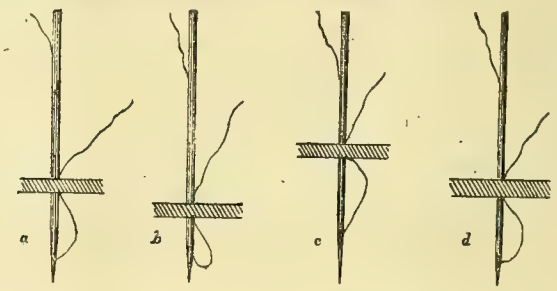
What, then, is "time"? to what parts of the machine does it refer? how is it to be applied, so as to exactly meet the exigencies of each particular case, as cited above?

Every young mechanic is more or less puzzled by timing more than by any other adjustment of the machine. A man may be a first-rate machine maker, capable of constructing every portion of the apparatus, and he may be able to nicely adjust every part to work, revolve, vibrate, and reciprocate to perfection, but he will fail lamentably in the sewing machine work if he be not well informed upon the subject of our remarks. This explains why it is that capital machinists are frequently beaten in point of actual efficiency by mere botchers who know a few particulars as to timing and its results. A striking instance of this came under our own observation a few years ago. A first-rate machinist, working for one of the best makers of fine machinery in this country, constructed for his home a perfect Wheeler & Wilson machine. It was, we repeat, perfect in construction, and in many respects superior to the ordinary Wheeler of the day, but he could not make that machine sew, and at last he was obliged to ask a machinist working for that company to time it for him. There never was a better machine.

What, then, is timing? It relates to the three fundamental elements of the machine, or more correctly to their motions. These are the needle, the shuttle (or hook), the feeder, and in many machines the take-up lever also. It refers not to things but to effects, not to a needle or shuttle or feeder, but to the *movements* of these. We are quite aware that there are those who will say, "Oh, timing is nothing, it is only setting the shuttle right to catch the loop." Is this so, and if so, how much does it imply, when we speak of different makes of machines? It certainly implies a great deal, and has been the subject of endless experimenting on the part of our best machine manufacturers.

When an eye-pointed and threaded needle is plunged a certain distance into a piece of cloth the thread is found to lie quite flat upon both sides of that portion which it has passed through. It lies secure from chafing or friction in the long groove, and is exposed to the friction of the fabric upon the opposite side.

If the needle be now withdrawn a short distance from the position in the cloth two effects are to be observed. The thread still lies flat in the long groove, but upon the opposite side it has formed itself, owing to a superfluity of length, into a bight, or half loop, extending outwards from the eye in a curved line, and again touching the needle, where it enters the cloth (engraving *a*).



Now the shape, size, and position of this bight or loop depends upon three things:—First, the distance the needle has been plunged through the cloth; second, the distance the needle has been withdrawn; third, the swiftness of the motion and the tension of the threads before the withdrawal. Each of these controls the shape and position of the loop in a great degree. The slow withdrawal of the needle will gradually develop every form the loop can assume for the particular depth to which it has been plunged in the cloth. There is first to be observed a bight, starting a little below the cloth, and narrowing down to the eye. As the withdrawal proceeds the widest part of the bight falls nearer and nearer to the eye until, finally, the true bight shape is lost, and the widest part of the loop falls below the eye (*b* in the cut). These results are always to be slightly varied by the relative widths of eye and thread, and by tension. For a given length the rise of the loop is found to vary almost in proportion to the speed of withdrawal. That is, the withdrawal of one-eighth of an inch will produce a loop of wide or narrow bight as the speed is fast or slow, and the widest part will fall lower and lower as the speed of withdrawal is increased (*c* and *d* in the cut). The distance the eye reaches from the cloth has a great influence upon the shape of the bight, and upon its width, for a given rise; and speed and tension play a not less important part.

The *centre* of the bight, or its very widest portion, is the point of interest to the machinist. If he can determine where this falls he knows a great deal. He must be aware of this, otherwise he can never so adjust his machine as to avoid the fault of dropped stitches. Now, the centre of the bight, as already indicated, is continually varying its position as the conditions vary.

Still another factor of no small import must determine

us in the loop-forming. This refers to the distance of rise as related to the fabric being sewn, and is well worth some study. The same length of rise will not produce the same loop in cloth and in leather. When a threaded needle, as supposed, is plunged through *soft cloth* very little resistance is offered to the passage of the thread upon the short-groove side ; practically, it is not retarded, and *so stretched*. Were the needle to be driven through a quarter inch of *hard leather* considerable stretching or elasticity of the thread would be shown. Let us follow its effect. A sixteenth inch rise in soft cloth will produce a fine bight. Nearly an eighth inch will be needed in hard leather, under the same conditions, to show the same loop. Hence we know that the strained thread calls for a reaction or recoiling space of one sixteenth inch. This is a great lesson.

It is plain, from these considerations, that the timing of a needle's rise must depend upon the class of work the machine is intended for. The time that would work well upon domestic articles would make half the seam skip stitches if tried upon leather goods, and so on.

Already we have given a brief analysis of the bight. Let us suppose the bight to be at its best in our machine. This is the *time* to cause the shuttle to advance its point into it. But observe, the best or widest part of the bight must always be presented to the extreme point of the shuttle, and to ensure this much of the observation already enunciated is essential. In conclusion of this part of our subject, let it be observed that a needle possessing an eye not much larger than will freely accommodate the thread is supposed to be used, for be it assured that a long eye may call for nearly a sixteenth rise for itself prior to the commencement of any loop. Again, the fabric is always supposed to be rigid, so as not to follow or accompany the needle, but in practice this cannot always be secured, save in sewing hard goods, and must be allowed for accordingly.

Obliquity of the Bight.—Given a needle adjusted perfectly "square" in the machine, why is it that such an adjustment will generally fail to throw loops *squarely* into the shuttle-race? The great object is to obtain square looping, or loops at right angles, to the course of the shuttle's point, and it is seldom attained by square setting. It is more often secured by oblique adjustment. This is owing to the *twist of the thread*. Thread up a machine with a square set needle, and observe that it generally projects loops obliquely to the *right* of the shuttle's point ; remove the thread reel, turn it *upside down* upon the machine, so as to reverse the direction of the twist of thread, and the loops will now tend to project obliquely to the *left* of the shuttle's course. This explains why a machine that skips freely may frequently be made to work perfectly by merely turning the reel upside down. There is still much to be observed by thoughtful machinists in reference to such points, and as to the influence of guide wires and take-up levers upon the correct development of the loops.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

REPAIRING SEWING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—I should feel deeply obliged if you would give in the *Gazette* some articles on repairing sewing machines. I am a dealer in a small way, and have many machines brought to me to repair, which give me a deal of trouble. I frequently have to send the machines to the manufacturer, but should prefer to do the jobs myself. I think you might teach me much in the *Gazette*.—Yours, &c.,

S. M. DEALER.

[We intend to give during the next few months many hints to sewing machine dealers, so that they can undertake repairs. A good man can add a nice round sum to his income, if he is of a mechanical turn of mind, by doing repairs himself.—ED. *S. M. G.*]

NEW WHEELER & WILSON SPOOL.—The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. now supply for their new "D" 10 machine a wooden spool which holds 200 yards of cotton. This spool does away entirely with the necessity of winding bobbins. It is made by Messrs. Clark & Co., of the Anchor Thread Mills, Paisley. The invention is a great success, and is specially liked by the hem-stitch trade.

Fitting Sewing Machines for Steam Power.

By a Singer Machinist.

UNLESS carried out by trained engineers, the fitting down of machines to run by power of any sort is frequently very badly done. The need for some definite directions upon this subject by sewing machine mechanics is strikingly apparent, for, however clever many of these hard-working men may be in their legitimate employment of adjusting machines, they are apt to be "fogged" when called upon to fit up a large stitching-room with various makes of machines, all to run by power, possibly at varying or various speeds.

How to Lay Line Shafting.—We may first consider a case where an unbroken line of benching and machines, possibly a duplex bench, extending to a length of 50 feet, must be laid. It will be seen that this case will tax the abilities of even a good fitter of shafting, for if everything be not perfect and true, such a line will require tremendous power to move it. The bearings will become hot, and it will be impossible to keep them cool, and the various couplings and junctions will soon work themselves loose, resulting in the ultimate breakdown of the whole line, possibly at several points.

How different from this is the well-laid shaft, as straight and true as line and level can make it, that can be moved freely by the effort of one hand, and in which all the bearings keep as cool as any other piece of metal in the room.

The first thing to consider is the position required for the shafting. We may suppose that it is intended to run the length of the room, and occupy the middle space. We may further suppose that we have to deal with an ordinary wood floor, which is never too level. Let operations commence by getting the width of the room at both ends. This is easily done by means of a tape line or cord, cut the exact length, and afterwards double, to find the exact centre. Chalk marks must be made upon the flooring at those points at each end, also in the middle of the length. This will result in a line parallel to both walls—if they be parallel—but not necessarily straight. It is a good plan to fix one end of a stout cord to a spike driven in at one end, to well chalk this line and lay it from end to end, tightly stretched, in proper position ; a corresponding chalk line upon the floor can then be obtained by raising the line at several points and allowing it to rebound upon the floor. This line should be quite distinct and perfectly straight when tested by the eye. It will form a useful guide in laying the shaft, and should save much trouble.

The Shafting.—Shafting now in general use for sewing machines of the best systems measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and is usually bright turned, in lengths of 12, 14, and even 16 feet. The 12 feet lengths are very convenient, especially when they must travel considerable distances. Shafting of 1 inch and $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch are quite common, but are too slender for great lengths.

Couplings and Keys.—These are usually bright-turned flange couplings, connected by three bolts and nuts. The two parts should be a "driving fit" upon the shafting. Before proceeding to key the couplings, they must be separated, and the positions of the respective halves noted, otherwise they are apt to run untrue. In fitting up shafting the necessary tools, as vice, chisels, and files, should be arranged upon a convenient bench. The end of the piece of shaft being fixed in the vice, a sharp chisel may be used, assisted by a file, to either cut a key bed or a key flat, to accommodate half the thickness of the key. Of these two methods the key bed is undoubtedly the best, for, a good fit once secured, it is next to impossible for such a junction to work loose again. To fit the key, then, make the key bed barely deep enough, but of the correct width, to allow the key to drive in. Fit in the coupling half and try the key in its place. It should not enter. It should be sufficiently full to require a portion being removed from its thickness. This is best done by draw-filing. When the key is a tight fit it may be driven in the whole distance, provided everything is clear for it. If the key should drive easily it is too loose, and another key must be fitted.

Let us be quite clear as to the position of this key. For a plain cylindrical or box coupling, all in one piece, a

single long key is very generally used. In this case a long key bed is made in the coupling from end to end, and a similar key bed must be formed in the two lengths of shafting to be connected, as represented in Fig. 1, at *a* and *a* 1. But this plan, although both simple and effective, is not often used in sewing machine shafting, the flange coupling in two parts being in greater favour. Now, the

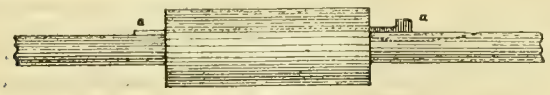


FIG. 1

plain box coupling may be keyed up with one long key, or with two keys fitted in at either end. No other way can be adopted for this kind of coupling, but two keys, unless they be headed keys, should never be used, since it is next to impossible to uncouple such a connection if required. The keys to be used for flange duplex couplings, such as we supposed to be used, will be plain keys. They must be driven in *from the end of the shaft*, not from the end of the coupling, and they should be flush with the flange face, or rather further in, to avoid contact with the other face, and the throwing of the coupling out of truth when bolted up. The key bed or key flat should always be carried a little to the right, beyond the coupling, to allow of the key being driven out again if required (Fig. 2. where *a* is correct, and *b* a faulty method of keying).

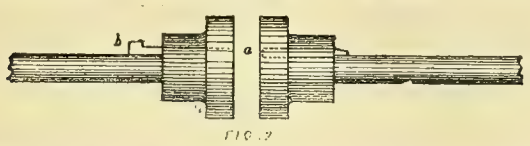


FIG. 2

When once a connection of this sort is made the truth of the flange should be tested, for, however true the arrangements may have been, there is apt to be an error in the keying up. This should, when practicable, be done by mounting the shaft in a lathe, and turning off any untruth from the flange face. But such jobs are usually done away from lathes or such tools, and the mechanic is generally obliged to adopt some more primitive method. It may be done fairly well by mounting the piece of shafting in two or three floor stands or bearings, setting some temporary centre against the shaft at the free end, and getting the shaft to revolve, preferably by a band from the main, or, lacking this, by hand.

We have devised for this purpose in country places a well-fitting cylinder, screwed to the shaft, and revolving freely, but without end play, in a kind of stand screwed to the floor. This, with two other bearings, and a crank at the far end of the shaft, constitutes a kind of rude lathe,

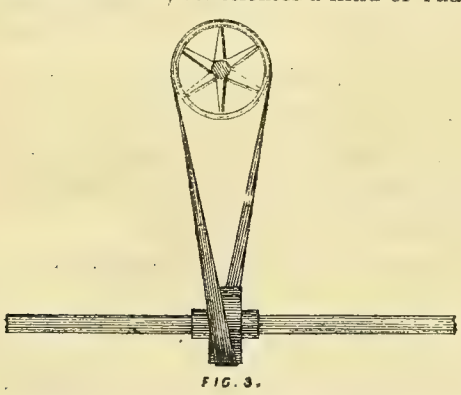


FIG. 3.

and the flanges can easily be tested and corrected with a sharp hook tool, graver, and hand rest, also screwed to the floor. Allthe lengths of shafting, after being fitted with coupling halves, are treated in this way before a single connection is made. It is as well to note that the second flange be not keyed on before all the band wheels and bearings are placed upon it in their correct positions, so as to be opposite to the machines to be driven.

But the proper distribution of the bearings calls for some special remarks. The generally-accepted rule for 1¼ in. shafting is to allow a bearing for every 6 feet, but never less than this, and more often a greater number is imperatively necessary. This arises from two things, well known to engineers. There is first the necessity for providing a bearing *near or close to every coupling*, and also two bearings, one on either side of the main driving belt. As a general rule, therefore, it will be found that 50 feet of shafting will need atleast to run in ten bearings, more commonly twelve or fourteen. Thus for 25 feet seven bearings is no uncommon number. But the distribution of the bearings must always be considered subservient to the positions of the band wheels, and all this must be schemed out. The quickest way to distribute both is to have the benches cut and pierced for bands before laying the shafting. These can then, if for a double bench, be placed alongside the shaft line in their proper position, but simply laid upon the floor—thus, at a glance, the band wheel positions can be seen, and the bearings accordingly. All this must be done before the second coupling flange is keyed upon the length of shafting. It is well known that the floor shaft stands used generally for sewing machines are simply complete cylinders, and not, like plummer or wall boxes, made in halves, so that they must, the cylinders of them (or bushes "), at least be placed upon the shaft before coupling up both ends. The band wheels generally used are either 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and are provided with set screws. They are either plain, which is the common sort, or split, the two halves presenting the advantage of being easily separated for placing upon the shaft in proper position.

To commence to actually lay the shafting a beginning should be made at the main driving end. We will consider that a belt may easily be run from the line shafting of the factory on to one shaft. At this end two belt pulleys must be provided, a fast and a loose pulley, the latter to take the belt from the shifting lever for stopping. They are usually of 10 in. diameter and 3 in. face, flat.

Two bearings are to be provided here, one at either side of the pulleys, but before they are placed a collar should be attached to the shaft outside the loose pulley to confine it against the fast pulley. In most cases two kinds of shaft floor stands are provided. Those with narrow bases are used for the ordinary work, and those with extra wide bases for the driving end of the shaft. Two of these latter therefore are to be used.

(To be continued).

Knitting Machines.

THE year 1886 has been a year of great activity and development in the hosiery trade. Manufacturers have been uniformly busy, and we understand have been unable, in some instances, to overtake the demand. The sustained appreciation in the price of woollen yarns has been, and continues, of material benefit to the trade. But, apart from this, the hosiery trade evinces a vitality and growth pointing unmistakably to further expansion and prosperity.

It is obvious that the growing popularity of machine knitted goods is due in a large measure to the great improvements in the construction of knitting machines, which have reduced the cost of production and improved the quality of the goods to a remarkable degree.

The introduction of the "Dubied" knitting machine into the British market by Mr. Stibbe, of Glasgow, has proved a decided gain to the trade. The manufacturers, Messrs. Edouard Dubied & Co., of Couvet, in Switzerland, were the pioneers of the "Lamb" knitting machine on the Continent, the firm having, in fact, bought the sole right to manufacture under his "patents" from the inventor, Mr. Lamb. It is well known amongst manufacturers that most of the now familiar improvements upon the Lamb system machines are the patented inventions of Mr. Dubied, whose firm have maintained a leading position for progressive improvements and excellent workmanship ever since their establishment in 1867.

Besides the ordinary stocking, pant and ribbing machines, the firm construct a variety of machines with special and practical adaptations to the various requires ments of manufacturers. Many of these are quite abreast of the times, and are meeting with unqualified appreciation wherever introduced. We understand that the Messrs. Edouard Dubied & Co. will shortly place on the market some further new machines of novel scope and construction, which, judging from the reputation and achievements of the firm, cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the trade.

OIL FOR SEWING MACHINES.—The best and cheapest in the market. It is as light as water, and claimed to be the most economical yet discovered. No Sewing Machine Dealer in the Kingdom should be without it. Write for price list and sample to the Sole Consignees, Ad. Ries & Co., 94, Hatton Garden, E.C. [ADVT.

Seidel & Naumann Specialities.

MESSRS. SEIDEL & NAUMANN, of Dresden, have recently introduced a capital darning and embroidery apparatus. This we hope to describe and fully illustrate in our next issue. The same firm have an excellent button-hole apparatus, which we shall also describe.

Messrs. Seidel & Naumann produce annually some 80,000 sewing machines, and employ 1,000 workmen; and they have recently gone in for the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles. Their new high-arm machines we understand, is selling well, which we are pleased to learn, as it is an excellent production, and can be safely recommended to dealers in search of good agencies.

Simmons' Perambulators.

IN reply to a request of ours in reference to the trade of last year we made to Messrs. Simmons, the well-known patentees and manufacturers of perambulators, Railway Approach, London Bridge, Mr. Thos. F. Simmons writes as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—While thanking you for your kind invitation to say something about our business, I must acknowledge that we are much in the happy position of those nations which have no history. Peace and prosperity are our portion. Steady progress has been made, and at a good meat tea, to which we had the pleasure of inviting all our *employes* just before Christmas, the utmost enthusiasm was displayed by all present in the progress of the firm. All spoke of "*our* firm" and were evidently determined to unite in a supreme effort to produce *the best article at the lowest price*. The thorough cordiality of all present, saleswomen, clerks, travellers, and workpeople of both sexes, would have made the Socialists despair.

The chief event, perhaps, in our year's history is that I have myself taken the personal and immediate superintendence of our business. This has brought about in every way the best results. The careful and thorough way in which the work has been done, the economy and systematic operation of our factory work, the prompt delivery of carriages ordered, and the regular conduct of correspondence and accounts, give me great satisfaction.

I know very well that *the best man will get to the top*. The cream is higher than the milk, the oil than the water, while the sand sinks to the bottom. The servant who makes his pound into ten pounds is made ruler over ten cities ; he who made his pound into five is invested with lordship over five cities ; and the man who did nothing but bury his pound was simply deprived of it altogether, and the cash he had allowed to lie unused was given to him who could make the best use of it. So it must always be. If *we* can be of most service to our masters the public, they will use us most frequently, and entrust to us the most arduous and the most responsible work. "Promotion by merit" and "the survival of the fittest" is the unvarying law of business success. Merit in any department of trade is threefold :—1. Integrity. 2. Capacity. 3. Energy. Success in any walk of life depends upon this tripod. Take away either of these three essentials and the business must fall to the ground. Now *confidence* is at the very foundation of trade, and to merit the confidence of our customers by the cultivation and display of the above three qualities is our constant endeavour. With those qualities in fullest exercise, there can be no doubt as to the result. Other events of the year are the introduction of the "Equipoise" bassinette already noticed in your columns and the rapid extension of our foreign trade.

Continental Jottings.

MR. THEODORE VOGEL, of Saalfield, has converted his manufactory into a joint-stock concern. —*La Machine a Coudre*.

A grand improvement has been effected on their elastic machines by the firm of Claes & Flentje ; it is, namely, a mechanism, rather simple in its construction, which enables the elastic machine to sew straight or zigzag seems. A curve attached to the axis gives a rotary motion to a disk which is placed quite close to the reel, and this disk again, by means of a strap, brings another disk into motion placed at the head of the machine.

The result is that when this mechanism is in motion, the presser-foot makes two alternate movements, one forward and the next sideways.

We have also been informed that a Bielefeld manufactory is already engaged to equally bring some novelty of the same description on to their machines.—*La Machine a Coudre*.

Mr. Greif, of Coburg, has recently issued a capitally printed design book. It consists of 182 leaves, many of them adorned with very fine chromo-lithographs.

German Singer sewing machines are being offered in Germany at £3 for cash.

The German Sewing Machine Association, called the Concordia, has, *La Machine a Coudre* informs us, sent a notice to 400 daily and weekly papers published on the continent, recommending the purchase only of German-made machines. The Concordia action is directed against the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The German dealers in sewing machines find that a very large number of sewing machines purchased on the hire-system get into the pawnbrokers' hands. At a meeting recently held in Leipsic it was stated in the minutes that the Dresden pawnbrokers have in their possession more sewing machines than the whole of the dealers in that city.

The above dealers are much enraged at Mr. Robert Kiehle, sewing machine maker at Leipsic, because he sells direct to the public.

A dealer in sewing machines in Paris, the *Advance* states, recently set up a machine in the mayor's office, in his arrondissement, and offered on Sunday afternoons gratuitous instruction in working it. Sabbatarians may be pleased to learn that the classes were very poorly attended.

Mr. C. Mansfield, of Reudnitz, Leipsic, recently turned out his 25,000th machine.

Answers to Correspondents.

P. A.—Most of the manufacturers of sewing machines supply leather straps. Should you prefer to buy elsewhere, any leather dealer would take your order.

S. OLLIVER.—The information you require shall be looked up, and we will write you direct.

SHUTTLE.—The subject you suggest is a good one, and we hope to deal with it later on. Many readers ask that more mechanical articles should be given in the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SPOOL.—We hope to give, at an early date, full instructions for setting and timing an old style Wheeler & Wilson machine.

SLOTTER.—When asked to examine a Howe machine you should first see if cam rollers are worn, then if arms are very loose. Next you should look to the driver and link, and the driver slide. Then look to the throat plate, and take up, see that the needle bar is not loose and the foot shaky. You should then look that the main shaft plays endways, and see to the time.

BEGINNER.—One of the causes of a machine dropping stitches is the needle not working close to the shuttle The shuttle should have a good point, as, if not, stitches are frequently dropped.

Mr. A. W. Finlayson on Temperance Societies.

ON Friday, 10th ult., Mr. A. W. Finlayson (of Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., linen thread manufacturers, Johnstone), opened a bazaar in aid of the Good Templars' Hall, Johnstone. Mr. Finlayson said :—The first time we read of men meeting and resolving to abstain from liquor is in 1789, when 200 farmers in the State of Connecticut resolved to gather in their crops that season without the aid of spirits. The first regularly established temperance society was founded in the State of New York in 1808 with 43 members. Similar societies were soon afterwards founded in cities throughout the States. No temperance society existed in this kingdom till August, 1829, when a society was founded in County Wexford, Ireland. Thus Ireland can claim to be the cradle of the temperance movement in this country. And the late

Father Matthew, by his brilliant orations in 1838 to 1840, succeeded in enrolling 1,800,000 abstainers in Ireland. The first society in Scotland was founded at Greenock in October, 1829, by Mr. J. Dunlop. To meet the modern demand for novelty, or to render the Temperance movement more attractive, especially to the younger members of society, I presume, the Good Templar movement was started. Good Templarism originated in New York in 1851, and was introduced into this kingdom 18 years ago. Fifteen years ago a branch of this society was started in this town, and there are now 230 members. The name Templar is derived from the religious and military order of Knights, founded early in the 12th century, to defend the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims resorting thither. After the conquest of Jerusalem by the Saracens they spread over Europe and became rich and powerful. As they increased in prosperity they gave way to luxury and arrogance, thus arousing the jealousy of monarchs, who resolved to destroy them. In England, Edward II. crushed them in 1309, and three years later they were exterminated in every country in Europe, just one year before the battle of Bannockburn. The Knights Templar differed from our present Templars in some respects, they were bound to abstain from milk and eggs on Fridays; whereas the Good Templars can partake of any quantity of these nutritious articles. (Laughter.) If a Knight Templar left his order he was severely flogged and imprisoned; whereas if a Johnstone Good Templar does anything wrong he merely gets a gentle frown from Sergeant Budge. (Loud laughter.) Although we are very far from perfection, still we can fully appreciate the great and important revolution which has silently taken place in society, by looking back on what are termed the "good old times." In 1662 the Scottish Parliament virtually annulled, in a single Act, all the proceedings of its predecessors during the preceding 28 years. Eminent historians tell us that when they passed that Act every member, except one, was drunk. Hence that Parliament is known as the "Drunken Parliament." At the beginning of this century gentlemen at dinner parties were guilty almost of a breach of etiquette unless they drunk till they dropped from their chairs to slumber peacefully under the table. (Laughter.) Many causes have conjoined in improving the tone of society; probably one of the most potent factors has been the blessing of a noble Queen—(loud applause)—whose unblemished domestic life, sterling purity of purpose, and accomplishments have permeated society. (Renewed applause.) Education and our various friendly and religious societies are also powerful engines for good. Among the latter I class our Good Templar friends. (Loud applause.) The moving spirit in this movement in Johnstone is, I understand, our worthy friend, Sergeant Budge. He is one of the hardest-working men in Johnstone; he chases the children to school during the day—(laughter)—and amuses the parents at night in the Good Templar Hall. (Renewed laughter.) I now ask the ladies to open their stalls, and the gentlemen, especially the bachelors, to open their purses. (Laughter and applause.)

Opposition to Hire Agreement.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on the 8th of December, in the lecture-hall of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, to take into consideration the advisability of petitioning Parliament to remedy the existing hire and purchase system of buying furniture and other effects. Mr. Geo. E. Rawnsley presided, and he was supported on the platform by Mr. J. M. Jowett and Mr. W. Fletcher, sec. *pro tem.* There was only a small attendance. The meeting, which assumed a somewhat informal character, was begun by Mr. Fletcher, who read a letter which he had received from Mr. H. Byron Reed, M.P. The letter stated:—"I beg to return your letter and papers, dated 15th instant, which I have read with very great attention, and which I have carefully considered. I am quite of your opinion that very considerable injustice and cruelty are often inflicted upon poor men by the stringent and unfair agreements which they are called upon to sign by some of the individuals referred to in your letter. It is a pity they are not more careful than to put their signatures to such monstrously one-sided and inequitable agreements as the one which you enclose. I fear I cannot promise to attend a meeting on the subject, but if you hold one and the meeting agrees upon a form of petition to the House of Commons, I shall be most happy to present it and to support it by any means in my power." Mr. Fletcher went on to give cases in which seizures of entire effects had taken place, after large proportions of the money due had been paid, through the omission of one or two payments, which non-payments had often been caused by sickness, loss of employment, &c.—Mr. J. M. Jowett moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting was of opinion that the operation of the system of hire and purchase as now carried on was exceedingly prejudicial and oppressive to the purchaser and unfair to tradesmen generally, and ought to be remedied.—A person in the body of the meeting seconded the resolution.—The Chairman thought the question had two sides, the first of which affected the hirers of goods, and the second affected tradesmen, such as grocers, drapers, property-owners, and others. Without mentioning names, Mr. Rawnsley produced abundant evidence from his professional experience as to the hardship which was inflicted upon poor people by some furniture dealers who let out goods to them on hire. It had been held by the High Court of Justice that even if the hirer had paid all but one instalment, though he offer it before the goods have been removed, the owner can refuse that last instalment, and remove the goods. There was no registering of these agreements between lenders and hirers, and grocers and other tradesmen could not get to know whether a customer's furniture was his own unless the customer he trusted was honest enough to tell him.—The resolution was unanimously adopted.—Mr. R. H. Sugden asked whether the intention was to try to secure legislation which would make the law as to these agreements similar to the law which affected bills of sales.—The Chairman said that at present it was the intention to endeavour to get such an assimilation of the law, and to that extent he thought legislation was desirable.—Various persons rose from time to time to give additional testimony to the harsh manner in which these agreements were applied by some furniture dealers; and ultimately two other resolutions were adopted. One declared that the effect of the practice of the hire and purchase system was to create distrust between owners of tenements and their tenants, and was exceedingly injurious in its operation; another set out that the meeting was of opinion that legislative action was necessary to remedy the evil, and that a petition be presented to Parliament praying for the subject to be considered, and that the chairman sign the petition on behalf of the meeting.—After a cordial vote of thanks had been accorded to the chairman, a person in the meeting proposed a resolution in favour of making all hire and purchase agreements void, and this was seconded and adopted *nem. con.*

Round-about Notes.

ON visiting the Christmas Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall we were again pleased to see the sewing machine trade represented amongst the machinery. The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 47, Cheapside, had a large stand in the bazaar. Amongst the machines shown was the improved button-hole machine, at which an experienced operator was engaged making button-holes in garments with great celerity. Mr. Paton, the sale manager, states that the sale of this cleverly-invented machine is very considerable, and is still rising. Another exhibit was the oscillating shuttle machine, sewing ladies' uppers. It is capable of being driven at the rate of 1,500 stitches per minute. The stand was occupied for five days.

* * *

We have inspected, since our last, some very beautiful work connected with shirtmaking, made by the button-hole machines patented by Messrs. W. F. Thomas & Co., an old-established firm, to which Messrs. Collis & Hamilton are successors. As some of our readers are aware, Mr. Thomas, the stay and corset manufacturer, late of Cheapside, was the first house in the City who dared to take up with the sewing machine. This was about forty years ago, when poor Elias Howe tramped almost barefoot through Cheapside, and broken-hearted, because every warehouseman told him that if they were to have

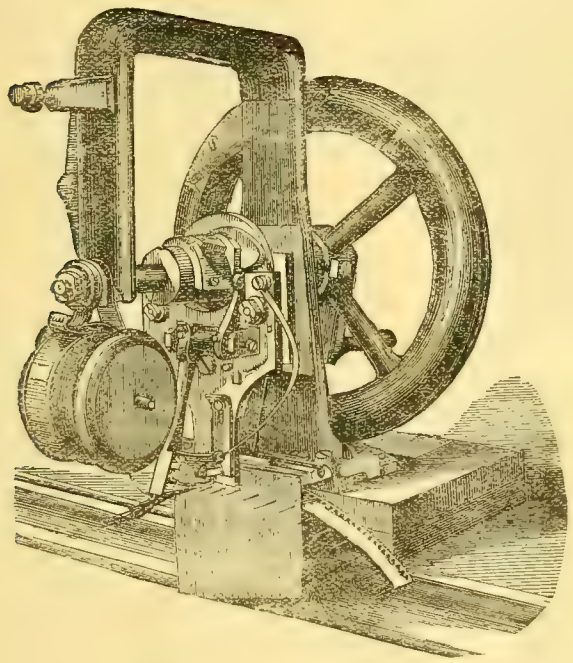
anything to do with his sewing machine the women of London, who lived by their needle, would tear their eyes out. Mr. Thomas, however, determined to give it a trial, when the discovery was soon made that women could earn more money and do better work with a machine. The fame of poor Howe went up at once, and wealth rolled in during the rest of his days, so that when he died he left a "big pile" of money. The button-hole machine to which we have just alluded is capable of making 140 button-holes in shirts an hour, and from the samples shown us by Mr. D. Hamilton, whom we have known in the trade the last twelve years, we were interested in observing that the holes can now be made either with bars at both ends, or round at one end and a bar at the other. We noticed also that by the material being turned in the machine when the hole is half made the "pearl" is formed exactly on the edge of both sides.

* * *

Christmas and the New Year will not pass without recognition in the sewing machine trade. On visiting several establishments a few days before the festive season commenced, we noticed an unusual display in the windows. Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, in Queen Victoria Street, made a grand show of work done by their machines. The Singer Manufacturing Company decorated their machines with holly, and had a tasteful arrangement of fine lace, with handsome show tickets. The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co., in Aldersgate Street, and the White Sewing Machine Co. also displayed some beautiful work.

The Howe Machine.

DURING the past year the well-known Howe Machine Company has been pushing the sale of its new high-arm F machine. This is meeting with the greatest success, and it well deserves to succeed. The Howe brand on an article has always inspired confidence in dealers and the public, as they could rely upon the quality of the material used in its construction. No departure has been



made in respect to the quality of the Howe machines, but the company is now exceedingly active in making known the merits of its new machine. Here we have speed and lightness combined with the highest state of durability.

We present herewith a woodcut of the original Elias Howe machine, which machine is now located in the South Kensington Museum.

The great change that has taken place in the construction of sewing machines since poor Howe wandered thousands of miles, and spent his little all in trying to make a commercial success of his invention, must strike the most superficial observer.

The Howe Machine Company's factory at Bridgeton, Glasgow, in addition to turning out a large number of sewing machines, is partly devoted to the production of cycles.

The great merit of the Howe sewing machine—durability—exists in a very large measure in the Howe bicycles and tricycles, as we can personally testify. The highest degree of speed is attainable on these cycles, and the rider has the satisfaction of knowing that he can safely trust himself on his iron horse.

Many dealers in sewing machines now sell bicycles and tricycles, and this innovation is highly to be recommended. Any reader contemplating their sale could not do better than see the Howe catalogue.

Local Press Opinions on the Hire System.

"THAT agreements between lenders and hirers of furniture and other goods are often harshly carried out by the former is matter of common knowledge; but whether Parliament will ever legislate so stringently as to make all such agreements void is very doubtful. Such a desire, however, was expressed by resolution at a public meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday to consider what is known as 'the hire and purchase system.' A tone of indignation appeared to prevail throughout, that indignation being based on a state of things of which the chairman gave a forcible but extreme example. It is English law, he said in effect, that if a man buys on 'the hire and purchase system' £50 worth of furniture, pays forty-nine instalments of £1 each, but does not pay the fiftieth when it becomes due, though he offer it before the goods have been removed, the owner can refuse that last instalment and remove the goods. Many cases of hardship almost as bad as the chairman's suppositious instance were adduced. Complaint, too, almost as loud as that raised on behalf of the hirers, came from what might be called a third party. Property owners, tradesmen, and others who can recover debts by distraining on their tenants' or customers' furniture are placed in the difficulty of not knowing to whom to give credit, because they frequently cannot tell nowadays whether the furniture in a man's house is his own or not. This difficulty might be met by registration of 'hire and purchase' agreements as well as of bills of sale, but legislation which would make such agreements altogether void is not to be lightly recommended. No doubt the system is open to abuses, but any lawyer will recognise the enormous difficulty of guarding against them specifically, whilst any serious restriction of the principle of free contract, upon which the system rests, would be a dangerous and revolutionary proceeding."—*Bradford Observer*, December 10.

A Silent Sewing Machine.

MR. LOHMANN, of London Wall, has now on exhibit at his showrooms a machine which he claims to be the best Singer in existence. It has met with very great success on the Continent, and the agent is very sanguine of selling a large number in this country during the present year.

This machine is made by the well-known German Sewing Machine Company, of Frankfort (late Wertheim), and the improvements are designed to minimise noise. Firstly, springs are interposed between the point and heel of the shuttle and the driver, and are bent up to conform to the shape of the shuttle carrier, the result being that the shuttle is held tightly and does not rattle.

The second improvement is in the stand. Instead of a wooden table, the head is fixed on a platform partly formed with sheet metal covered with American leather, and even the accessories drawer is fitted at bottom with narrow strips of metal.

This machine works with less noise than any we know of. Both the improvements have been patented.

Mr. Lohmann recently added the sale of clocks to his business, and the results thus far have been highly satisfactory. We examined a fine range of samples of excellent design and finish, but at such low prices as quite to amaze one.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

AS most members of the sewing machine trade know, the European business of the Wheeler & Wilson Company has been managed for many years by Mr. Richard Hunting. That gentleman having endeared himself to all connected with the firm, the *employes*, on hearing of his retirement, desired to record in a substantial manner their appreciation of his high personal character.

On the 8th of December last Mr. Hunting was invited to a complimentary banquet, at the Holborn Restaurant. There were present Mr. H. Brinsmade (his successor), the managers of the provincial branches; the presentation committee, composed as follows:—Mr. C. S. Rigg (Chairman), Mr. W. E. Gompertz (Vice-chairman), Mr. J. Powell (Secretary), and Messrs. G. Mabbott, W. F. Fair, H. Ferguson, and W. H. Hutchins; also other visitors, among whom we noticed—Gibb, Esq., and Mr. Hunter (of Messrs. Clark & Co., Paisley). Mr. C. S. Rigg (at one time second in command in the company's service) presided. Justice having been done to the good things on the tables, the Chairman proposed "The Queen," and followed with "The President of the United States," both of which were received with enthusiasm and the singing of national hymns.

Then followed the toast of the evening, "Richard Hunting, Esq." The Chairman, in a very appropriate speech, referred to the long connection of Mr. Hunting with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, a connection extending over twenty-eight years. He (Mr. Rigg) had known him over twenty-four years, and was well qualified to speak of his characteristics. He could scarcely find words to express his feelings—he looked upon him almost as a brother. When the time came for him to separate himself from Mr. Hunting it took a long time to reconcile himself to the change. Mr. Hunting had always taken a good, sound view of every matter that was placed before him—no company's interest had ever been better cared for, and no *employe* had ever a better master. Mr. Rigg concluded by calling upon Mr. Payne (one of the oldest *employes* of the company) to make the presentation.



Richard Hunting, Esq.

Mr. Payne said that the Chairman had so well expressed what he felt that little was left for him to say. No doubt the testimonial embodied all that those present would have said—it showed the warm feeling they entertained for Mr. Hunting. He then handed to Mr. Hunting the presentation. This consisted of a magnificent gold repeater and chain, a diamond ring, and an interchangeable diamond ring, pin, and stud, together with an illuminated address. The latter was beautifully executed by Mr. W. R. Latta (an old *employe* of the company), and read as follows:—

"To Richard Hunting, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—We, the *employes* of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., and other sincere friends, hearing of your retiring from the representation of the company after a connection of over twenty-eight years, gladly embrace the opportunity of expressing the high esteem in which we hold your personal character, and asking you to accept the accompanying presentation (watch, appendages, and rings), which we trust you will regard as a souvenir of the pleasant relations that have existed between us and an earnest of our heartiest wishes for your future welfare.

"London, December, 1886."

At the top of this address the American Eagle occupies the central position, holding in its claws a shield bearing the monogram of the company over the "Stars and Stripes;" the arms of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are emblazoned at the corners, accompanied by their floral emblems; a ribbon wound about a foliage border displays the names of the provincial offices on either side, with the City of London arms in the centre at the base; a small figure of the No. 8 sewing machine is unobtrusively introduced, and the writing is principally in thirteenth century style

Mr. Hunting, on rising to return thanks, was warmly applauded. He said that he did not think he could do more than simply say that from his heart he thanked them all. He had not taken notes, so would have to trust to the inspiration of the moment. He was deeply touched at receiving such valuable gifts from those with whom he had been connected for so many years, a connection unbroken in almost every respect. It gave him the greatest pleasure to see old familiar faces and hear well-known voices. We have had tempestuous weather—he was going upon a tempestuous ocean, felt a tempest brewing in his breast—and if the wind did not change he was afraid it would turn to rain. Looking back a number of years he saw very old associates, some of whom had left; he noticed present Mr. Payne, Mr. Latta, Mr. Gompertz, and others; his memory would not allow him to class them in rotation. Some of those present were new to the firm, many had been known to him for many years. He was glad to meet them all, and to receive such a token of their feelings, although the testimonial was overdrawn, which, perhaps, may be expected at such times. Now that he was about to leave them he was glad to see his successor present. (Loud applause.) He could neither wish them nor him any greater pleasure than that their connection might be as pleasant as his had been. He was sure that they would find Mr. Brinsmade as agreeable as he had been. He would like to say a few words in reference to those *employes* who were not present. He could not forget the ladies, and hoped that some one would convey to them his feelings. He would also like to be remembered to those not present, but who would like to have attended. There were still others he thought of—those whose business in this life was ended, among whom he might mention Mr. Wagstaff. All he could do was to wish those present every success in business. He hoped to see them all again, and keep their acquaintance irrespective of business. It was not, perhaps, appropriate to speak of business, but he wanted them to keep the names "Wheeler & Wilson" respected: do not let their flag droop. Raise it above that of every other company all along the line. (Loud applause.) He did not remember a single instance where harsh words had occurred with the company's *employes;* their business arrangements had worked smoothly and harmoniously. In conclusion, all he could say was that he thanked them from his heart.

The Chairman next gave—"Continued prosperity to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., coupled with 'H. Brinsmade, Esq.'" He had no doubt of their continued prosperity—their goods might be dearer, but they were the best. It would afford him the greatest pleasure to see it keep to the front. He hoped that the managers would do their best, and Mr. Brinsmade, he was sure, would then be delighted.

Mr. Brinsmade was received with applause. He said that it was overwhelming to think that for more than a quarter of a century Mr. Hunting had conducted the business so successfully as he had done. He felt proud of those present, and doubted if, on this side of the Atlantic or on the other side, better men could be brought together. With the help they could give success was assured. As Mr. Rigg

had said, they were sure of the goods, and he should more than ever feel sure of the men. He hoped they would get better acquainted with each other, and that managers would know more of each other. The interests of all were identical. He drew their attention to the story of the bundle of fagots as an illustration of the value of co-operation. Competition was greater than ever, but if they all worked together he was sure that Wheeler & Wilson would stand A 1. He asked their co-operation. Coming from the other side, he might find it difficult to fill Mr. Hunting's position as well as he had done. By working together a successful business will be assured, and they would merit congratulations from headquarters. He would be pleased to see them all in the morning at a business meeting, and hoped they would cultivate acquaintanceship while together.

In returning thanks for the "Committee and Stewards,"

Mr. J. Powell said he should like to read several of the many letters he had received. Everyone who had been invited to contribute to the testimonial had cheerfully responded. The whole of the arrangements had been successful, and he was glad to see so many present. Their presence spoke more than words as to the high personal character of Mr. Hunting. He (Mr. Powell) felt very grateful for the manner in which the toast had been proposed, and on behalf of the committee thanked them most heartily.

Mr. Rigg, in replying to the "Chairman of the Evening," said that he should interest himself in the company as long as he lived, and would always be pleased to see those connected with it.

After this followed some genial remarks from Mr. G. Mabbott (Birmingham); Mr. H. Ferguson (Belfast); Mr. R. Johnston (Dublin); Mr. W. Patterson (Newcastle); Mr. W. H. Hutchins (Cardiff); Mr. Hunter (of Messrs. Clark & Co., Paisley); Mr. Fair (Glasgow).

Mr. W. H. Broad (Liverpool) hoped that Mr. Hunting would convey to Mrs. Hunting the respects and good wishes of all those present, which was received with great applause.

Mr. Gompertz rose to return thanks on behalf of the ladies. He could go back to the time when machines were first introduced, and the difficulty there was to educate the public to the necessity of adopting the new invention. The ladies then lent their valuable aid, which they continue to supply. He was glad to see they had not been forgotten, and expected they would soon show the new manager they were determined to help forward the success of the company.

Mr. Payne proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Latta for his able execution of the address, which was seconded by Mr. Rigg, and gratefully acknowledged.

After a few remarks from Mr. Clay (Bristol), Mr. Hunting proposed "The Press," which was replied to by a representative of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

During the evening a number of recitations and songs were given by managers of the Company, which contributed in no small degree to making the proceedings a great success.

The New W. & W. Manager.

IN another column we give a portrait of Mr. Richard Hunting, who has just retired from the European representation of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. We follow on with a portrait of Mr. Hunting's successor.

Mr. Hobart Brinsmade was born in the year 1846, near Bridgeport, Connecticut, and has been over sixteen years in the sewing machine business. He was formerly with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company as manager for Western New York State, and more recently was manager for the "Howe" Machine Company at St. Louis, having charge of the greater part of the western and south-western business of the United States.



HOBART BRINSMADE, ESQ.

Fletcher's Perambulators.

IN a recent issue the *European Mail* inserted the following note:—

"The old-fashioned three-wheel perambulator has been so completely superseded in public favour by the bassinette that I am probably rendering a service to a large number of my readers in directing attention to an improvement in the last-named description of baby carriage, which appears to me to be the one thing that has been needed to bring it into perfection. Its advantages in point of promoting health and comfort need no demonstrating; its weak point, as a hand carriage, is that its steering capabilities have been very defective. To turn the perambulator to right or left the front wheels are tilted off the ground, and the carriage twisted round with a wrench to the back wheels that is apt to tear off the rubber tires, loosen screws, and generally weaken the framework, besides giving the unfortunate infant a momentary experience of some of the salient features of a Channel passage. My attention has now been drawn to an admirable self-steering bassinette, which has been patented by Messrs. J. Fletcher & Co., of Hampton Works, Hampton Street, Birmingham. In this invention the handle directly controls the front wheels and moves easily to right or left by a slight pressure of the hand, so that the carriage can be steered with as much nicety as a tricycle. It can be turned completely round in a circle of 3 ft. diameter. But this is not all. Attached to the handle is a cam and spring, by means of which, the instant the pressure of the hand is removed, the handle, and with it the front wheels, move quietly back to their original position, thus keeping the carriage always straight unless it is desired to turn. The arrangement appears to be an admirable one, and it is worth remark that it adds very little to the ordinary perambulator prices This invention has not been advertised much, this being the close of the perambulator season in England, when trade begins to grow dull, but the manufacturers inform me that it has become so popular wherever attention has been drawn to it that they cannot execute their orders fast enough."

EXHIBITION IN EGYPT.—An exhibition of Italian products will shortly be held in Egypt. Mr. B. Sagrestani, of Alexandria, intends to show sewing machines on his stand.

NOT AT BUSINESS.—As we go to press we learn of the absence from business of a well-known member of the London wholesale sewing machine trade. Strange reasons for this absence are being circulated, but we sincerely hope that they are inaccurate.

SEWING MACHINE OIL.—We have received a sample of a new sewing machine oil, which Messrs. A. Reis & Co., of 94, Hatton Garden, are introducing into this country. It is claimed that it is the most economical oil yet discovered. We have not been told the selling price, so cannot test this statement, but certainly it is the lightest oil we have ever seen, and possesses unusual lubricating properties.

The "Lamb" Knitting Machine.

WE understand that in spite of the great competition. there is now in this country in the knitting machine trade the "Lamb" still occupies a leading position. For lightness of working and easy handling the small-size machines are unsurpassed for the production of socks and stockings.

To meet the requirements of every manufacturer of knitted goods, Messrs. Biernatzki & Co. have for years past introduced and sold in this country tne "Swiss" and the "London" knitter. The "Swiss" machine is built at their factory in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and was the first knitter constructed on what is called the "saddle" principle—viz., both ends of the "carriage" of the original "Lamb" being cut off. The construction of the "Swiss" for large size machines has found great favour with many manufacturers of knitted garments and specialities. The "Swiss" knitter is also supplied with a number of appliances and attachments for the production of special work.

The "London" knitter is built at Messrs. Biernatzki & Co.'s factory in Saxony on the principle that has found favour with the Saxon manufacturers—viz., the "carriage" construction with a guiding rod to further steady the movements of the locks or cams which operate the knitting needles. The many varieties of knitted fabrics in which the German hosiery manufacturers have been engaged, have caused the makers of knitting machines to use all their skill to producing on the knitting machines the same goods as are made on the knitting looms or worked by hand.

The "London" knitting machine combines all and every attachment that can be desired by a knitted goods manufacturer. These machines are built in all sizes and gauges up to sixteen needles to the inch, for hand and power.

We have before us the photograph of a large "London" knitter of the greatest dimensions ever built, and it certainly shows in all its details the exercise of much ingenuity.

A special novelty, the "Neumann" will shortly be introduced in the market. It is a knitting machine which will produce fancy colour patterns in no end of variety, *seamless*, for hosiery and what is known as Ringwood gloves. So far it has only been possible to produce this class of goods in flat web, and the hosiery or gloves had to be sewn up, but this new machine does away with all sewing, and the goods are turned out exactly like hand knit.

We have no doubt Mr. Neumann will gladly give every information on the different knitting machines, to which he has for many years devoted his time and every attention. Our readers will notice that the firm have removed to 44, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

Brassington & Cooke's Perambulator Factory.

MESSRS. BRASSINGTON & COOKE, 33 to 39, Cable St., Manchester, a well-known firm of manufacturers of first-class goods in bassinettes, invalid carriages, and toys, granted us, when in Manchester, the other day, the privilege of looking through their new premises, and seeing their numerous *employes*, busy in the construction of their beautiful and well-known carriages, &c. We were at first astonished at the large quantity of timber, well stored and ready for use; showing evidently that it had been in stock some considerable time to have attained its choice and faultless appearance, and comprising a splendid variety of fancy woods.

Our first introduction to the manufacturing departments was the large, light, and well-ventilated joiners' rooms, where hundreds of wood-bodies were passing through their elementary stages in almost every possible shape. We were highly amused in one room here at the embryo stages of the horse production, prior to its maturity when assuming the shape of a useful as well as ornamental animal; not the "Pegasus that mounts the clouds," but the ambling palfry of "the ladies' mile." Here also we found really artistic work in oak and walnut carving for panels and sides of carriages, all done on the premises and of an excellent character. We passed then into a sort of preparatory room, where a large staff of men and boys were engaged filling up the bodies for painting, and which has much to do with the result of finish attained. The next department we entered was—if in temperature alone—a real treat, especially on the cold raw day of our visit, for here, cheerful but well-guarded fires were the rule, and the presiding genius the brush—not masters of the old school, Dutch or Flemish, nor enthusiastic devotees of the modern *à la* Turner, but that school led by rule and order. Here we found ourselves surrounded again with the bodies in wood, wire, metallic, and combinations, all wearing new faces, and certainly looking more presentable than last seen in their nudity, having assumed garbs of every colour, from the neat and quiet to the most bewildering of mixtures in their extended rows, each pattern in its appropriate pile. On this floor is the fitting-room, and in walking through we could not help being particularly struck with the care devoted to exactitude in this department; there was precision in every apparent trivial matter, and evidently no guesswork. There was no rough and unexamined work to be seen here. All was care and method, under the control of a practical eye.

In an adjoining room we found the bodies stored to dry and harden preparatory to passing into the upholstering room, where, on crossing the threshold, we found ourselves in the sacred precincts of female management, and *en passant* were face to face with the veritable "Lancashire witches;" being "unadorned is adorned the most," and most bewitching they looked. Here, indeed, were nimble fingers at work cutting, stuffing, and otherwise preparing for the captivating result shortly now to appear in all its resplendent glory, and for what? Comforting and invigorating the rising generation.

After passing through the hooding-room, we found ourselves in a spacious and well-accommodated packing-room, where carriages and toys of every form were in course of packing, and from many addresses we saw they were destined for the dainty limbs of blue and brown eyed babies of almost every clime, the pretty living doll of *la belle* France, and the dusky cherub of Ethiopia. We here saw them in their finished state, and drew our conclusions as to style, beauty, and usefulness. One in particular we much admired, a patent suspension spring carriage, light and airy, with its silver fittings and silken dressings, a true home for the new-born fairy. But a confidential whisper told us it was not for a real elf, a denison of the spirit-world, but a gift by a customer of the firm to the last addition to the ranks of royal babies.

Our last visit found us confronted with glowing fires and stalwart vulcans, not producing charmed *Bullet à la* Der Freichutz, but bolts, springs, &c., too numerous to mention, and where we found another example of care and exactitude stamped in everything we saw connected with this firm. And thus, after spending an hour in the various departments of this wonderful workshop, where catering is well done for the comforts of young babies and elderly ladies, we arrived in a large and commodious show-room, where the finished articles could be seen to perfection.

Gough's Perambulators.—Messrs. John Gough & Co., of New Cross, Manchester, wholesale makers of looking-glasses and furniture, are now making all kinds of bassinettes, perambulators, invalid carriages, and bassinette skin rugs for the trade only. They are the only makers in the North of England of "the Royal Jubilee" Bassinette and Landaulette. This name is registered, and the body is patented. It is one of the most elegant carriages made, and whilst it is also one of the lightest, it is one of the strongest carriages, being of fluted steel ribbed sides; the ends are of a round cornered shape. It is specially adapted for reversible hoods, is upholstered in good style, neatly painted, mounted on best steel springs. And the price quoted by them is a very special one, considering the quality of the bassinette. Messrs. Gough are makers of all kinds of bassinettes in wood, wicker, and steel, and they will be glad to forward illustrated design sheets and price lists to genuine wholesale buyers.

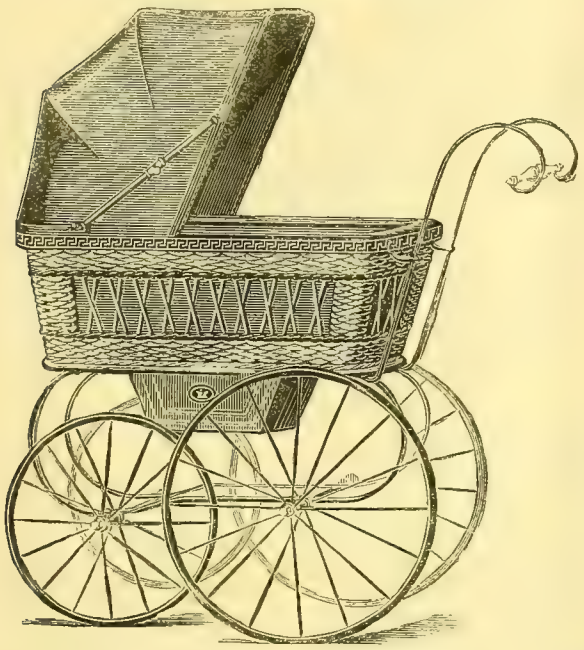
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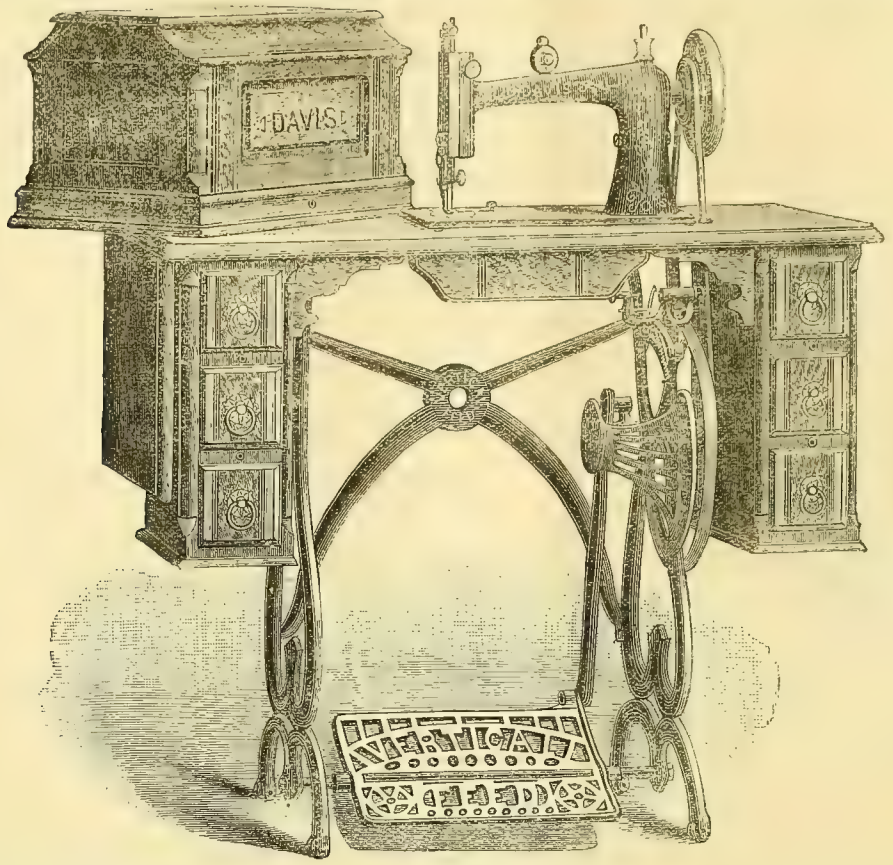
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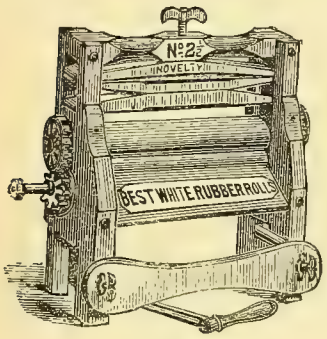
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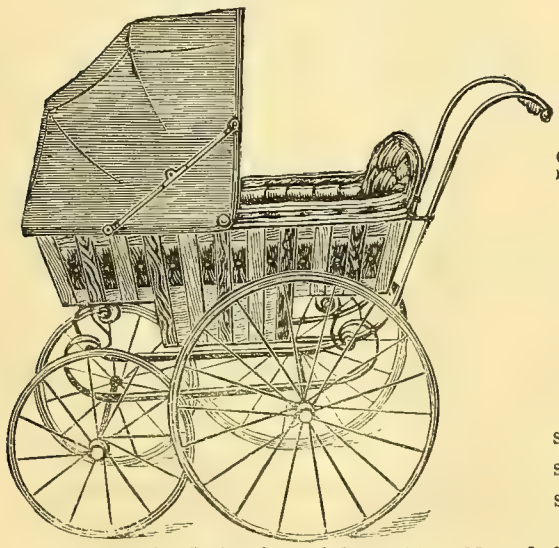
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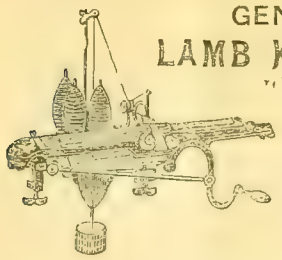
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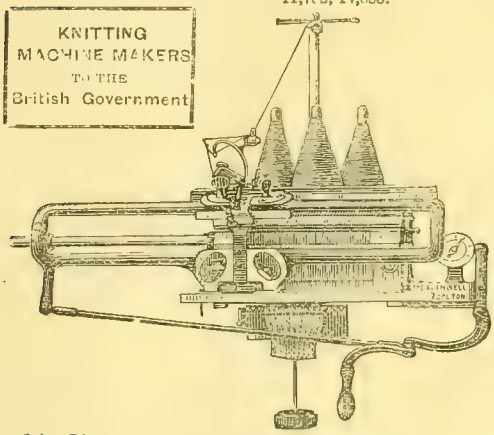
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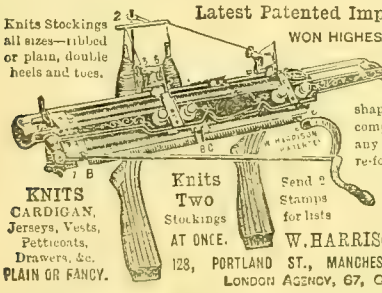


1st March, 1886.

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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

JANUARY 1st, 1887.

Trade Jottings.

AT this period of the year it is usual to take a survey of the past, and endeavour to glean the prospects of the future. This we now propose to do.

* * *

Generally speaking, sewing machines have not been in active demand during the year 1886; and although the trade has been bad, there have been several new machines brought forward, but the success of most of them must depend on future time and opportunities.

* * *

The principal cause which has affected the sales of sewing machines has arisen from the continued depression of trade throughout the entire country. The year commenced with great forebodings that there would be no revival of trade for months to come, which has been borne out. As a consequence, our large industries have been greatly affected, and most of them have not been running full time. Large users of sewing machines have given out but small orders, and these more for replacing old machines, and not for increasing their plant. The hire system has been vigorously pushed by all, but, owing to the scarcity of employment, the demand has not been so great as in former years; in fact, great numbers have had to return the machines on hire through not being able to keep up the payments for rent of machines. This last month or six weeks there has arisen a decided improvement in trade generally; there seems to be a general feeling throughout the trade that the present year will be more prosperous.

In the above we make a general statement, which finds confirmation in a large number of reports which have reached us from different districts.

* * *

"The year 1886," writes a correspondent, "cannot be said to have been a prosperous one for the sewing machine and domestic appliance trades in Birmingham and the Midlands. From all that we can gather, neither the large manufacturers nor dealers have done what could be considered an average trade. And this not on account of any absence of push or energy. On the contrary, the rivalry between companies has been assisted by many and various improvements recently made to the sewing machines."

* * *

Coming south, we learn from a well-informed correspondent that "In Kent the year commenced with somewhat better prospects for a good trade than what had been experienced during the latter part of 1885. At the end of the first quarter, however, a general slackness prevailed from which we did not recover until the summer was far advanced, but since that time the sewing machine trade has more than held its own. Indeed, considering the depressed state of agriculture generally, and hop-farming specially, prevalent in this country, dealers have cause for congratulation."

* * *

Journeying north to Lancashire, we learn "The sewing machine trade during the past year has been—to use the mildest term which will meet the case—deplorable. This state of things is due chiefly to the acute depression prevailing in the coal and cotton industries throughout Lancashire; and, secondly, to the suicidal system of doing business which prevails among the sewing machine dealers. As to the first-named cause, it is really very difficult for any one not well acquainted with the subject to realise the enormous change that has taken place in the financial condition of the colliers, who, a few years ago, were earning good money, and were first-class customers for sewing machines. I find on inquiry among them, that their earnings for some time past have scarcely been sufficient to buy the necessaries of life for themselves and families. Fifteen shillings per week, one woman with five children stated to me her husband was earning, and from that sum to £1 is about the average all over. In consequence, the trade with this important section of the population has been almost *nil*. The mill-workers, although not quite so bad, have suffered a good deal also, most mills having been on half-time, or four days a week, during 1886, and you can understand what the loss of two days a week means to these people. The cotton mills, however, have been doing something better for the past month, several of them having gone on full time again, and doubtless, sewing machine dealers, as well as other business people, will soon begin to feel the reaction."

* * *

Speaking of Bolton and district, our correspondent says. "In Bolton, we have, big and little, about seventeen sewing machine shops, a number of which, however, seem by external appearances to be in a state of suspended animation. Among the big 'uns there have been two removals this last week, the Singer Manufacturing Co. moving to Deansgate, the leading business thoroughfare of the town, and Bradbury & Co. moving to a rather less pretentious location than what they occupied. Jones & Co. have a particularly handsome shop, which has been very tastefully decorated for the holidays."

* * *

In South Wales the year opened very quiet, and trade was dull through the spring months. June, July, and August improved matters somewhat, and a great advance was made in September, only to bring a falling off in the following month. November and December, however, give promise of better times in 1887, the returns for the latter month showing a great improvement on those of the corresponding period in 1885.

* * *

Speaking of the Channel Islands, a Jersey correspondent writes:—"Looking back at the year passing away, and taking into consideration the panic that took place at its commencement, the sewing machine trade on this island ought to congratulate itself on the state of things at present. If, on the one hand, such a bank failure would never have happened with comparative immunity in any other community, on the other, no body of

victims anywhere could be found to, one and all, make the best of a bad job. Such a crash cannot but be felt in a measure by every one, and many a young girl who was promised a sewing machine this Christmas can lay the postponement of its possession to the stoppage of the Jersey Banking Company."

* * *

"The sewing machine trade in the North of Ireland during the first six months of the year just closed was rather dull, but as the year advanced matters began to improve, and some large manufacturing orders were placed, especially in the pinafore and shirt trades. Business, particularly in and around Belfast, has assumed a more healthy tone, and prospects are brightening," writes our Belfast correspondent. This, it must be admitted, is very satisfactory news.

* * *

A well-informed correspondent who has travelled much on the continent writes :—"The sewing machine business in Germany is taking up with the cycle manufacturers. This fact proves at least that there is still room in sewing machine factories there to do more work."

* * *

We learn also that dealers in sewing machines in most European countries are selling cycles.

* * *

Dealers in sewing machines in the country should take this to heart.

* * *

Whilst the Howe Machine Company make cycles, the Bradbury Company manufacture bassinettes. This does not imply that these firms find a falling off in the demand for sewing machines, but they think that their agents might just as well sell one article as another.

* * *

A number of dealers in sewing machines are now selling watches on the hire system. We have heard very favourable reports of their success.

* * *

Mr. R. W. S. McAlpine, formerly manager of the Bradbury Company at Belfast, has been transferred to their Dublin depot, and will now take entire charge of Irish business.

* * *

A Belfast correspondent writes us :—"The Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and Bradbury machines are well represented here, and sales pushed with vigour. The Wheeler & Wilson Company are particularly busy with their new hem-stitching machine on the D10, Forbes' patent. Upwards of 500 have been sold during the past six months, and those at present delivered are giving great satisfaction. Altogether business has assumed a more healthy tone, and prospects are brightening."

* * *

A correspondent writes from North Oxon as follows :—"In an agricultural district like North Oxon we cannot boast of enormous sales, if the fact of thirteen sewing machine dealers, in a district twenty-four miles by fifteen, getting all or part of their living out of the trade be taken into consideration ; the agricultural portion of the district (half or two-thirds) getting about 10s. per week. On the whole, I should say, there is an increase of sales, got perhaps only by hard canvassing."

* * *

The same correspondent adds:—"One fact may interest readers, which is—there has not been a single person sued in the County Court, Banbury, for arrears of time of sewing machines for two years or more. As soon as the frost breaks up we hope for another start."

* * *

A subject of great interest to the trade has been discussed a little more than usual during the past year, viz., the hire system. No doubt this business has suffered through the general depression, but the keen competition of manufacturers brings a sewing machine to every one's door and payment for hire becomes more difficult to obtain. So much is this true that it becomes a question, What is the value of these hire contracts at stock-taking time ? We fear many reckon these accounts as worth the nominal retail price of the machine. Such calculations, we fear, will leave a painful result ; very large reserve funds are required for machine business.

The above subject was broached in our last issue by a correspondent, and its importance none can underrate. We should be pleased to receive communications from any reader who has considered it.

* * *

The Wanzer Sewing Machine Company report a very fair year's trade, the number of machines sold being an advance upon 1885. The exhibit of this firm at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition received much attention, and no doubt stimulated sales. The finish of the machines and the beautiful specimens of Canadian woodwork were greatly admired.

* * *

The Wanzer are adding to their business a new lamp upon the cold air blast principle. The specimen lamps are a magnificent success, and when fully introduced this make is likely to create a revolution in mineral oil lamps. We shall insert a cut and notice of the invention later on.

* * *

The Bailey Wringing Machine Company, of 39, Upper Thames Street, E.C., write us as follows :—"It is now more than a year since we opened our London branch, and from the beginning we have had a large demand for our clothes wringers. Our business is rapidly extending, and every week brings us new customers. The close competition in sewing machines has made it necessary for dealers to look round for other goods to increase their turnover, and the wringer trade has thereby been developed. It has proved profitable and satisfactory, especially when worked on the instalment plan, and there is in it an unlimited capacity for extension. You have only to show a lady the machine in action to thoroughly convince her of its immense advantage ; and once used no household would go back to the old style of wringing, which is most destructive to the linen, besides being very hard work. In order to avoid any disagreeable disputes, we guarantee all machines made by us, and any dealer is authorised to take back on exchange any machine found defective. We therefore assume the risk, and the dealer has only to sell the goods."

* * *

Most of our readers know Messrs. W. & S. Summerscales, of Parkside Works, Keighley, as manufacturers of washing machines. They write us as follows :—"In reference to our general trade during the last six months, we have found a considerable improvement. In the washing machine department we have experienced a marked improvement, principally owing to the demand for a new machine we have lately introduced, called the "Parkside Washer," which has attained a success we scarcely anticipated. (We enclose you particulars of same along with our new catalogue revised and enlarged.) Our trade in implements, particularly chaff cutters, pulpers, and slicers, has made a rapid advance. We might truthfully say there are no better finished machines in the market, and, considering the quality, we know there are no cheaper machines made. We are now busy with a number of new patterns, which we intend having ready for next season's trade, and are looking forward to an increased trade in this department of our business, through the increased variety we shall have to submit for the approval of our customers and the trade generally."

* * *

A Cardiff correspondent says :—"A sensation was caused during the past year by the patenting of a two-reeled lock-stitch machine by a Cardiff builder ; a description of which appeared in the *Gazette* some short time since, but up to the present we have not heard of any machines being brought into practical use. [We have good reason to think that our correspondent will hear more about this machine later on. We have been told that arrangements are in progress for manufacturing it and putting it in the market at an early date.—Ed. *S. M. G.*]

* * *

Writing from Malton, a correspondent says that "Trade in sewing machines for 1886 shows an increase over 1885. The Singer large and small oscillating machines are taking well in this district amongst tailors and dressmakers."

* * *

From Sheffield a correspondent writes:—"The past year for the sale of sewing machines has not been so good as it might have been. We attribute this decrease to the slackness of trade. We believe now that trade is slowly and surely reviving. This should make a considerable amount

of difference to us, and therefore we have reason to expect that the sales for the present year will be largely increased."

* * *

A Goole correspondent writes :—"During the past year the sewing machine trade has been rather depressed, owing to the general dulness of trade. We are glad to find that the sewing machine is becoming equally valued for domestic purposes, as well as for manufacturing, and many of those who have formerly prided themselves upon the excellence of their handwork have been at last compelled to yield the palm to the sewing machine, and we trust that in a few more years it will be looked upon as 'the requisite' in every household."

* * *

Writing from Monmouth, a correspondent says :—"I find trade rather fluctuating. We keep selling at intervals ; one week we may sell a goodly number, others none. I find that the Singer machine is worked by the majority of tailors, dressmakers, &c. There is not a nook or corner in the district without one of Singer's machines."

* * *

"The people seem a little prejudiced against the 'hire system,'" says the above-mentioned correspondent ; "still the most business is done by it. I may say hundreds of our customers would never have a machine unless they could obtain it by hire or the monthly payments."

* * *

"The trade in Norfolk for the past year," says a correspondent, "has been rather slow, the herring fishing having brought but little money. This greatly affects the trade, in consequence of the small earnings of the fishermen ; but, in a few weeks, things may be brighter, and, with a good summer season, an improvement may be made on last year's business."

* * *

A Walsall correspondent informs us that the Singer Manufacturing Company is the only firm in Walsall who deal exclusively in sewing machines. A few dealers in ironmongery and furniture take orders, but the machines they sell are practically *nil*, judging from the arrivals at the railway stations. Wages have been low amongst all classes of workmen this year. There is a greater demand than ever for sewing machines among the general public. If wages will only rise, the trade will show a greater development. The prospect is better than it has been for some time.

* * *

A correspondent writes us *re* the leniency of dealers in sewing machines to hirers. He says, "I never knew the Singer Company to take away a sewing machine after the customer had nearly paid for it." He goes on to say that such a course of action is inadvisable, and that it is far better for every dealer to "have his pound of flesh." He thinks that customers ought to know that once they get a machine they must either pay for it according to the agreement, or lose it altogether.

* * *

There is a deal to be said in favour of considerate treatment of hirers. It seems very hard that a person should lose a machine when but a few shillings remain to be paid. Very often the last few shillings are more difficult to get than the early instalments.

* * *

We believe, however, that it is policy not to enforce compliance with the provisions of the hire agreement if the hirer is only two or three weeks in arrears, and the dealer learns that the hirer is suffering temporary embarrassment.

* * *

We learn that the Singer Company are making numerous sales of their oscillating shuttle machine in Northumberland. They do far more business in this county than any other maker.

* * *

Speaking of the sewing machine trade in Lymington and district during 1886, a correspondent informs us that "Business in this branch of trade has remained very steady here throughout the year, the Singer Manufacturing Company having secured the 'lion's share,' although this is not to be wondered at, considering that their branch establishment at Lymington is the only shop in the town devoted exclusively to the sale of sewing machines. This company's agents traverse every village and hamlet in the New Forest. The agents of Messrs. Hermann Loog also travel this district, but they have no shop in the town. The only other dealer in the town who has any 'show' of machines is Mr. Pitt. He deals generally, and not for any particular firm. One or two upholsterers also sell machines. Trade was less brisk in 1886 than in the previous year."

* * *

Writing of trade last year in Stratford-on-Avon and district, a correspondent says :—"Trade was very good for the first four months, but during the remaining eight months sewing machines have been bad to sell. As you are doubtless aware, this is purely an agricultural district, no manufacturing whatever, so when the farming trade is bad other trades have to suffer also. However, with hard work we have been able to make a slight increase of business over 1885.

* * *

The *South London Press* recently gave a description of Messrs. S. Davis & Co.'s sewing machine and domestic appliance factory in Blackman Street, Borough. It mentions the new buildings in course of erection so as to accommodate increased trade. We are reminded of the great success of this firm. Commencing in a small shop in the Hackney Road, it now employs over 300 hands.

* * *

The writer of the foregoing says :—"At the date when, starting upon a small scale, Messrs. Davis resolved to bring the sewing machine within the reach of every home, people were incredulous that the thing could be done. How was a working man, with his moderate means, to own a sewing machine at the price then asked for the article? The query found a ready response from the first representative of the firm, Mr. S. Davis, who, with the ready wit of an Alexander, cut the Gordian knot by conceiving and putting into practical operation the hire system, through the instrumentality of which the article could be acquired alike by rich and poor. The hire, or easy payment, system has since been developed to an amazing extent, and the notable fact about it is that it is resorted to by all classes."

* * *

We are further told that a distinctive feature of the firm's operations is that every requisite, from the smallest to the largest, is procurable, if desirable, by the easy payment method. Certain advantages are secured by cash payments—they are such as are ordinarily offered by tradesmen—but in the event of the "hire system" being invoked, goods of exactly the same pattern are given, as if ready money had been paid.

* * *

It is rather curious to know that Messrs. Davis have taken exception to the above, and have written to the *South London Press* as follows :—

"It will greatly oblige us if you will let us say that this 'hire system' is what we expressly set our faces against, as being unsatisfactory and unjust to the 'hirer.' All goods (machines or furniture) which leave our warehouses are sold to and are absolutely the property of the person to whom we give credit, and upon which property we have afterwards no claim or control whatever. We give credit for large as well as small amounts, but we do not supply our customers on the delusive 'hire system.'"

* * *

We should like to ask Messrs. Davis what they mean by "the delusive hire system," and why they "set their faces against" the hire system "as being unsatisfactory and unjust to the hirer."

* * *

If the selling of goods on the hire and purchase system is "unjust" what a deal of injustice there must be existent in this country !

* * *

Many firms equally as respectable as Solomon Davis & Co.—firms who would scorn the thought of treating their customers "unjustly"—sell sewing machines on the hire purchase system.

* * *

It is astonishing what a lot of rubbish is written *re* purchase on hire system. A paper called *Trade* has recently expressed its views as follows :—

"If the position of the hirer of furniture under the hire purchase system is not slavery, it is something very like

to it. Usury has been dealt with by the Government until it has been so unprofitable as not to be worth prosecuting. The hire system and its iniquitous agreements will sooner or later similarly have to be dealt with.

* * *

Has our contemporary ever thought of the advantages of the hire-purchase system to persons unable to pay cash or not considered sufficiently respectable to be given long credit ?

* * *

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have issued a very pretty calendar for the present year. It consists of a card containing a representation in colours of a lady working a sewing machine, and a child lying in its cot close by. In one corner is shown an open window and a fairy glancing in the room. Another corner is taken up with the calendar proper, one sheet being devoted to each month.

* * *

The sole agents for the Lamb Knitting Machine Company, of Chicopee Fall, Mass, U.S.A., Messrs Biernatzki & Co., of Hamburg, have recently removed from Bull and Mouth Street, London to 44, Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Mr. G. Neumann will continue to conduct the business, as he has done for eight years past.

* * *

In reviewing the sewing machine trade of the last year in Pontypridd and surrounding district, a correspondent says that it has, on the whole, been far from satisfactory to those connected with the trade. But, on the other hand, looking over the business transacted in the past year, and taking into consideration the great depression of trade we are passing through, we are far from being discouraged, but, on the contrary, are cheered with the prospect of an increasing business in the near future. At the present time Pontypridd seems to be shaking off the lethargy which has hung over it for years, and building operations are commencing in many places in close proximity to the town. Already close upon 700 houses are completed at the villages of Ynysbwl and Cilfynd. Of course, this building enterprise is due to the sinking operations for coal, which is being carried out at the above-mentioned places, and, we are happy to state, with great success at the former place, and with every prospect of success at the latter. Of course, this town being the centre of one of the largest mining districts in the kingdom, coal winning is always anxiously looked forward to wherever operations are commenced for that purpose. So, with the brightening prospects of a more settled state of business in the coal trade than we have enjoyed in the previous year, we still live in the hopes of doing a more successful business in the sewing machine trade in the present year.

* * *

A correspondent writes us from Brecknock as follows :—"The year has been one of moderation in regard to output ; but, taking all things into consideration, we cannot complain. In June the Hereford Show of Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., was held at Brecon. The only sewing machine company represented there was the Singer Company, who had a spacious stall filled with a goodly variety of all kinds of machines manufactured by them. With the English and American flags flying, and the well-known sign, they attracted no little attention. There was to be seen one of the 'new improved family or oscillating shuttle machines,' which was worked by a nickle-plated liliputian steam-engine. Also the improved manufacturing machine (oscillating shuttle), which was put to a very severe test by working it upon two sixteenths of an inch lead sheets and two thicknesses of moleskin. There was also the new button-hole machine, which punched and sewed a variety of button-holes at the rate of 300 per hour. Besides a number of the ordinary makes."

* * *

"Without egotism," says the above correspondent, "the Singer machine is the most popular in Breconshire, and the output this year was larger in proportion to any previous year in the immediate vicinity of the county town. Great value is placed upon the enduring powers of all the machines endorsed with the magic name of 'Singer.' There are several instances of them being in constant wear for periods of twenty years, and yet now are in fair condition. Even in the most remote hamlets the marked preference for 'Singer's' make it difficult to effect a sale of any other make."

* * *

"The chief difficulty to contend with," the same correspondent adds, "is the rustic antagonism against all labour-saving implements, and many farmers, while taking advantage of the facilities of agricultural implements, yet draw the line at the sewing machine, considering it as too pronounced an innovation upon old-fashioned methods. The farmer may have his steam reaper ; but his wife must still depend upon her fingers to do the household sewing. Singer's machines can be purchased of Mr. Price, Builth, Mr. Hemmings, Brecon, agents of the company, and of the agents at Brynmawr and other important towns ; also of Mr. Nott, ironmonger, Brecon, who supplies other makes as well. Messrs. Fryer, ironmongers, sell the Princess of Wales machine and other makes. I have not been able to ascertain the exact output of all kinds, but judging by personal experience, I should say that a considerable number have been sold."

* * *

The Wheeler and Wilson managers, up for the complimentary banquet to Mr. Hunting, before returning home to their respective districts were addressed by Mr. H. Brinsmade on trade matters.

* * *

Mr. Brinsmade believes much in the new Wheeler & Wilson "D" 10 machine. He was anxious that each manager should look after the wants of manufacturers with steam power.

* * *

Mr. Brinsmade has introduced several alterations in the system of book-keeping, so as to simplify the office work.

* * *

Before the meetings, which ranged over three days, broke up, Mr. Powell, London, proposed, Mr. Fair, Glasgow, seconded, and Mr. Broad, Liverpool, supported a vote of thanks to Mr. Brinsmade, for the hearty and generous manner in which he had treated them all, and in covering all expenses.

American Jottings.

Speaking of the trade in America, in 1886, the N.Y. *Sewing Machine News* says that the early part was as dull as could be, but as the autumn came round the dulness wore off until "strong activity set in, which steadily increased as the season deepened, and the last part of the year has been quite satisfactory to the manufacturers and dealers."

* * *

The natural demand for sewing machines, our contemporary says, was larger in 1886 than at any time since 1883.

* * *

The American Howe Machine Company has been reorganised, and will commence operations at once as the New Howe Manufacturing Company. The new secretary and treasurer is Mr. E. Parmley. The company commence business with 300 hands at the factory.

* * *

They do strange things in America. The Omaha agent of the White Company offered a "white" turkey, *The Advance* states, to every retail customer who sold a machine before the 25th December.

* * *

The St. Louis sewing machine salesmen have started a club. Two rooms have been furnished.

Recent Improvements in Sewing Machinery.—Mr. J. U. Urquhart, manager of the Singer Company's Northampton branch office, is shortly to read a paper before the Society of Arts, on recent improvements in sewing machinery.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING A HIRED MACHINE.

AT the Chepstow County Court, on Monday, the 13th December, before his Honour Judge Owen—the case of the Singer Sewing Machine Company *v.* James Sandford, innkeeper, Lydney, was heard. Mr. R. H. Wansbrough, Bristol, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. F. Evans, Chepstow, for defendant. Plaintiffs sold a person named Veasey a sewing machine on the hire-purchase system. Veasey owed defendant some money, and he seized the machine in payment of his claim. Veasey had only paid £1 17s. 6d. out of £4 19s. for the machine. Plaintiffs now sought to recover £3 1s. 6d. from defendant, alleging that he seized the machine, but did not have it appraised and sold, as required by law in cases of distress, and also 5s., which they contended they would have received by letting out the machine on hire had it been returned to them. His Honour held that there was no defence, as the machine ought to have been appraised and sold, and gave judgment for plaintiffs for £3 6s. 6d., to be reduced to 5s. 1d. upon defendant delivering up the machine to plaintiffs' agent at Coleford within seven days, and allowed costs to the solicitor and one witness.

THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM IN BRADFORD.

The following appears in the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*:—

SIR,—I cannot pass over the leaderette anent this subject in your issue of yesterday without making one or two remarks in reply. You convey a somewhat false impression of what actually took place at the meeting called to consider this question. Although a resolution was passed relating solely to the effect of this system upon property owners, I certainly think that the tone of the meeting was in favour not so much of giving especial protection to the landlord as of protecting the hirer, the landlord and tradesmen, and the public generally. If I remember rightly, I pointed out to the meeting that the property owner suffered least by this system, because he is entitled to distrain for his rent upon the hired furniture at any time, and the only instance in which this right can be evaded is one of rare occurrence—namely, when the goods have been removed from the premises before the landlord has had the opportunity of distraining. You state in effect "That a landlord cannot distrain for his rent if the goods of the tenant are on the hire and purchase system," and this proposition affords you the opportunity for some strong remarks as to the landlord's right of distraint generally, in which to some extent I acquiesce. Your proposition, which is only the statement of a general impression considerably prevalent, is wrong, as a landlord has the undoubted right to distrain for his rent upon goods purchased by his tenant on the hire and purchase system. You say "What is wanted really seems to be some mode of securing more equitable treatment in certain cases. It is the 'hard cases' which now and again come under public notice that cause the feeling which exists." You appear to have lost sight entirely of the fact that the evils of the system are not confined to the victimised hirer, but affect tradesmen to an alarming extent. Tradesmen frequently give credit to and deal with their customers on the faith of the presumption arising from the possession of household furniture. There are no means whatever by which the tradesman can ascertain to whom the furniture belongs, and whether it really is his customer's absolute propertyor not. Whatever argument may be used in favour of the registration of bills of sale may be equally used in favour of legislation upon the hire and purchase system. The preamble to the first Bills of Sale Act recited that "Frauds are frequently committed upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels, whereby persons are enabled to keep up the appearance of being in good circumstances and possessed of property, and the grantees or holders of such bills of sale have the power of taking possession of the property of such persons to the exclusion of the rest of their creditors." The system is a direct encouragement to unprincipled people to obtain credit upon the fictitious and delusive appearances by which, thanks to it, they are enabled to surround themselves, and it is only when their numerous creditors proceed to extremities that the true state of things is discovered. I am of opinion that publicity alone would do a great deal to remove many of the evils worked by the hire and purchase system. I trust that the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for the length of this letter.—Yours truly,

GEO. E. RAWNSLEY,
Chairman of the Meeting.

14, Darley Street, Bradford, 11th December, 1886.

[We simply commented upon the statements made at the meeting. Our correspondent adds to the landlord the tradesmen, who can easily protect themselves by declining to give credit. What we contended for was equitable protection for the hirer.—ED. *B. D. T.*]

SELLING HIRED ARTICLES—SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

At Northampton recently, Alfred Olds (30), engine fitter, was charged with "that he being the bailee of six chairs, two bedsteads, and other articles belonging to John William Coleman, did fraudulently take and convert to his own use, thereby stealing the same, on the 10th December." Mr. Hastings Lees prosecuted, and prisoner was undefended. The prosecutor, a grocer, living at Daventry, said that he let a house to prisoner, who at the same time took furniture value £6 12s. from him on the "hire purchase system," on which he had paid 22s., when on the 10th ult. the things were found to be missing, as was the prisoner. The goods were found at Mr. Payne's, Ash Street, Northampton, and at Birmingham, at which latter place prisoner was also discovered. Prisoner said he paid all he could until he was out of work, and then he thought he should lose what he had paid, and he gave this as his reason for leaving. He knew that he had done wrong. Mr. Henry John Payne said that he bought certain articles off prisoner for 25s. Superintendent Barwell proved arresting Olds at Water Street, Birmingham, when he attributed it "all to a woman" named Parkes who lodged with him, and did not deny the offence. Mrs. and Master Coleman also gave evidence for the prosecution. Prisoner, addressing the jury, said he had been under the impression that the things were his if the payments were kept up, and, having no money to get home and being unable to obtain work, he sold them with the intent to pay for them fully afterwards, but he was "took" before he could do so. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to receive three calendar months.

RECOVERING POSSESSION OF A MACHINE.

A decision of some importance was recently given in Scotland. The Greenock agents of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited (Messrs. Sheppard & Clark), let a machine on the hire purchase system to W. Bucknor, a seaman. When the hirer had paid £2, the owners, having reason to think that the hirer intended removing the machine from his house, entered the premises in the absence of the hirer, and resumed possession of the machine. This occurred on the 30th November.

On the 15th of last month the hirer sued Messrs. Sheppard & Clark for illegally entering his dwelling and taking away the machine.

Sheriff Nicolson, after hearing the evidence, recommended the owners to restore the machine, but dismissed the action, as he considered that defenders had acted within their legal rights.

Sewing Machines in Alexandria.*

THE sewing machine business here is to receive quite an extension. A new sewing machine emporium is to be opened in a fine large building by Signior B. Segrestani, whose sewing machine magazine in Alexandria was burned in the catastrophe in 1882, after the bombardment. He received an indemnity of 150,000 francs. Certain German agents of sewing machine manufacturers were speedily attracted by the odour of this respectable sum of money, and they hastened to supply Mr. Segrestani with Köenig and Kaiser machines for the unpretentious store he has occupied in the interim. The proprietor will be glad to enter into commercial relations with first-rate manufacturers, with a view to keeping in his store, which is the first of its kind in Alexandria, a miscellaneous stock of domestic utensils and articles *de luxe*.

* U. S. *Sewing Machine News.*

The Early Days of Sewing Machines.*

ONE need hardly be an expert antiquary to trace the history of the sewing machine: still the first machine reported as at all approaching to the practice of sewing two pieces of material together was described, patented, and worked before the birth of the present century.

The inventor, a joiner, one Thomas Saint, is described as of Spitalfields, London; and the patent is dated 1790. Curiously enough, this first recorded invention of the sewing machine was introduced as incidental only to a means set forth for twisting sewing threads, and for which Thomas Saint applied for a patent. It is quite evident Saint chiefly intended by mechanical means to rapidly twist his threads for sewing; and his manner of drawing the threads together, or doubling and then twisting them, very much resembled in form the head of a twister's wheels, even as used to-day. The threads were drawn through eyes or holes to straighten them out; these holes (which corresponded to the number of strands) occurring in a vertical disc: so that where kinks or snarls were found, such irregularities were to be straightened out, and then the threads twisted by doubling.

The sewing machine thus employed was really even nearer to the form of the family sewing machine in use to-day than was that invented by Elias Howe, in America; but the Saint machine was not a *lock-stitch* machine, and this was one of the vital reasons of its failure.

The next recorded invention of a sewing machine is that of John Duncan Lerow, of Glasgow, in 1804. This machine was also a chain-stitch machine, and was intended to be used in sewing fringes to shawls. Whether silk or cotton threads were proposed as the sewing material I cannot say; but, from the instruments used to take and loop the threads together, I should think linen threads were intended. This machine, however, fell into disuse about the year 1812: and the political excitement of the times seem to have retarded all progress in the departments of thread manufacture, spinning by machinery, or any form of sewing by mechanical means; for no further inventions of importance are recorded until after the close of the Peninsular war. Still, the human mind having once conceived that sewing could be done by mechanical means, did not quite let the idea fall; and the subject only remained in abeyance till the advent of a more industrial epoch.

Hence the year 1823 saw the start of another series of inventions in thread-making and mechanical means of sewing, which has continued unbroken to this day, or at least with fewer intervals than any previous period recorded in mechanical history.

Leek has occasion and reason to be proud of the name of one of her sons in this connection, for I believe that the patent application of Richard Badnall (1823), comprising the faller on the doubling frame, and other mechanical details, has had more to do with the progress of Leek in the manufacture of silk twists for the sewing machine than anything done before or since his time.

He claims in his specification:—

1st.—That the spinning, doubling, throwing, and reeling of the silk are accomplished by one operation.

2nd.—That the machinery effecting the above occupies no greater space than that generally used in silk-throwing; thereby saving the doubling frame and one of the throwing mills.

3rd.—That the possibility of single threads being reeled is prevented.

4th.—That the machinery for throwing organzine and sewing silk is also applicable to the throwing of tram, thereby saving the doubling, as well as possessing the advantage of throwing any description of silk by the same machinery.

5th.—That, independently of several other advantages, the great saving of room and machinery, and the consequent extent of business capable of being carried on with a much smaller portion of capital than now requisite, present the most important advantages to all persons about to erect new factories.

I think that you will agree that Badnall spoke with wonderful prescience of the permanent needs of the trade.

Not without value were the inventions of James Winter, in Somerset, who began in 1823 to employ mechanical means as aids to glove-sewing. As I have already remarked, from this date forward great and continuous progress was made, and in 1827 Winter added further improvements, and I believe that embroidery on the backs of gloves was begun in that year.

In the year 1834 patent records show that inventors in other countries commenced to turn attention to sewing machines, and Thimmonnier manufactured at Paris sewing machines in numbers for the production of soldiers' clothing. Immediately succeeding him, if not actually contemporary, a Bohemian made a sewing machine in Vienna, of very similar construction to Thimmonnier's.

But these machines were all of them chain-stitch sewing machines, and the sewing easily pulling out when the end loop was released, they were only partially successful. Further, as silk thread could not well be employed with chain-stitch machines, for a solid seam, only the commonest materials were attempted to be sewn, and really no work of superior quality was produced.

As it is not my intention to complete a sewing machine history, or even to enumerate the list of sewing machine inventors who entered the arena, I will conclude on this head by reference to the earliest and most valuable invention of the all-important "lock-stitch," produced by an eye-pointed needle and a second thread, which, for the first time, gave the "stitch hinge" in the centre of the seam, the only practical substitute for hand sewing, besides having been the stitch which enabled the machine to approach hand boot-closing with Barber's twist.

There is, and always will be, some contention as to whether Howe was the originator of the lock-stitch machine, for the patent granted to Fisher & Gibbons, of Nottingham, in 1844, had at least the elements of the Howe eye-pointed needle and shuttle combination, though the machine being again intended only for sewing fringes on to shawls, it more resembled a loom than what the public recognise as a sewing machine.

(*To be continued.*)

* Read by Mr. John Keats, before the Leek Chamber of Commerce.

Boys & Spurge's Bassinettes.

WE understand that during the past year Messrs. Boys & Spurge, of Great Eastern Street, London, did a good trade in perambulators and bassinettes. This firm have existed as cabinet-makers for many years, but only the past few years have they made a *specialite* of children's carriages. All their goods are made by practical cabinet-makers, and are much more durable than many children's carriages frequently met with. Messrs. Boys & Spurge intend to make next season the bassinette illustrated herewith one of their leading lines. It is constructed of solid hard wood, and polished, and is offered at the low figure of 46s. Considering that this carriage is made from such hard wood, instead of pine sticks merely bradded, and that it is well upholstered, the hood and apron being of good quality, it is clear that the carriage is obtainable by dealers at an unusually low figure.



THE VILLAGE PHAETON.

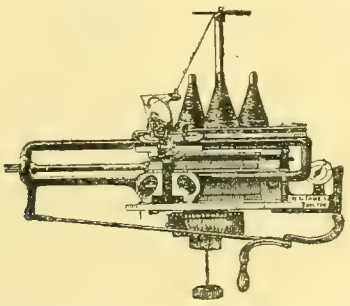
The Rothwell Heeling and Splicing Machine.

THE great importance of the hosiery industry, not only at home but throughout the world, renders everything affecting this branch of the deepest interest to all, and notable amongst other items are the inventions and improvements in machinery made and introduced by Mr. William Rothwell, hosiery machinist, of Bolton, Lancashire.

The Rothwell machinery deservedly takes high rank, both in perfection of build as well as in the quality, quantity, and variety of the fabrics and garments produced thereon, and great credit is due to Mr. Rothwell, as being the pioneer, inventor, and patentee of the arrangement to run this class of machinery by power.

This power arrangement is applicable to any of the existing hand-worked machines in a simple manner, but those newly and expressly constructed to be driven by power have necessarily many special features and improvements, tending to give increased steadiness, production, and regularity of action, whilst a self-acting, knocking-off appliance secures automatic stoppage at the desired intervals for shaping and other operations.

Mr. Rothwell has also invented and patented a new machine for the manufacture of stockings, socks, gloves, and other articles, which for variety, rapidity, and economy of production excels all others.



In this machine, called the "Rothwell patent heeling and splicing machine," the needles can be *raised* out of action at will, and brought back again without the aid of combs, hooks, or any appliance whatever, thus effecting an enormous saving in time.

The heels, toes, underside of foot, also the knee or any desired part of stocking or article, can be spliced, or knit double; and the heel can be formed at either end of the machine by means of a special appliance for this purpose.

On this machine all articles, including stockings, socks, gloves, &c., are fashioned and finished complete at one operation, the disadvantages of dropping out, repinning, and seaming the work being dispensed with, thus greatly reducing the cost, and at the same time increasing the number, value, and quality of the articles manufactured.

Answers *re* Hire System.

SO many of our readers are troubled at times with little legal points *re* the hire-purchase system that we have decided to devote a column to their requirements. This department will be conducted by a solicitor well versed in the law regarding hire agreements.

We should like to impress upon our readers the great importance of the wording of their hire agreement forms. In sending up an inquiry it is essential that we receive a copy of the hire agreement. Dealers would best consult their interests by only using hire agreements drawn up by a lawyer.

Sallow.—No; you have no recovery. The landlord can not only seize a sewing machine on the hirer's premises, but can take possession of any and every tenants' article on the premises, whether his property or not, and dispose of it to recover his rent.

Bobbin.—If your agreement says "fair wear and tear excepted," and the hirer has done *wilful* injury to the perambulator, you can undoubtedly recover.

Belting.—A hired article *cannot* be seized by a tradesman for debt. If such has been done you can recover possession without the slightest doubt.

Grotto.—No doubt now exists as to the legality of the hire-purchase system, and you need not worry yourself about "the extra safety of bills of sale." It would be absurd for you to think of registering hire agreements as bills of sale.

Silton.—The selling of a hired article is undoubtedly illegal, and you can sue the hirer in the County Court to recover the total value of the article. The instalments paid should not be taken off the debt, as these constitute the amounts paid for hire.

Anxious Inquirer.—The point raised by you is of great importance. Mr. J. P. Grain recently tried to get a magistrate's opinion as to whether the pledging of hired goods constituted illegal pawning. An answer has not yet been given, but we think that it is very probable that a test case may soon be dealt with. You will be kept informed of any decisions on this subject by perusing this column.

Bradbury & Co., Limited.

THIS firm, who of late years have made such rapid strides, are full of important changes for the new year. As agents are well aware, last year they made a new departure in taking up the sale of perambulators and bassinettes. This branch is so closely allied to the sewing machine trade, and the Bradbury Company received such signal encouragement from their numerous agents last year, that they have taken large premises in Oldham exclusively for the manufacture of these goods. During December we had an opportunity of seeing this new perambulator factory, and with the facilities the Bradbury Company possess they will doubtless be on an equal footing with the largest perambulator makers. Mr. W. Chadwick, son of the late managing director, has been placed in charge of this department, and the whole of his energies will be directed towards making it a success. Agents will do well to see Bradbury's list for the coming season's trade, as they appear to have the very newest designs, and nothing but the very best materials are being used, as was apparent to us when we called at the factory.

Also, in connection with this company, a new general manager has been appointed in the room of the late T. Chadwick, Esq., who died, our readers will remember, in October last. Commencing with the new year, this honourable post will be filled by William Cunliffe, Esq., formerly depot superintendent for the same company. This gentleman has been closely associated with the firm for a very long time, and for the past six years has been working indefatigably at headquarters. He has been mainly instrumental in guiding aright the fortunes of this company and bringing about its many achievements and successes, for, beyond doubt, the Bradbury Company have now stepped right to the front.

Judging from the conversation we had with Mr. Cunliffe, it is going to be his special aim to afford every possible facility and advantage, both personally and through the managers of depots under him, to wholesale buyers, so we would advise other competing companies to look carefully to their laurels. For ourselves, now that Mr. Cunliffe enters upon increased responsibilities and more arduous duties, it is with a sense of the liveliest pleasure that we offer him our heartiest congratulations combined with every good wish.

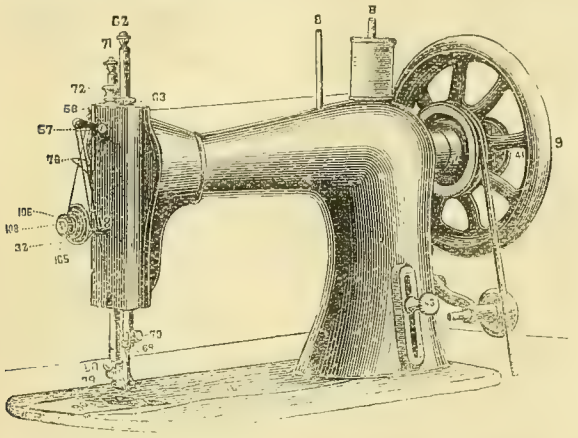
REMOVAL. Messrs. A. D. Reis & Co., the agents for Messrs. Junker & Ruh, have removed from 59—61 to 94, Hatton Garden.

TWO-REEL MACHINE. We understand that Messrs. Junker & Ruh's two-reel sewing machine is meeting with considerable favour in this country. Several repeat orders have been received by the wholesale agents, and flattering testimonials are to hand.

GUMMING MACHINE.—We have had sent to us a specimen of Allen's patent gumming machine, which is an excellent contrivance for gumming labels. It consists of a metal box provided with rollers, one of which revolves in a well containing gum, and the other guides the paper over the roller wetted with the gum. The machine is easily worked by a handle at one side, and saves much time and no small amount of gum. Having tried the machine ourselves, we can warmly recommend it. Its price is 30s., and the makers are the Allen Machine Company, Halifax.

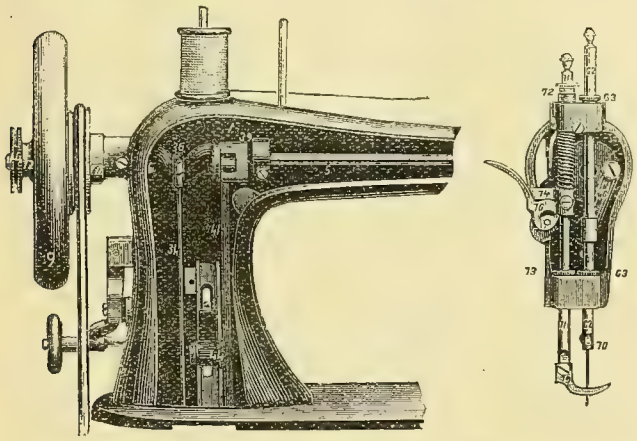
The "Lion" Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine.

OSCILLATING and rotary shuttle sewing machines are rapidly superseding those with reciprocating shuttles, which, till quite a recent date, were the only lock-stitch machines in the market, and dealers interested in placing in their customers' hands the machine best suited to their requirements would do well to examine closely into the individual merits of the new order of sewing machines.

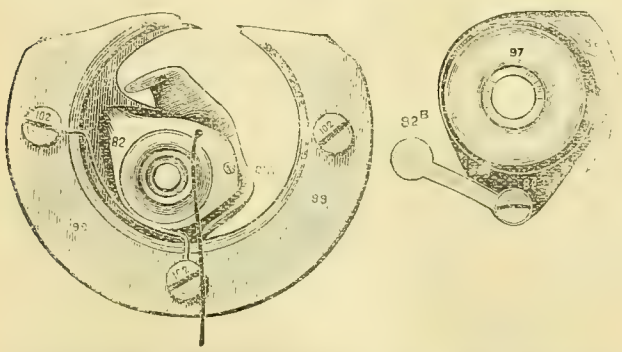


The "Lion" oscillating shuttle sewing machine has been before the public for a few months, and, as a departure from the well-known machines manufactured for upwards of nineteen years by the makers, is deserving of notice, inasmuch as it runs lightly at great speed—1,500 stitches per minute—and is universally adjustable.

Several undoubted novelties have been introduced into the construction of the "Lion," principally on the shuttle, its race, and its movement; these are protected by patents, of which the accompanying illustrations give a clear idea.

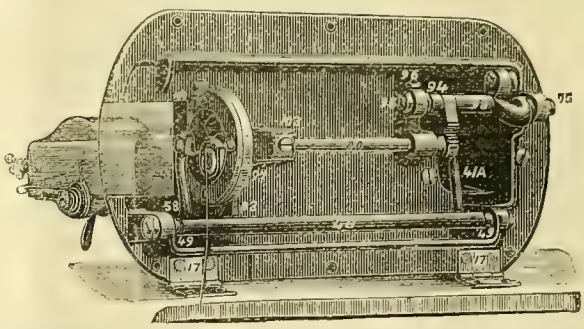


The shuttle is made in two parts; the part which takes the loop is termed the "body;" it never leaves the race, and wear is taken up by adjusting screws. The shuttle is thus kept free from shake, and missed stitches are almost impossible. The other part, called the "cap," contains the bobbin and tension; it is freed from the body by pressing a simple latch, so that the operator has the advantage of holding it in hand whilst threading and adjusting. This is an ingenious and effective mechanical device.



The shuttle race is movable, and held firmly by a single screw, thus permitting of the shuttle being shifted to or from the needle as required—a great improvement on the usual clumsy and tedious method of moving machine arm, an operation demanding mechanical skill.

Needle and shuttle threads are pulled home at the same instant, the result being a pretty pearl and elastic lock-stitch.



As the presser foot rises all tension is released from the needle thread, thus making breaking of needles, when removing work, impossible.

The "Lion" has a high arm, is highly finished—part being nickle-plated—is tastefully ornamented, and, altogether, is an attractive machine, besides possessing the essential merit of performing its work in a thorough and efficient manner.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

14,636. T. Shakespeare, for improvements in sewing machines.

14,648. W. P. Keeson, for improvements in sewing machines.

14,742. R. B. Turner, for improvements in sewing machines.

14,754. J. Thomas, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

14,882. A. J. Boult, a communication from C. M. Hooker, of United States, for improvements in the method or process of sewing.

14,907. J. Aylward, for improvements in aprons for perambulators, viz., a convertible apron, hood, or back rest.

15,060. G. G. Cotsworth, for a new or improved button-hole cutter.

15,065. W. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.

15,087. A. F. Wileman, for a pocket sewing machine.

15,112. C. Robin, for a small motor for industrial purposes.

15,126. W. H. Dunkley, for improvements in the manufacture of the joints of the hoods of perambulators, bath chairs, and carriages.

15,296. J. H. Hollinghurst, for improvements in needles.

15,432. C. R. Gorman and C. J. Fletcher, for improvements in the folding hoods of perambulators and other carriages, which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

15,459. S. Isaac, for improvements in pocket lock-stitch sewing machines.

15,497. C. Noble, H. Haes, and G. L. Roff, for a new or improved sewing machine.

15,525. J. Wertheim, for an improved table top for sewing machine stands.

15,538. W. Johnson, for connecting to the sewing machine or to its treadle and stand the spindle and spool of the spinning wheel and improvements in said spindle.

15,675. T. Humphreys, for improvements in the construction of baskets, skips, cases, the bodies of carriages, perambulators, and other similar articles.

15,693. E. Chatham, for a new or improved combined cradle and perambulator.

15,783. A. G. Prince, for an embroidering machine.

15,852. W. Clough, for improvements in sewing machines.

15,996. G. T. Tugwell, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines, by which method machines can be constructed more economically.

16,166. J. Lloyd, for improvements in perambulators.

16,288. T. Shakespeare, for improvements in sewing machines.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1885.

11,254. J. R. Collier and D. S. Musgrave, for improvements in and machinery for manufacturing straight mesh wire-work, specially suitable for perambulator hoods and fireproof lath-work and other similar manufactures.

13,534. F. Beauchamp, for improvements in children's carriages or perambulators.

13,569. L. A. Parrock, for a new or improved spring motor for the driving or propelling of sewing machines, certain kinds of washing machines, coffee roasters, rotary blowers, meat jacks, and other machines and mechanical appliances.

14,833. J. Jackson, for an improved joint or apparatus for stretching the hoods of perambulators and other vehicles.

1886.

2,558. J. Nasch, for improvements in the construction of sewing machines for over-sewing, embroidering, eyeletting, and button-holeing.

8,232. J. A. Foottit, for a balanced wheel for sewing machines and other rotatory machines.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 9th, 1886.

352,231. A de Beamont, Camden, N.J., and S. Snellenburg, Philadelphia, Pa. Feed mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 23rd, 1886.

353,003. E. Recordon, Paris, France. Electric motor for sewing machines.

353,252. J. A. Davis, Boston, Mass., W. A. Davis, Boston, Mass. Wax thread sewing machine.

353,255. J. A. Davis, Boston, Mass., W. A. Davis, Boston, Mass. Sewing machine.

353,257. J. A. Davis, Boston, Mass., W. A. Davis, Boston, Mass. Feed mechanism for sewing machines.

353,258. W. L. Dixon, Milford, Mass. Guide for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 30th, 1886.

353,381. A. C. Sabey, Kansas City, Mo. Sewing machine.

353,487. L. Eschner, Philadelphia, Pa. Sewing machine.

353,542. H. E. Dieterle, Chicago, Ill. Sewing machine.

353,588. M. Ransom, Chicago, Ill. Sewing machine shuttle and bobbin.

353,609. R. Thompson, Bridgeport, Conn. Machine for sewing shank buttons to boots, &c.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1d EACH EXTRA.

11,754. *Improvements in sewing machines.* F. Quenstedt and R. Gellert, of Berlin, engineers.—Dated October 2nd, 1885. Price 8d.

This invention has reference to certain parts of a sewing machine for driving the shuttle and the feeder for feeding the fabric to be sewn, and the object in view is the production of a simple and easy working machine.

The motion for driving the shuttle and feeder is obtained from a double cranked shaft, mounted in the upper part of the machine, the crank pins of which are respectively connected with the crank pins of two lower shafts by means of connecting rods. Upon the rotation of the upper shaft an oscillating motion is communicated to the two lower shafts, one of which is hollow, and the other carried through the same. One of the lower shafts carries an eccentric for lifting the feeder, and a shuttle carrier; the other lower shaft carries an eccentric for pushing forward the feeder.

The shuttle guide in which the shuttle—held in a carrier—oscillates consists of a plate and a ring screwed thereto. The shuttle plate is provided with a channel for the passage of the needle, and the shuttle as it comes with a flat surface against this plate passes the needle channel like an ordinary shuttle. The shuttle ring is adjustable on the shuttle plate by means of enlarged screw holes. The shuttle carrier is provided with a spring socket, so that it may be drawn back from the shuttle guide to allow of the shuttle being readily withdrawn.

The needle rod is operated by the upper shaft through cam mechanism, and the needle, after lifting of loop, returns, and remains so long in the needle channel until the shuttle shall have passed the loop. The drawing together of the loop thread is effected by the thread lever upon the arrival of the shuttle at its end position.

15,523. *Improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.* A. Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, a communication from abroad by the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, in the U.S. of America, sewing machine manufacturers.—Dated December 17th, 1885. Price 11d.

This invention relates to that class of button-hole attachments for sewing machines having a vibratory and longitudinally movable feed-plate carrying a cloth clamp and operated by mechanism receiving its movements from the needle-bar of the machine, the object of this invention being to produce a simple and cheaply-constructed but effective device, of the class referred to, in which all of the movements necessary to work both sides and to bar both ends of a straight button-hole will be automatic.

The base-plate of the attachment is slotted to form a spring tongue, the free end of which is provided with a T-shaped or overhanging lug extending upward through a slot in the feed-plate, the arms of the said lug projecting over said plate, and thus serving to secure the latter to the base-plate of the sewing machine, the spring tongue forming a yielding connection for these parts to enable one to move freely on the other.

The base-plate is provided with a standard to which is pivoted a bell-crank lever, the longer arm of which is slotted for engagement with the needle-clamp screw on the needle bar, the shorter or vertical arm of said lever having lugs arranged on opposite sides of a driving lever pivoted to the fulcrum pin of the bell-crank lever and slotted or forked at its lower end to embrace a spiral shaft. One end of this shaft is journalled in a lug on the standard, and the other end, therefore, is pivotally connected with the forward end of a screw shaft journalled at its rear end in a lug on the standard of the base-plate. The screw shaft has a double or right and left spiral groove, or screw thread, extending, in the present instance, the entire length of said shaft, the latter being provided at its forward end with a ratchet wheel having six teeth, and at its opposite end with a three-pointed cam working in a sliding yoke.

To the spiral shaft is attached a pawl having an outwardly curved arm to permit of the free movement of the slotted or forked end of the driving lever, said pawl having a lip entering a small slot in disc formed on the spiral shaft, the end of said pawl projecting beyond said disc and engaging the teeth of the ratchet wheel. By reason of the engagement of the lip of the pawl with the slot in the disc of the spiral shaft the said pawl is steadied or stiffened so that it will not be in danger of being bent or twisted in turning the ratchet wheel with the spiral shaft, the lip being of sufficient length so that it will not be disengaged from said slot when the pawl rides backward over the teeth of the ratchet wheel. A detaining pawl attached to the standard prevents the backward rotation of the ratchet wheel.

The sliding yoke is provided with arms, one of which extends through an ear on the lug, and the other engages, by an upward projection or pin, a slot in the bed-plate, the pin entering the forked rear end of a vibrator. The said vibrator has its fulcrum on a pin attached to the base-plate, said pin also serving as the fulcrum of the feed-plate, said vibrator being provided at its forward end with an irregular slot having two off-set portions. An operating plate is arranged beneath the vibrator in the slot in the feed-plate, said operating plate having a lug extending upward into the slot of the vibrator. This plate is slotted at its rear end for the passage of the fulcrum pin, and is thus adapted to have a limited lengthwise movement relative to the vibrator, to bring the lug into different parts of the slot for the purpose of varying the vibrating of the feed-plate, as will be explained.

The standard on the base-plate is provided with two slots, in one of which is a slide carrying a pivoted switch engaging the spiral grooves of the screw shaft, said slide being provided with an arm passing loosely through a slot in an upturned lip on one side of the feed-plate. This arm serves as a connection between the feed-plate and the slide, so that the movements of the latter will be imparted to the former, the slot being, however, large enough to permit the said arm to pass loosely through the same, thus providing for a little "lost motion" when the direction of movement of the slide is changed, so that the feed-plate may momentarily remain stationary while the ends of the button-holes are being barred. The switch is carried by a stud which is pivoted in the slide, and to the end of said stud, on the side of the standard opposite to said switch, is attached a reversing lever, one arm of which projects upward so as to strike against stops attached to the standard. The reversing lever is of spring metal, and the outer end of its horizontal arm is provided with a finger adapted to engage a projection on the slide, the contiguous faces of said finger and projection being inclined, so that the former will be retained in position when on either side of the latter. One of the stops is fixed to the standard, but the other is carried by a movable adjusting lever, the point of which is adapted to slide in a slot, said adjusting lever being held in place by a lug thereon fitting between the teeth of a rack on the standard. By lifting the free end of the adjusting lever by a handle, the lug will be disengaged from the rack and said lever will then be free to move to adjust the movable stop to any desired distance from the fixed stop according to the length of the button-hole to be worked. When in the movements of the slide the verticle arm of the reversing lever strikes against either of the stops the said lever will be slightly moved and the position of the finger will be changed to the side of the projection opposite to that which it previously occupied, this movement of the lever changing the inclination of the switch so that it will run in the reverse spiral groove of the double screw and thus reverse the movement of the slide.

The feed-plate forms the lower jaw of the cloth clamp, and the upper jaw thereof is pivoted to arms extending forward from a plate which in turn is connected by spring arms with the feed-plate. The feed-plate is preferably formed with upturned edges or flanges struck up from the body of the plate, to give sufficient stiffness, and the arms may be attached to said flanges which will afford a convenient manner of connection. A clamping lever is pivoted to a post attached to the feed-plate, said lever having projections which impinge against the arm-plate, when clamping, forcing the upper jaw downward against the stress of the spring arms which serve to lift said jaw as soon as the clamping lever is turned to disengage its projections from the arm-plate.

The operating plate beneath the vibrator is provided with an upwardly projecting lug, and also with a spring arm between the free end of which and the said lug passes a friction rod or bar which is attached to the arm of the switch slide, the end of said arm and the upper end of the said lug being recessed to form jaws embracing said friction bar. This frictional connection of the slide and the operating plate enables the latter to be moved lengthwise for a limited distance when the direction of movement of the slide is changed for the purpose of changing the position of the lug on the operating plate in the slot of the vibrator.

The material in which the button-hole is to be worked being placed in the cloth clamp, and the attachment being secured in position on the sewing machine with the bell-crank lever in engagement with the clamping screw of the needle bar thereof, the said bell-crank will be set in motion and its movements will be transmitted to the spiral shaft through the forked lever. The loose connection of the bell-crank and the forked lever by reason of the space between the lugs on the former being somewhat greater than the width of the latter admits of a certain amount of lost motion between these two levers, so that as the needle-bar rises the needle can clear the work before the spiral shaft will be moved to operate the screw shaft and its cam. One-sixth of a revolution will be given to the screw shaft at each upward movement of the needle-bar, and thus the cam will cause the yoke to slide to the right and left at each alternate stroke of the needle-bar, the movements of the yoke being transmitted to the vibrator through the pin on said yoke. The vibrator engages its slot with the lug on the operating plate, and the latter plate fitting in the slot of the feed-bar causes said bar to vibrate on its pivot pin with the vibrator to form the overedge stitches of the button-hole.

As the screw shaft turns the switch follows the spiral groove thereof and moves the slide, and the latter in turn, through its arm, forces the feed-plate and its cloth clamp along to space the stitches. When the vertical arm of the reversing lever strikes one of the stops on the standard said lever is moved as before explained to reverse the position of the switch and cause it to follow the oppositely running spiral groove, thus reversing the movement of the slide. Owing to the loose connection between the arm of the slide and the feed-plate, the latter remains at rest for a few stitches when the movement of the slide is reversed, and during this period of suspension of the longitudinal movement of the feed-plate the friction bar connected to the said slide will move the operating plate along to change the lug on said plate from one part of the irregular slot in the vibrator to the other. The width of each part of the said slot is such that the entire movement of the vibrator is not imparted to the operating plate and the feed-plate during the time when the sides of the button-hole are being worked, but during the time when the lug is moving from one part of the slot to the other the said lug will be in engagement with the opposite walls of said slot forming the neck or connection between the two parts thereof, and as long as said lug thus touches any part of said neck (which is only wide enough to permit the lug to pass through easily) the entire vibrating movement of the vibrator will be imparted to the feed-plate, which will double the vibratory movement of the latter so as to form stitches entirely across the end of the button-hole and thus strongly bar the same. As soon as the lost motion beween the slide and the feed-plate is taken up the feeding movements of the latter will be resumed, and

by this time the lug will be entirely within the other part of the slot, and the normal vibrations of the feed-plate and cloth-clamp will be resumed to form the proper overedge stitches along the side of the button-hole opposite to that which has just been worked. When the other end of the button-hole is reached the barring operation again takes place, and the button-hole is then completed.

Owing to the irregular form of the slot the feed-plate will vibrate on one side of a central line (which will correspond to the slit of the button-hole) when the lug is in one off-set portion of said slot, but when said lug is in the other portion of said slot said feed-plate will be shipped over to the other side of said central line to bring the other side of the button-hole beneath the needle of the sewing machine. The friction rod or bar will slide through the friction jaws afforded by the lug and the spring arm on the operating plate after the position of said plate has been changed by said rod and friction jaws to shift the lug on said plate from one part of the slot to the other.

Thus it will be clear that the entire operation of working both sides and barring both ends of the button-hole are automatically effected when the device is once set in operation.

16,088. A. Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, a communication from abroad by the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, United States of America, sewing machine manufacturers. *Improvements in carpet sewing machines.*—Dated 31st December, 1885. Price 8d.

This invention relates to certain improvements to be used with carpet sewing machines described in the specification of Letters Patent, No. 7,431, dated 8th May, 1884, the object of the present invention being to provide certain improved devices for controlling the edge of the fabrics being sewn when the machine is working on "Moquette" or other similar carpets having a long pile, which is apt to interfere with the sewing.

In carrying the invention into effect a turning-in guide is constructed somewhat similar to that described in the above-mentioned specification, but having the outer flanges on the lower side thereof, which form the guiding recesses for the edges of the carpet extending rearward of the transverse recess forming the needle passage. In place of the separating horn or blade on the turning-in guide described in the said specification a wedge-shaped reciprocating "piler" or pile-deflector is used, which is adjustably attached to a rod passing upward through a steadying lug on the turning in guide and connected with some moving part of the machine as an extension from the hub of the needle arm. The turning-in guide is adjustable relative to the path of the needle and the "piler" is adjustable on its supporting rod independently of the turning-in guide.

The turning-in guide is formed by a block having in its lower face guiding passages formed by flanges at the sides thereof, and a central downwardly projection and inclined web or turning-in blade, said flanges being mainly in front of the transverse recess or needle passage, but extending also rearward of said recess. This construction enables the block or guide to rest more firmly on the edges of the fabric than the form of guide described in the specification before mentioned. The turning-in guide block is secured between two parallel plates and rides over the edges of the fabrics to be stitched, the plates passing down on either side of the fabrics; and said block has, besides the downwardly projecting inclined turning-in blade, a slot for the passage of the attaching screw and steadying pins extending into slots in said plates. The block is also provided at its top with a forwardly projecting lug through which passes a long rod, and to the lower end of the latter is removably and adjustably attached by a set screw, a wedge-shaped piece forming the "piler" or pile deflector and having an inclined lower face tapering rearwardly and downwardly.

This rod passes upward through the lug on the top of the block which serves to steady the same and is attached at its upper end to some moving part of the machine so as to be reciprocated thereby, a convenient arrangement being to connect it to an arm extending from the hub or rocking centre of the needle bar or arm.

When constructed as above described, and attached to the carpet sewing machine the pile deflector moves forward with the machine along the edges of the fabrics, which are being sewn, in front of the turning-in guide; and owing to its construction and reciprocating movement it pushes the pile of the fabric downward or inside, below, or inside of the line of stitches. As the pile deflector is adjustable on its supporting rod independently of the turning-in guide it is adapted for use with fabrics having different lengths of pile, the turning-in guide being also adjustable to vary the distance of the line of stitches from the edges of the fabrics.

11,952. *Improvements in sewing machinery.* J. Reece of Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, machinist.—Dated September 21st, 1886. Price 1s. 1d.

This invention is an improvement on the machine represented in the specification of English patent. No. 1,814, dated April 27th, 1881, and has for its object to simplify the construction of the stitching mechanism whereby it is possible to make a firmer stitch with less strain upon the thread, also to improve the button-hole cutting mechanism, whereby the throw of the cutter may be adjusted to compensate for wear of the cutting bed, and always insure a clean cut; also to improve the construction of the spreading device, whereby the button-hole may be better held in spread condition by the clamping mechanism; also to improvements in mechanism for controlling the needle thread, whereby the latter is slackened after the completion of the button-hole, the said thread-controlling mechanism being combined with, and so as to be operated automatically by, the mechanism which is employed to clamp the material in which the button-hole is being made; also to improve the clamping mechanism which holds the material, and with the same combining mechanism for automatically opening the clamp upon the completion of each button-hole.

Messrs. W. & S. Summerscales, of Parkside Works, Keighley, have sent us a beautifully-executed price list of their washing, wringing, and mangling machines. Their patent "Parkside" washer, which is meeting with the great success it deserves, is also illustrated and described.

Coleman's Bassinette Catalogue.

WE have before us the annual illustrated catalogue of Messrs. Charles Coleman & Co., perambulator manufacturers, of the Victoria Steam Works, Praed Street, Paddington, W., and cannot but view with surprise the magnitude which this comparatively recent branch of industry has assumed.

In the comprehensive list before us we are shown not only the cost of finished carriages ranging from what would seem to be almost impossibly low prices to that of the highly-finished and costly articles fitted for the best class trade, but also of all the separate parts used in their manufacture; and we would particularly call the attention of our readers to a new feature in this year's edition—the issue of a repair list, by means of which an estimate can be readily formed of the cost of the many and various repairs which are now falling into the hands of the sewing machine trade, and which should form an important and lucrative branch of business.

In the range of carriages of novel construction are introduced the "Waggonette" and "Daisy," both of which are of pleasing design, whilst their moderate price should, we consider, afford them a ready sale. We are assured that the firm have already secured such orders for their registered "Arcadian" carriage as to warrant their affording it the first place in their list. Many minor improvements have been introduced in the manufacture of this carriage, and we fancy it will be the carriage of this coming season.

Of wicker bassinettes there are also some of the newest examples. The cheaper qualities in these are particularly recommended for a lower class trade; the principle on which these are made combining lowness of cost with strength and durability—an important consideration especially for those retailing on the "hire system."

Invalid and spinal carriages are also illustrated, together with various samples of dolls' carriages, hoods, canopies, &c.

In conclusion, we suggest that those readers who have not received the list should write at once to Messrs. Charles Coleman & Co., Steam Perambulator Works, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

Trade Catalogues Received.

Mr. John Murchison, perambulator maker, of Manchester, sends us a circular of his new "Eclipse" perambulator chair, and also his "Triumph" folding baby chair.

* * *

Messrs. J. Fletcher & Co., perambulator makers, of Hampton Street, Birmingham, have sent us their shippers and wholesale list of perambulators, bassinettes, and invalid chairs. Many of the vehicles shown are of excellent build and finish.

* * *

We have received from Messrs. Holmes, Pearson & Midgley their catalogue of washing, wringing, mangling, and sewing machines. This firm have extensive works at Keighley, and are able to supply dealers with the above on reasonable terms.

* * *

Mr. J. Dauncey's list of washing machines is to hand.

* * *

Messrs. Smith & Paget, of Keighley, are well known as manufacturers of washing, wringing, and mangling machines. Their last catalogue has been sent to us, and it shows a variety of goods at moderate prices.

* * *

Messrs. Brassington & Cooke, of Cable Street, Manchester, have sent us their wholesale price list of bassinettes for the present year. This shows a number of tasty designs in children's carriages.

* * *

From Messrs. Moore, Murton & Varley, laundry engineers, Keighley, we have received a small and well-printed calendar for the present year. In this is illustrated the firm's patent "Easy" wringing and mangling machine. The makers state that by its aid a girl can do as much work in one hour as a washerwoman can do in four with any ordinary machine.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

WM. SELLERS & SONS,

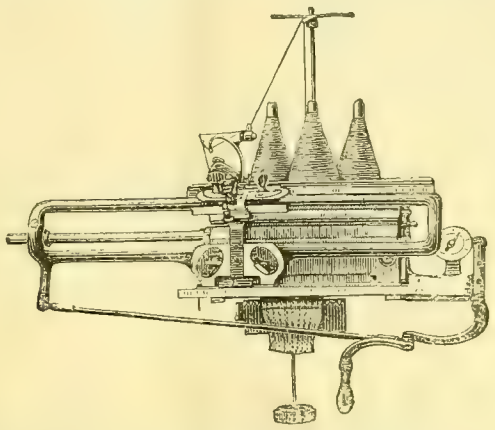
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Sewing & Knitting Machine Manufacturers,

AIREDALE WORKS, KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SEWING MACHINE MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

'SELLERS' IMPROVED NEW KNITTER.



'SELLERS' NEW AND IMPROVED KNITTING MACHINE

Is specially adapted for Hosiery Manufacturers and Knitters generally.

We claim the following **advantages** for the **'SELLERS' KNITTER** over all other machines in the market.

The 'SELLERS' KNITTER is so constructed that for steadiness and smooth working it is unsurpassed.

The CARRIAGE of the 'SELLERS' KNITTER is steadied by two parallel slides fixed at bottom of bed and by a rod at the end of the machine, making it almost impossible for the cams to strike the needles in working.

The 'SELLERS' KNITTER has less friction than any other machine, and is constructed of the finest material throughout.

The 'SELLERS' KNITTER is very easy to WORK, and the MOST DURABLE machine yet brought before the public.

The NEEDLES of the 'SELLERS' KNITTER are all self-knitting, forming the loops by their own action, so that any number of needles can be worked at once.

The 'SELLERS' KNITTER enables the operator to knit with from two up to any number of needles at the same time.

The 'SELLERS' KNITTER can be fitted up with racking motion, for making fancy stitches when required.

The back and front beds of the 'SELLERS' KNITTER recede and have a greater drop than any other machine (we having made it our special study) in order to give the operator as much room as possible in taking off the heel.

HEEL COMBS are dispensed with on the 'SELLERS' KNITTER.

The INDICATOR on the 'SELLERS' KNITTER for registering the number of rounds knit is so constructed as to ensure great regularity in counting the number of rounds in the work.

The NEEDLES of the 'SELLERS' KNITTER are easy of access, any particular needle can be removed at any stage of the work.

The 'SELLERS' KNITTER is so easy to work that children from ten years old can learn to work them from the instruction book.

On the 'SELLERS' KNITTER a pair of Socks can be knitted in 15 minutes.
On the 'SELLERS' KNITTER do. Stockings do 30 ,,

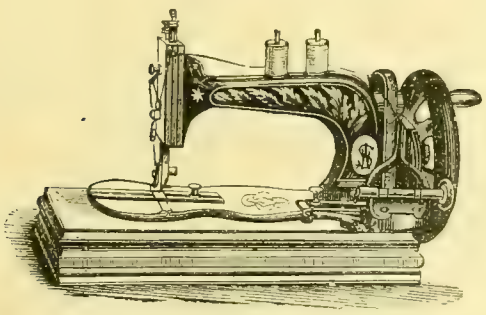
We recommend our Class 2 Machine, 7 needles to the inch, with 8 inch needle room, for knitting two to four ply fingering wools, fine cotton and silks; it is specially adapted for family use. Our Class 1, 6 needles to the inch, with 8 inch needle room, will knit wheeling and alloa yarns, 5 ply germans, and strong cottons.

The 'SELLERS' KNITTER is specially recommended to shopkeepers, who might profitably employ the leisure time of their assistants in making of hosiery at a very small cost.

Knitting Machines made up to 500 needles.

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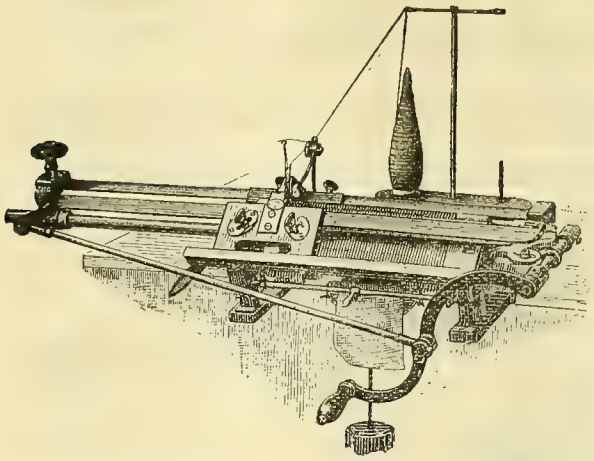


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The best Hand Machine ever invented for Ladies.

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THE MACHINES PAR EXCELLENCE

FOR MERCHANTS AND FOR MANUFACTURERS,

From 6¼ to 32 in. Needle Beds & upwards. From 4 to 16 Needles per inch.

THE LARGEST SIZES

Are as well adapted to Female labour as the smallest. For compactness, simplicity, quality of work, variety and scope, they are Unequalled in the Trade.

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Pocket Lock-stitch

SEWING MACHINE.

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PRICE 10/6 NETT CASH.

JAPANNED BOXES to hold Machine and Tools		1/- each.
FANCY LEATHER do., gilt lined . . .		2/6 „
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THE SECRETARY,

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JUNKER & RUH'S

ROTATING SEWING MACHINE,

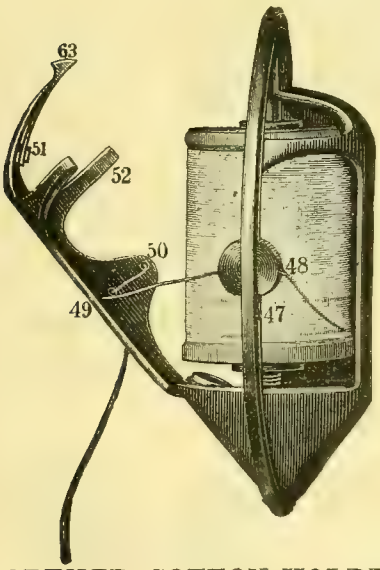
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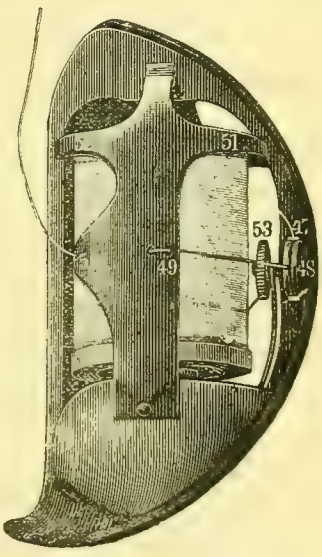
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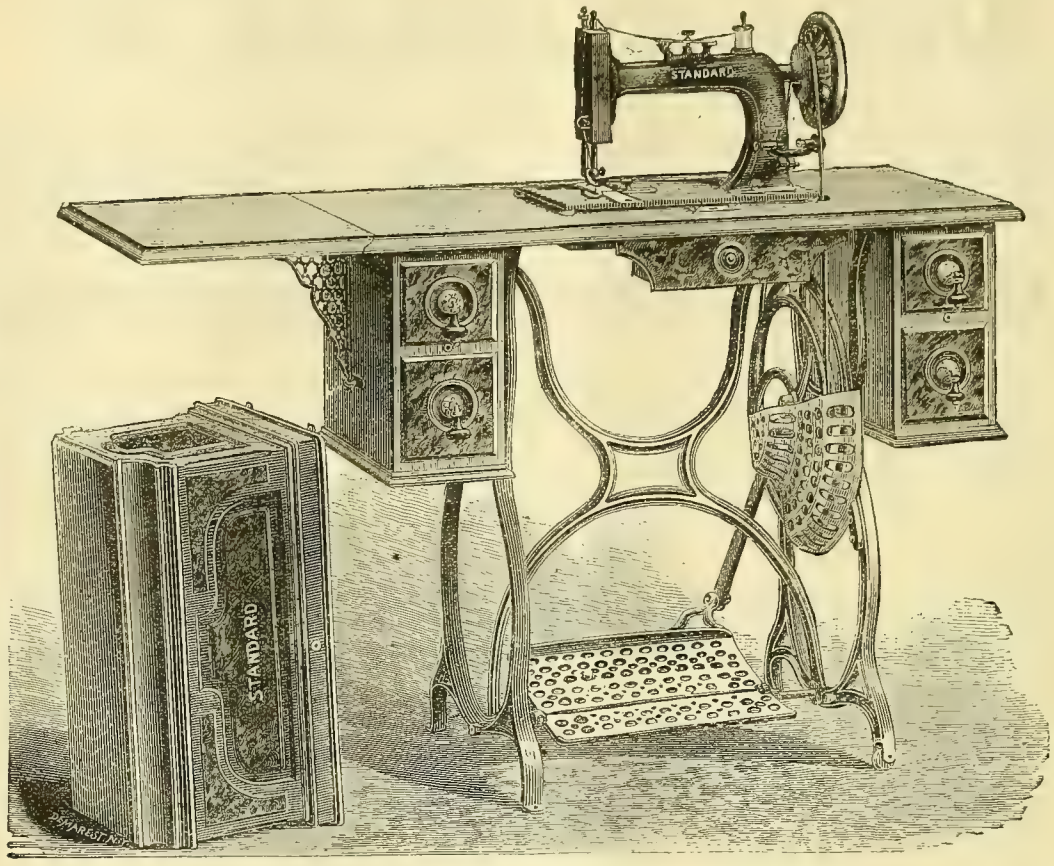
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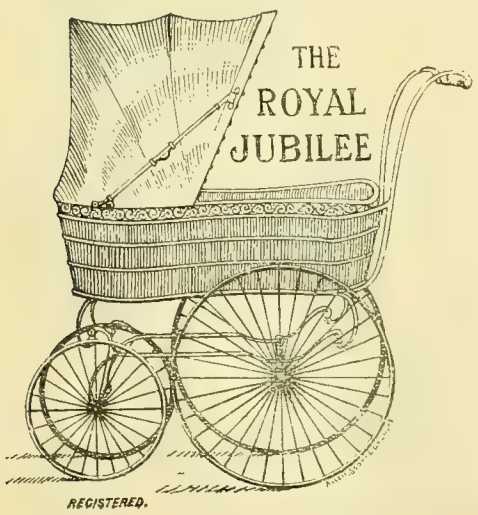
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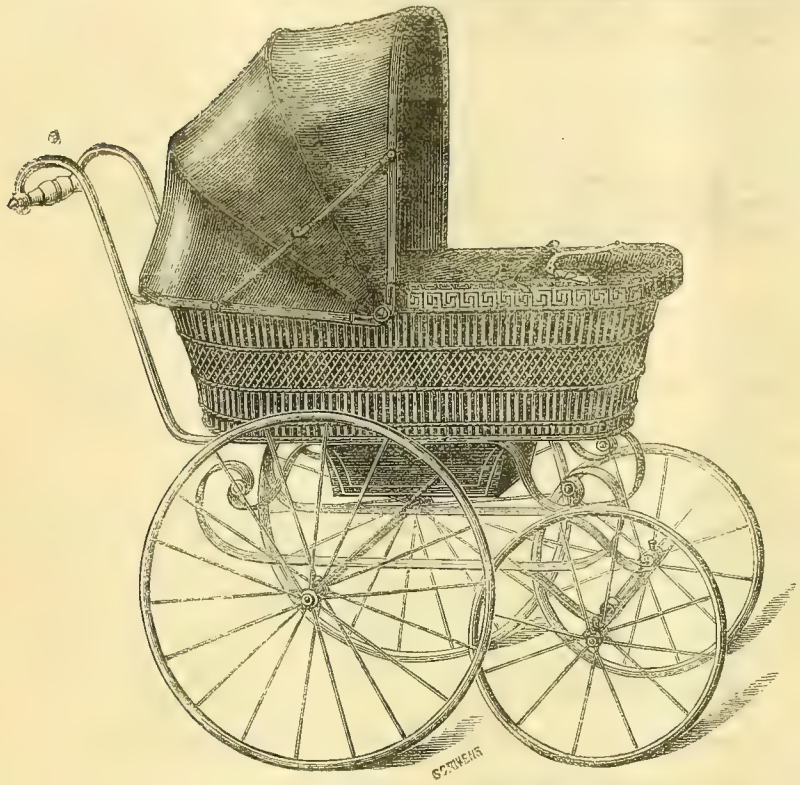
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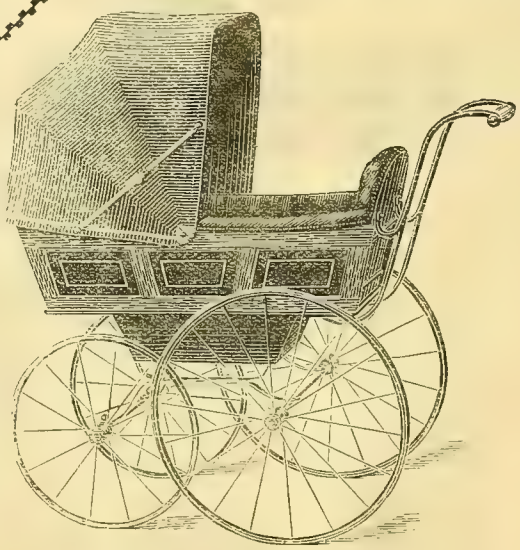
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day of 188 Between

of hereinafter

called the Owner of the one part and of

hereinafter called the Hirer of the other part.

Witnesseth that the Owner agrees to let and the Hirer agrees to Hire the No.

belonging to the Owner upon the terms and conditions following:—

1. The Hirer shall pay to the Owner the rent of for the hire of the said commencing with the day of next.
2. In case the said rent shall be in arrear for more than seven days, or in case the Hirer commits any breach of this Agreement, the Owner shall thereupon be entitled to take and resume possession of the said and for that purpose liberty is hereby given to the Owner to enter upon the premises of the Hirer to search for and retake the said
3. The Hirer will keep the said in good order and repair, damage by fire included, but fair wear and tear excepted.
4. The Hirer shall notify to the Owner all changes of address within seven days.
5. The Hirer may terminate the hiring by delivering up to the Owner the said in good order and condition, and thereupon this Agreement shall be void, subject nevertheless to the rights of the Owner in respect of rent accrued previously to the delivering up of the said
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Signature

*Witness*_____

SIXPENNY STAMP.

N.B.—A stamp is only necessary should the value be £5 *or upwards.*

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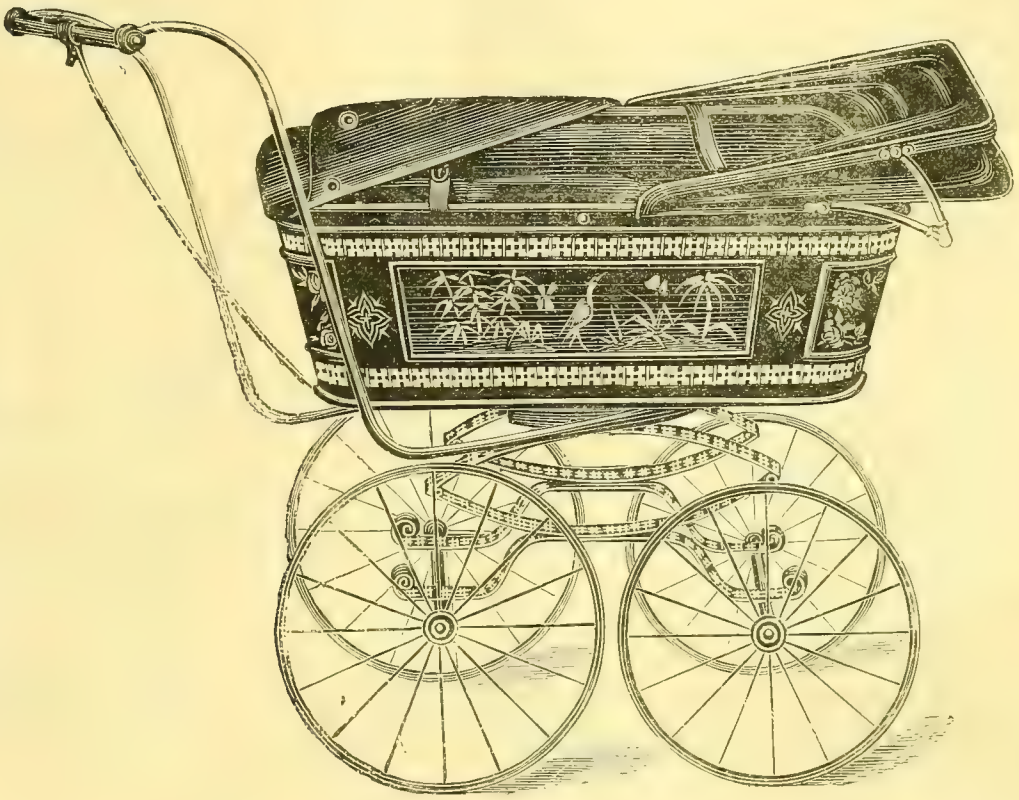
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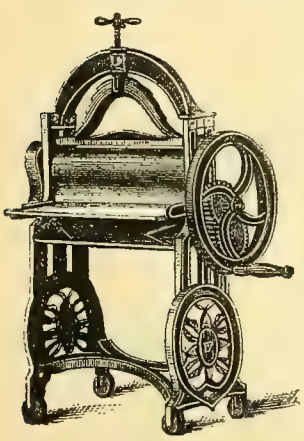
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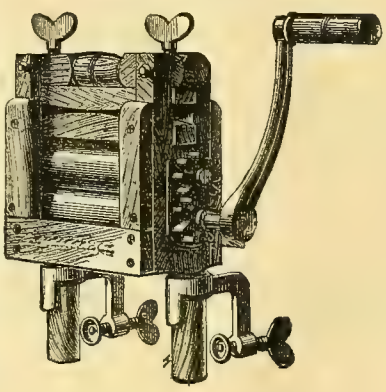
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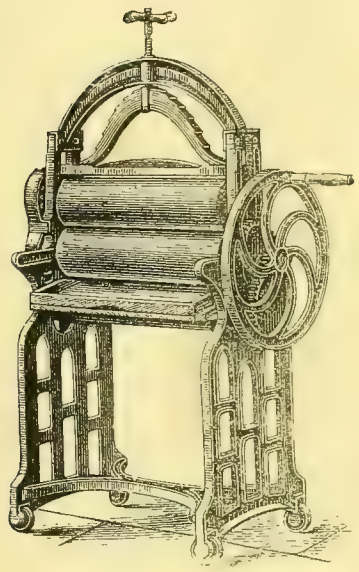
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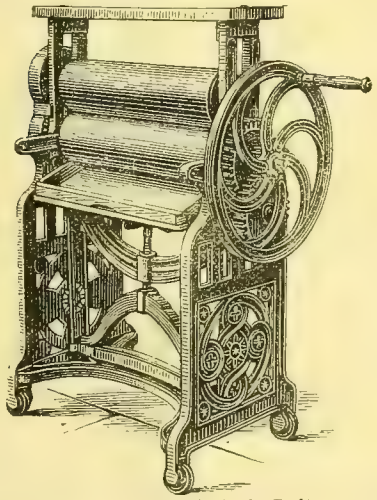
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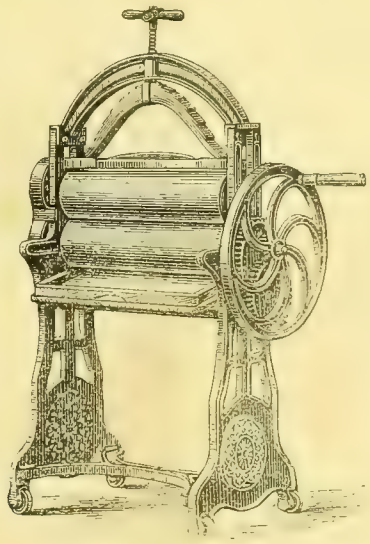
Heavy Pattern Six-inch Rollers.

No. 8.



Heavy Pattern Six-inch Rollers

No. 5.

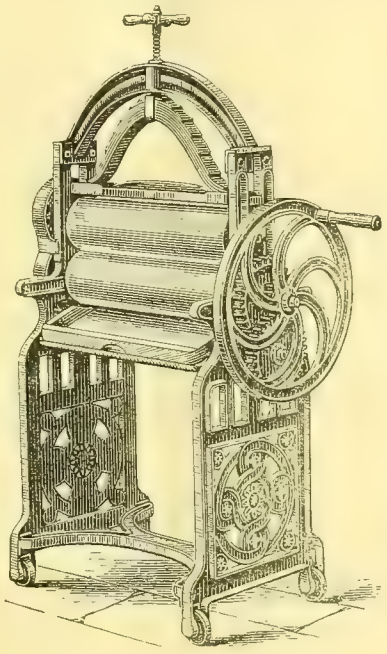


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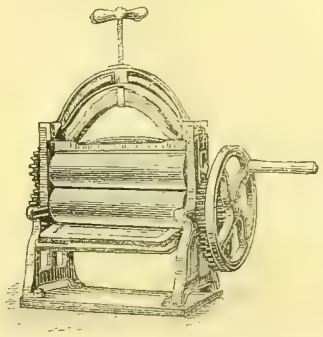
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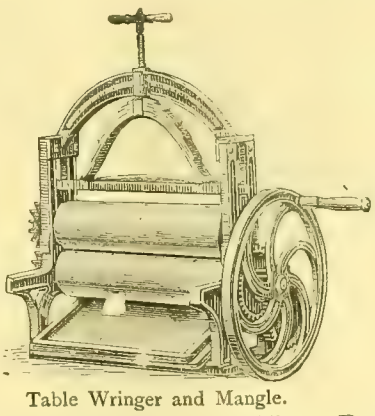
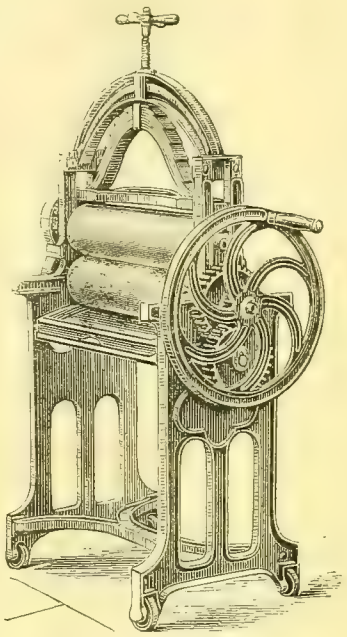


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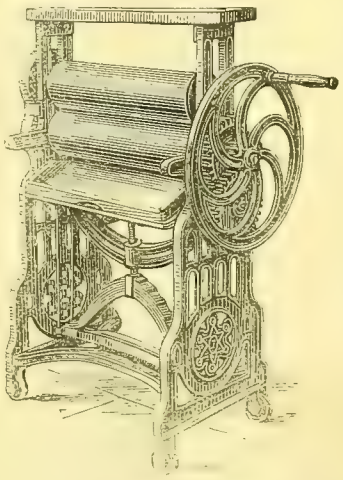
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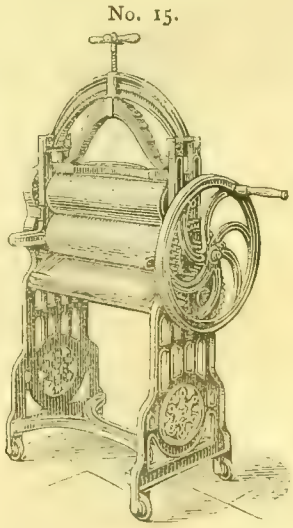
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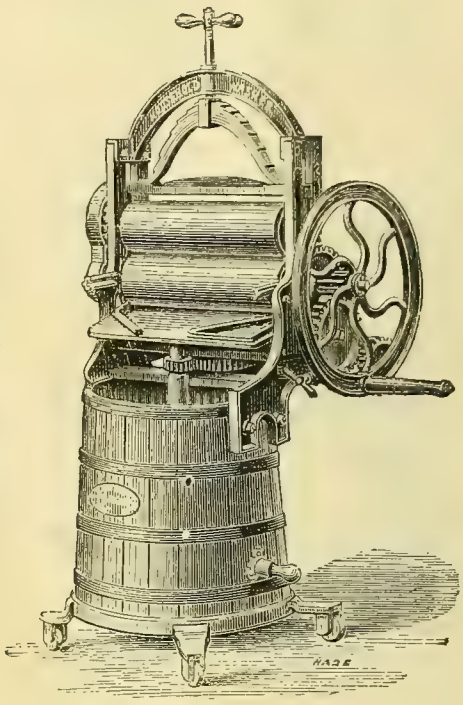
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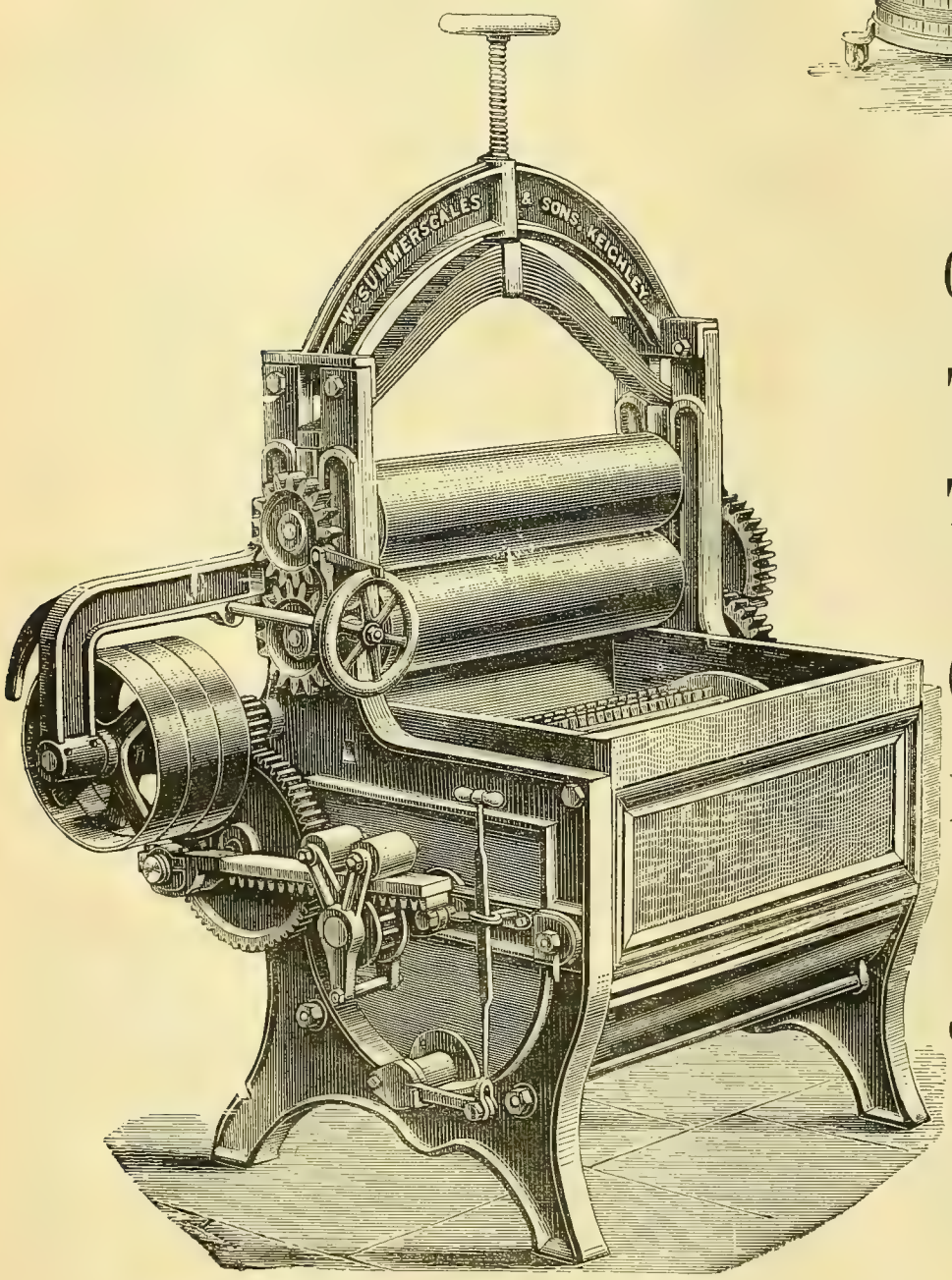
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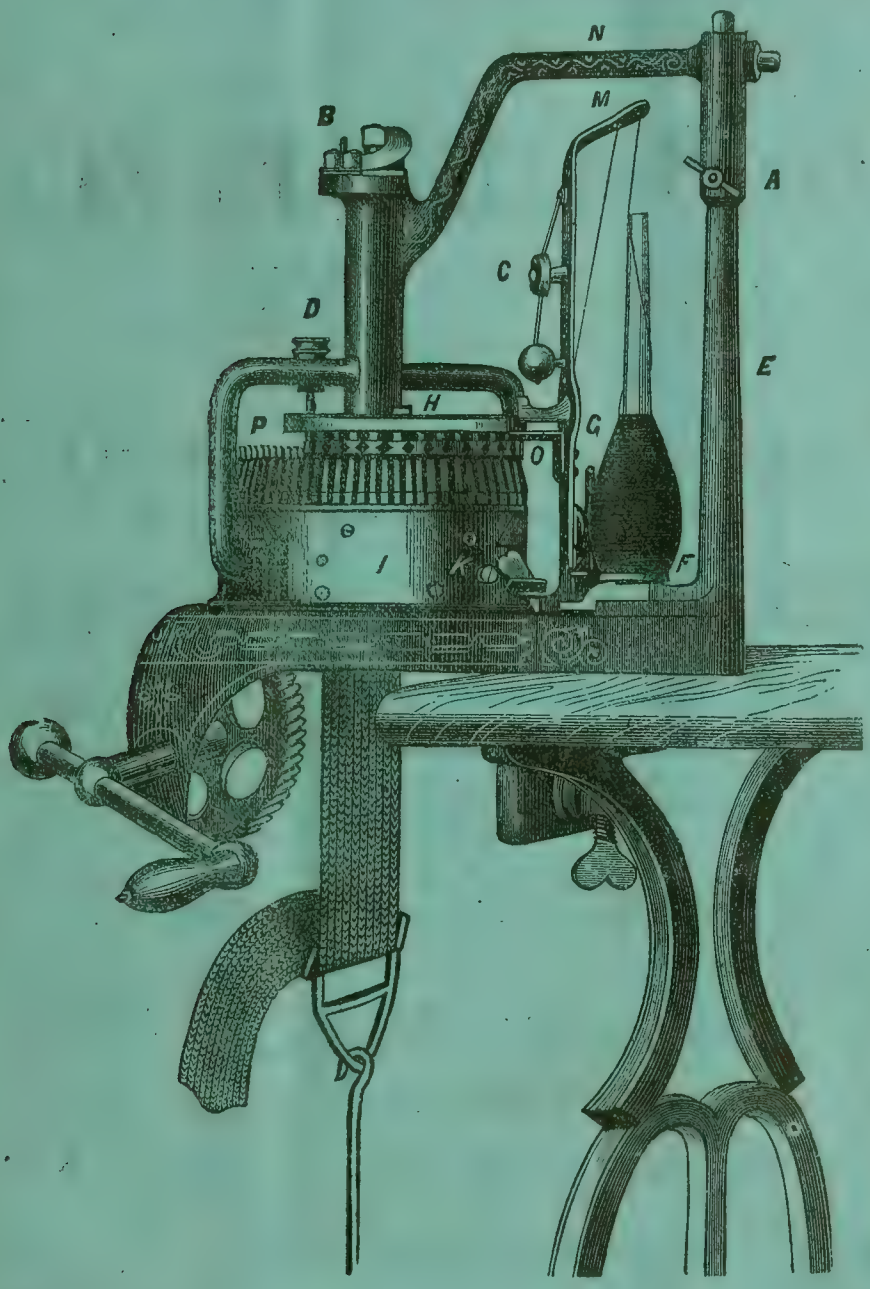
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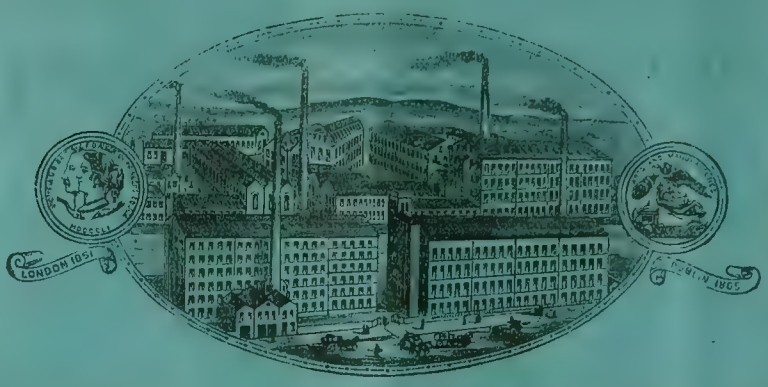
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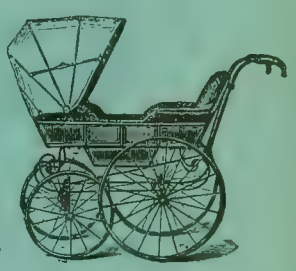
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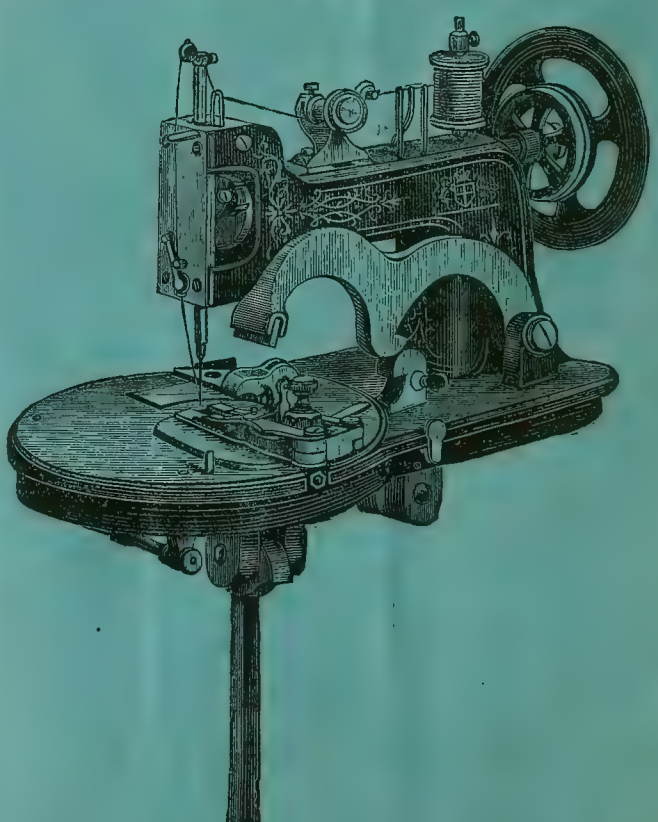
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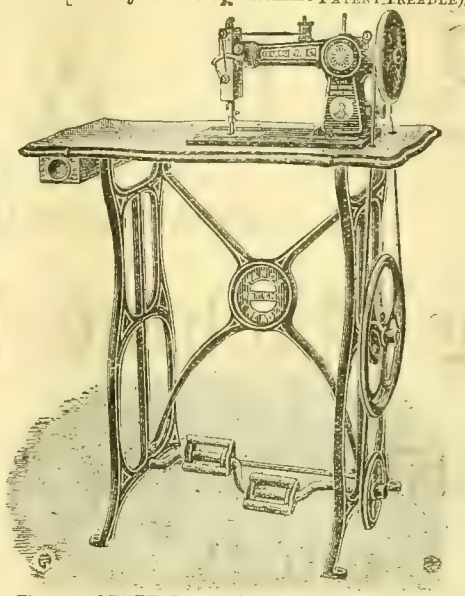
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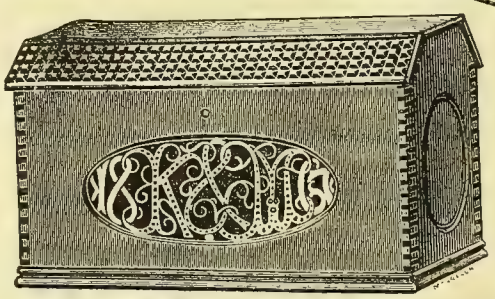
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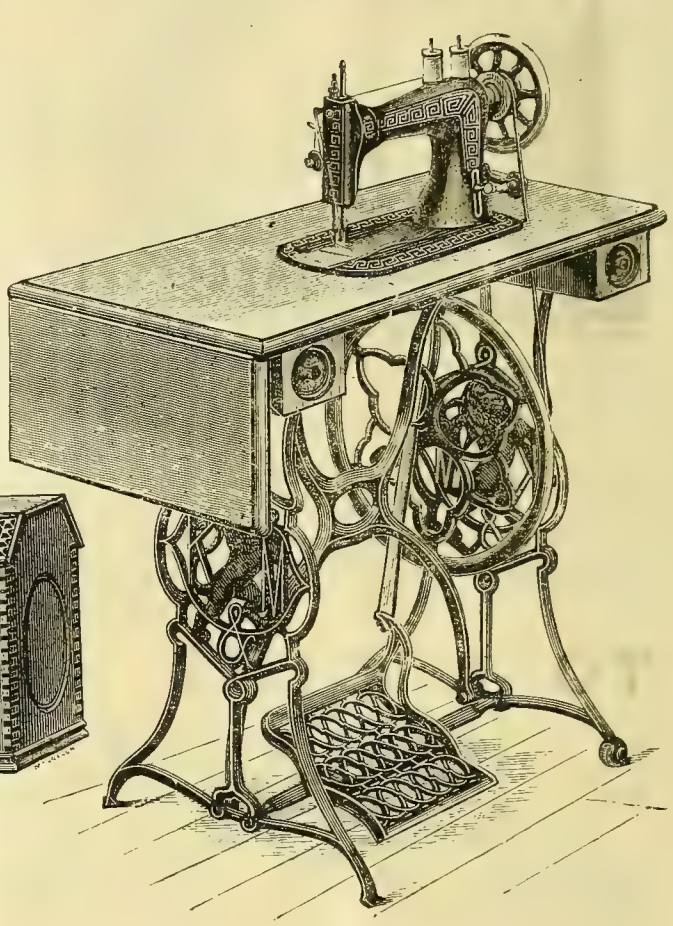
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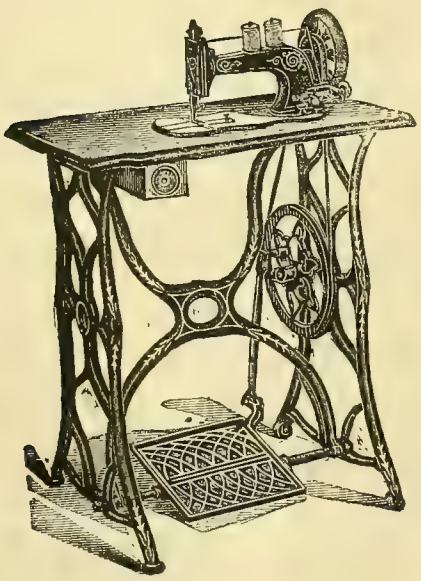
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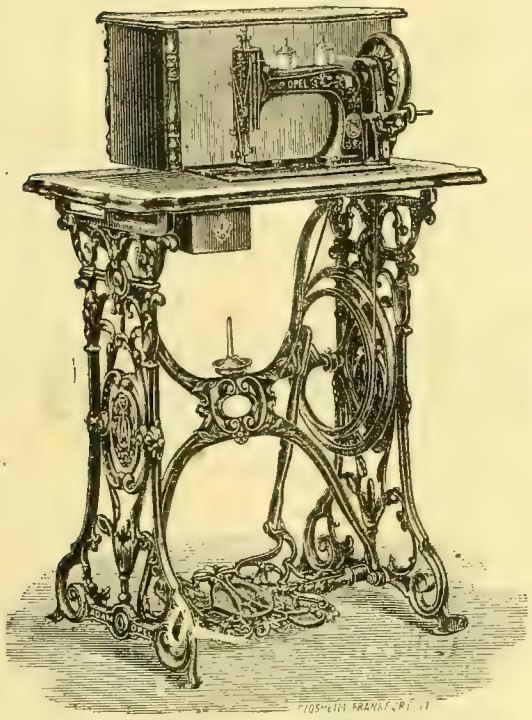
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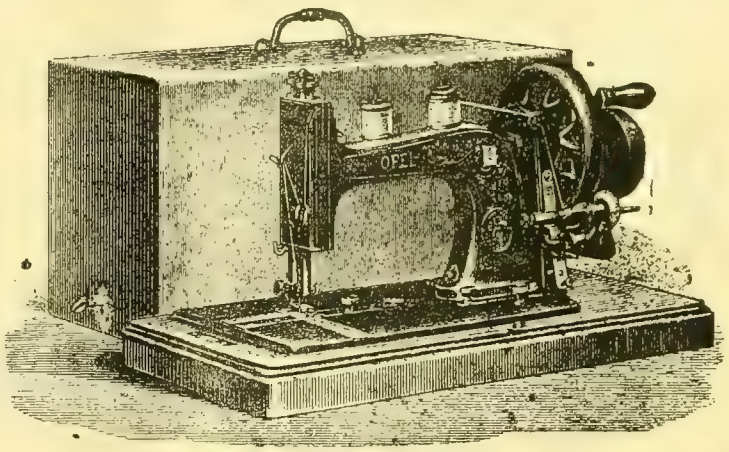
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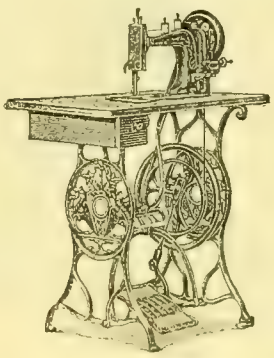
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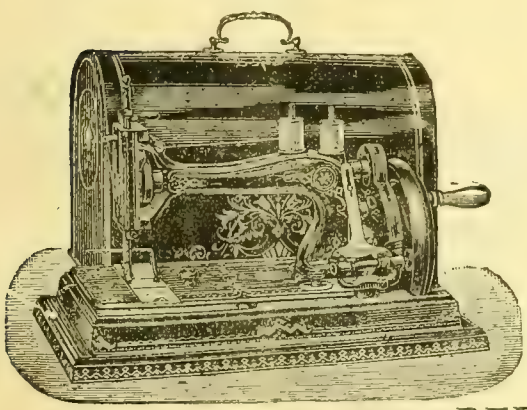
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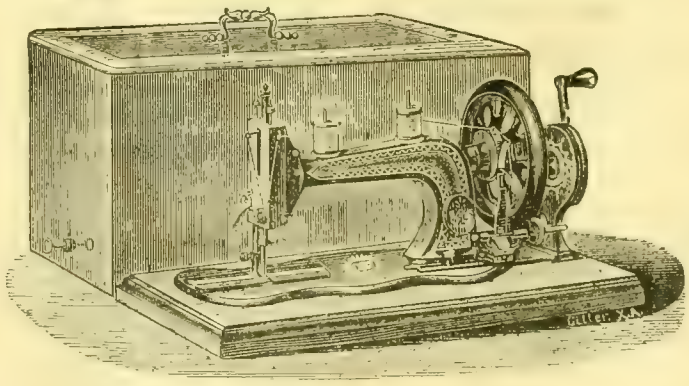
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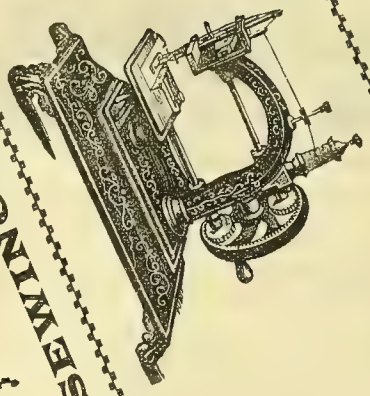
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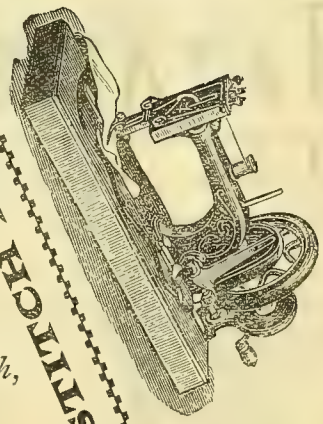
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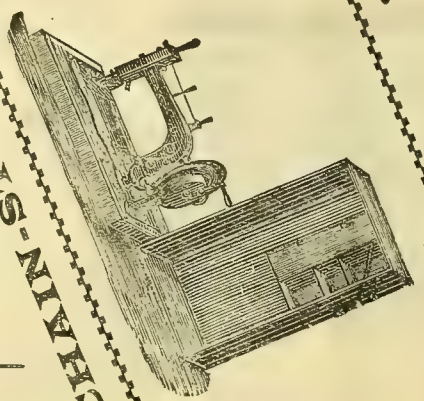
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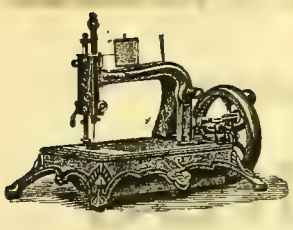
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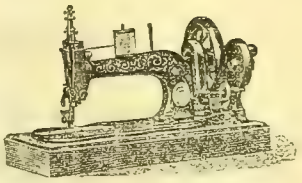


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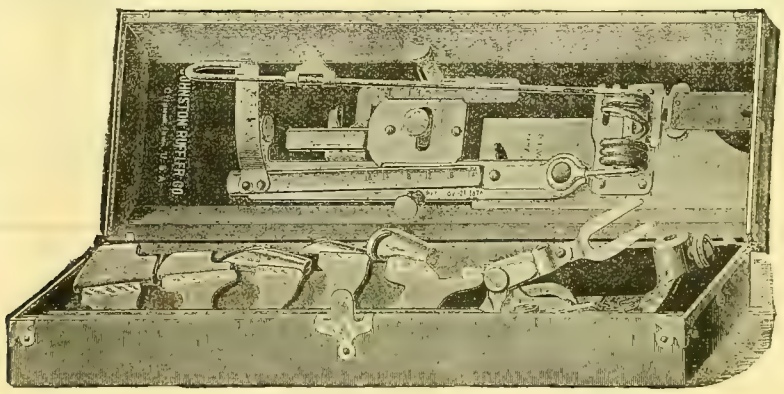
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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

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IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON

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ARE PERFECTION.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

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To Mr. J. E. CARVER,

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Dear Sir,

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Yours faithfully,

JNO. SHANNON & SON.

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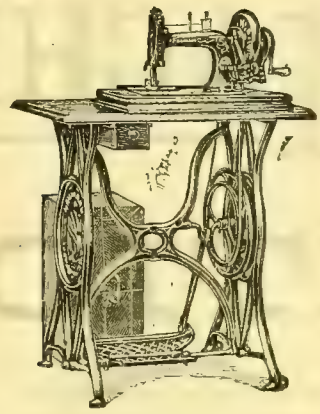
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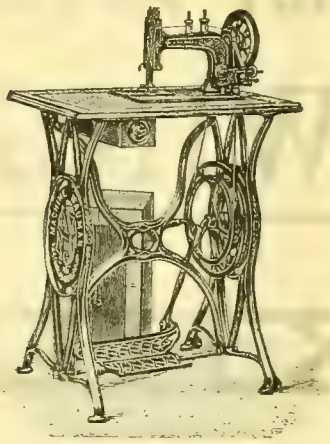
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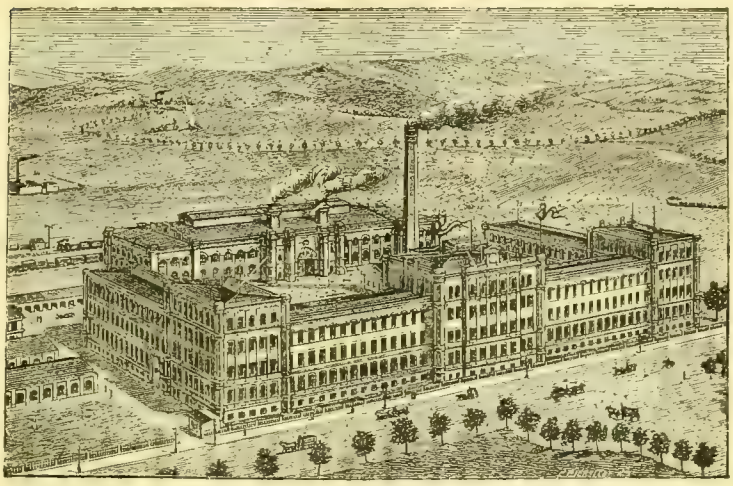
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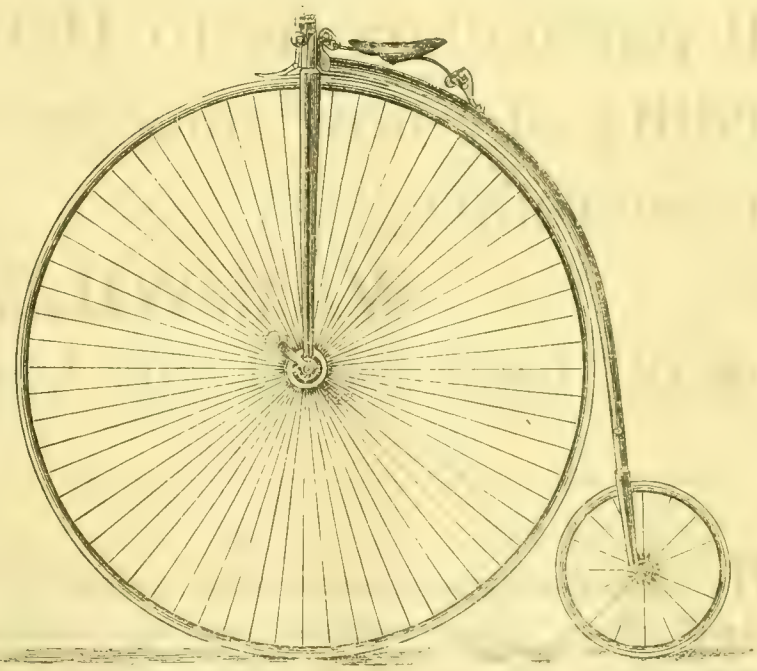
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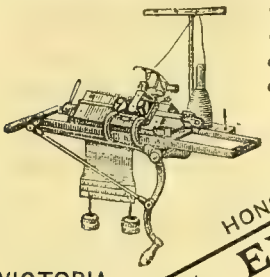
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The Journal of Domestic Appliances

FEBRUARY 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

Purchasing a Hired Machine.

ON the 26th January the case of Bradbury & Co. *v.* Shilton was heard at the Burton County Court. This was a claim for £9 10s., the value of a sewing machine. Plaintiffs are sewing machine agents, carrying on business in High Street, and defendant is a milk-seller, residing in Fleet Street. Mr. Jennings (Jennings, Son & Burton) appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendant was represented by Mr. Bright. Mr. Jennings informed his Honour that a verdict for the plaintiffs had been agreed upon between Mr. Bright and himself, and the only point in dispute was as to the manner in which the amount should be paid. In the face of defendant's circumstances, he was instructed to ask for payment forthwith. Mr. Bright said his client had been very hardly dealt with, and hoped his Honour would simply order the payment of the value of the machine, and not allow costs. It transpired that defendant purchased the machine of a person who had hired it of the plaintiffs, and who paid instalments amounting to nearly £3. This, however, was unknown to the defendant, who, feeling irritated upon being requested to pay the balance owing on the machine, smashed it with a bar of iron. His Honour said he could not accede to Mr. Bright's application, and ordered the payment of the amount to be made in two instalments, the first to be paid in three weeks.

Pledging a Hired Machine.

Fanny Garrett, who carried a child in her arms, was charged on the 20th January, under the Pawnbrokers' Act, with attempting to pledge a hired sewing machine. Mr. Sheppard appeared to prosecute. Mr. Tristrim Walters, a pawnbroker, of High Street, Putney, deposed that on Saturday night the prisoner came in and offered a sewing machine in pledge for 10s. He questioned her, and she said it belonged to Mrs. Rawlings, of Lifford Street, who had sent her to pledge the machine. He asked her to produce the receipt to show that the machine had been purchased. She said Mrs. Rawlings had the machine on hire, and had paid 10s. on account. He then stated that he must detain it and send for a constable. Before one arrived the prisoner said that she had made an untrue statement, that she hired the machine, and as she wanted money she thought she would pledge it. The constable came and took her into custody. In defence the prisoner said her husband had been out of work five weeks, and they wanted food. She did not know she was doing wrong in attempting to pledge the machine. Mrs. Rawlings, the prisoner's landlady, was called, and admitted that she (the prisoner) attempted to pledge the machine at her suggestion. Mr. Bennett said it was very wrong, as the prisoner had no right to pledge the hired machine. The prisoner's husband was called up, and said he came from the country to obtain employment. Mr. Bennett said agricultural labourers would do far better in the country than here in London, which was over-populated. He accepted a surety to produce the prisoner to receive judgment when called upon to appear. Mr. Sheppard applied for the pawnbroker's expenses, but the magistrate declined to grant any, and said the prisoner had not any means to pay them. He also said the pawnbroker acted very properly. If all acted in that way there would be less crime.

Payments Stopped.

On Wednesday, the 14th January, at the Richmond Petty Sessions, Annie Penty, 9, Mortlake Terrace, Kew Gardens, was summoned for detaining a sewing machine, value £6 9s., the property of Hermann Loog, Limited, Richmond. It appeared that the defendant had the machine on hire at 10s. per month from September, 1886. On Saturday week last, the payments being 14s. in arrear, the machine was demanded, but defendant refused to give it up. Defendant said she understood that she was paying 2s. 6d. per week for the machine, and thought she had paid for the machine. The Bench made an order for the return of the machine, defendant to pay costs.

On the 19th January, at the Bridgend County Court, an action was brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Company against Thomas Hardwick, Bridgend, to recover £4 19s., the value of a sewing machine, and £1 damages.

Mr. Wansbrough, Bristol, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. S. H. Stockwood for the defendant.

Mr. Wansbrough said that on the 20th of June, 1883, a man named Chilcott, living at Abergwynfi, hired a machine from the plaintiff company on the usual conditions, which were signed at the time. He was to pay 2s. 6d. a week until the whole amount was paid, and until that time the machine belonged to the plaintiffs. Owing to an accident he had not paid regularly, and on the 17th of August last he owed upwards of a guinea. On that date a man named James James, an official at the County Court office, having obtained judgment against Chilcott, issued an execution, and the machine was seized. Notice was given at the time that it was hired, but the bailiff paid no heed to the statement. The machine was bought by James, who, on the 30th of August, sold it to the defendant. Several applications had been made for the machine, but the defendant refused to give it up. James, writing to Mr. Wansbrough on behalf of Hardwick, said, "It is needless for you to send for the machine on Wednesday or any other time, as it will not be handed over. In regard to your threat of action, you can proceed as soon as you like. The next court is on the 13th of December." In answer to the questions sent to him, defendant denied that he had bought the machine, and said that it was in the possession of one of his children. James is an official of the County Court who sold this machine to Hardwick, and who has been his adviser throughout.

Alfred Chilcott, Abergwynfi, was called, and said the agreement produced was signed on his behalf by Thomas Jones. The machine referred to in that agreement was not now in his possession. There was £1 1s. 6d. due upon the machine.

Cross-examined: He could not pay the instalments regularly because he met with an accident.

Mary Jane Chilcott, wife of the last witness, gave similar evidence. On the 17th of August last year two bailiffs came to the house and seized the machine. Witness told them it was not paid for, and produced the hire book.

Frederick Barnes, Bridgend, said he was an agent of the plaintiffs. On the 21st of August he heard that the machine which was the subject of this action had been sold. A day or two afterwards he saw Mr. James at the County Court, and made a claim for the machine, but it was not delivered up. In September he served Mr. Davies, an official in the County Court office, with a written demand. On the 15th of September James told him it was no use his troubling about the machine, as it was taken out of his hands. He (James) had bought it for £2 5s., and sold it for £3. Witness asked him to whom he had sold the machine, and he said to Mr. Thomas Hardwick. Subsequently he served Hardwick with the notice put in. On that occasion Hardwick said he bought the machine from Jones, and had paid him £1 10s. on account. He refused to deliver up the machine, although told that it had not been paid for. He said he would see James and let witness know what he would do. On the following Saturday witness saw Mrs. Hardwick. She said she had seen Mr. James, and he said her husband was not to give up the machine on any account. Witness and Mr. Milns called at Hardwick's on another occasion and asked for the machine, but it was refused.

Cross-examined: On the last occasion defendant's wife said she knew nothing about the machine, and that witness must see James about it.

Chas. J. Rudford, Bridgend, said that on the 17th of September he went with the last witness to see Hardwick. Hardwick said he would not hand over the machine until he had seen Mr. James. He also said he had paid Mr. James 30s. the day previous for the machine.

Cross-examined: I am quite sure he said he had bought the machine for his daughter. I am quite clear about that.

Mr. Stockwood argued that the wrong person had been sued. The machine was not bought by Hardwick, but by a married son of his, for the daughter. The daughter had paid what had been paid, and was responsible for the remainder. He pointed out that the agreement was made between the plaintiffs and Chilcott three years and a half ago, and that if the payments had been kept up in accordance with that agreement the machine would have become the property of Chilcott in ten months. Mr. Stockwood was commenting upon the *laches* shown by the company, when

The Judge said: Because they don't sell a man up are they to be deprived of their property? That will not do at all.

Mr. Stockwood suggested that James was the proper person to have been sued.

The Judge: He might have been joined. If the plaintiffs recover against Hardwick he will have an action against James. The bailiff sells and he buys; that is a matter which will have to be explained to the high bailiff. The man is the seller and buyer; it savours of irregularity. However, I have nothing to do with that at present.

Mr. Stockwood was proceeding with his address, when

The Judge, interrupting, said: I do not want to prevent your going on, but with all your ingenuity you will fail, unless you can prove that these witnesses have perjured themselves.

Mr. S. H. Stockwood: I have the person here who bought the machine.

The Judge: Then I won't believe him, and I hope you will not put him in the box. The defendant has never denied that he bought the machine, or that he paid 30s. on account. There was no suggestion from beginning to end. You may call evidence to prove that these witnesses have perjured themselves. James acted for the defendant, and if he had not sold him the machine he would have said so.

Mr. Stockwood: Do you say you will not accept evidence?

The Judge: I will listen to any evidence, but I do not say I will accept it. An independent witness named Radford swears distinctly that the defendant said he had bought the machine and paid 30s. on account.

Mr. Stockwood asked if the plaintiffs had the right of possession what would justify them in bringing this action? The interest which the hirer had in the machine would pass to the purchaser, and there was only £1 1s. 6d. due to the plaintiffs.

The Judge: If a person were to pay the arrears of the instalments, then he might acquire possession of the property, but you have not done that.

Mr. Stockwood: We stand in Chilcott's shoes.

The Judge: No; I don't see that you can get into Chilcott's shoes. Your agent (James) had notice that this machine was hired, but, notwithstanding that, he bought the machine.

Mr. Stockwood: Do you hold that he was acting as our agent when he bought the machine, and before the defendant saw it?

The Judge: Yes.

Mr. Stockwood: Then I will say no more.

Mr. Wansbrough withdrew the claim for damages.

Judgment was given in this form:—For the plaintiff for £4 19s., or the machine to be returned by next Saturday. Cost of advocate and six witnesses allowed.

At the Brompton County Court, on January 17th, Judge Stonor heard an action brought by Sams & Co., Fulham Road, to recover from the defendant, Alfred George Shove, 1, Drayton Villas, Old Brompton Road, the sum of £8 3s. 3d., for furniture belonging to the plaintiffs, now in the defendant's possession. Mr. Robinson said that in May, 1885, the defendant purchased from the plaintiffs furniture to the value of £34 2s. 3d. This furniture was bought on the hire-purchase system, and the following clause appeared in the agreement:—"Messrs Sams & Co. shall have power to take possession of the said furniture if the instalment of £1 a month is not kept up." As the instalments were not kept up, the plaintiffs took away the furniture, with the exception of certain articles now sued for that were damaged. Defendant said he paid £29 10s. off the total amount, and then he was unable to keep up his instalments, and the plaintiffs took away the goods. The few goods that the plaintiffs sued for had been damaged by fire, through the upsetting of a lamp. The Judge said the agreement bound the defendant, and therefore the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict. Defendant: If I pay the balance can I have all the furniture back? The learned Judge: I can make no order. Defendant: Then I loose £39, and get a bit of burnt furniture. Verdict for the amount claimed.

Extraordinary Conduct of Bailiffs.

At the Newcastle County Court, on the 19th Jan., before his Honour Judge Holl, Q.C., an action was brought by William Henry Hind, painter, 51, Burn Street, Gateshead, against James Smith, machine dealer, Scotswood Road, Newcastle, Samuel Smith, bailiff, Gateshead, George Smith (his son), and a man named Bellas, assistant bailiff, to recover damages for illegal and forcible entry, the value of a wringing machine which had been removed, and also for an assault, which it was alleged had been committed on Mrs. Hind. Mr. Newlands, who appeared for plaintiff, stated that on the day in question, about half-past one in the afternoon, the defendant Bellas and one of the Smiths went to plaintiff's house, and Mrs. Hind asked them what they wanted, but instead of replying one of them caught hold of her and entered the house. Bellas followed, and one of them, pointing to a wringing machine, said, "It is there." Mrs. Hind said her husband had bought the machine, and she produced the receipt for it, but this failed to make any impression upon them. They then left the house, threatening what they would do if the door were locked when they came back. Mrs. Hind was very much alarmed at what had occurred, and she got some neighbours into the house. The men ultimately returned, and it was alleged that they forced open the outer and inner doors, and that Bellas struck Mrs. Hind once or twice. Mr. Hind was sent for, and upon his arrival he asked for some explanation, whereupon he was told that he had nothing to do with it. One of the men then produced a baton and the other a pistol. After Mrs. Hind

had been assaulted again the men left, and took the machine with them. He (Mr. Newlands) wrote to the defendant James on the matter, and received a letter from him to the effect that the machine was his property, it having, it was alleged, been lent to a person with whom Hind had lodged prior to his marriage. Mrs. Hind, Mr. Newlands added, had been obliged to go to a doctor owing to the effects of the assault which, she alleged, had been committed upon her. Jane Ann Hind spoke to the two men having entered the house. They broke two chairs. The second time they came to the house they burst the doors open. Bellas struck her four or five times, and said that was for having fastened the door. They told her husband that he had nothing to do with the matter, and Bellas lifted two of the machine boards and threatened to "split her head." George Smith drew a baton from his pocket and said, "You ——, I'll do for you." Bellas drew a small pistol from his pocket, and they eventually left, taking the machine with them. Other witnesses were called in support of plaintiff's case. The defence was that there was no forcible entry of the house, and that Bellas and Smith went in, the door being open. Evidence was also called to prove that the machine really belonged to a woman with whom plaintiff had lodged prior to his marriage with his present wife, and that it had been supplied to her by James. The assault on Mrs. Hind was denied, and Bellas denied that either he or Smith, junior, had a pistol or a stick when the house was entered. He admitted that he "shoved" one door open, and that Smith forced the other. His Honour said it was quite clear a most unjustifiable act had been committed. Whether the machine belonged to James or not they had no right to take the law into their own hands and forcibly enter the house in the manner they had. The proper course to have pursued, if there had been any claim to the machine, would have been to bring an action for its recovery. The claim was for £6, and his Honour gave judgment for £4, with costs.

A Few Words on French Polishing.

By W. Freeman.

A SEWING machine dealer, in these days of small profits and keen competition, should, I think, be well posted in every wrinkle which is calculated to enable him to save a shilling or two. What few sewing machine men understand how to polish a table! That such knowledge is not superfluous every one will at once admit.

I propose to give a few details from time to time on the subject of French polishing. Having for many years read "our journal" with interest and profit, I feel myself unable to refuse the emphatically expressed wish of the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, to publish for the benefit of others what I have learnt by experience on the subject named. I am afraid the majority of practical men are too little communicative. What a boundless ocean of knowledge would be open to us if we would all exchange ideas on different subjects! I have learned some things well, and am deficient in others in which you may be proficient. Why should we each keep our knowledge to ourselves? Had we not better exchange it with each other? If I tell you, gentle reader, what I know, and you tell me what you know, we shall both be the better off.

Now I am not going to take credit to myself for finding this out. It was suggested to me by our editor, and, whether you give me some of your experiences in exchange for what I know or not, I mean to try and benefit you. So here goes.

Now I do not suppose you require telling, in the first place, that French polishing is not a very ancient art; indeed, its introduction into this country only took place some seventy or eighty years ago. This is time enough, surely, for it to have, as our American friends call it, "caught on;" but my experience is that few persons thoroughly understand the art. It was carried on to a high state of perfection on the Continent years before it reached here; and although I do not wish to praise the work of the foreigner to an unfair extent, yet I must say that a deal of the work of this country is inferior to what he can do.

What is French polishing? Well, one author describes it as "the proper deposition of shellac in a liquid form upon a surface of wood previously brought to a fit and proper condition to receive the polish." I can give no better definition; so that must suffice.

Now, I do not suppose my readers are likely to build a shop specially for the work. If they do, the light should enter from the north, and, should there be any top lights, screens should be provided so as to obtain a side reflection. What is required is that every defect is brought out as plainly as possible so that it may be remedied. By the light entering at the front there is less chance of a defect being overlooked. A little reflection will demonstrate the need of attention to the arrangement of a workshop. Those who wish to utilise their present buildings should bear in mind the light question.

A polishing shop should be kept clear of dust for obvious reasons. All draughts must be excluded, and ventilation must be obtained by other means than the opening of windows when there is likely to be any inlet of dust and smuts.

(*To be continued.*)

Talks with Mechanics.

Conducted by F. A. P.

Introduction.

THE writer has been requested to take charge of this column, and to give from time to time such mechanical hints as may be of interest to sewing machine mechanics. In making his bow to his readers, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not desire to do all the talking himself. For one person to have all the "say" is certainly not the thing. He therefore asks for the assistance of all readers, and hopes that "Talks with Mechanics" will be mutually advantageous.

* * *

I was much interested recently in a lecture delivered by Professor Tidy, at the London Institution, on chemical action. The lecturer said some very strange things regarding the rules and regulations which nature has laid down for matter to follow. They are never uncertain, but are difficult and fixed laws, called forces. All of us have read of Isaac Newton and the apple. We have been told that that apple falling off the tree proves the force of gravitation. But few of us know more about gravitation than this. Many of my readers are not aware that when a piece of lead falls to the ground the earth at the same time moves through a small distance to meet it.

* * *

Professor Tidy gave very clear definitions of chemical and mechanical mixtures, which are as follows:—Chemical mixture is a mixture where the constituents undergo more or less change of property by admixture. Mechanical mixture is a mixture where the constituents retain, after admixture, the form and properties they possessed before.

* * *

Metals combine feebly with metals, as most alloys have been shown not to be chemical compounds in the true sense of the term. When a metal combines with an element which is not a metal, the combination is a strong one, and the chemical action is very marked.

* * *

An example may be cited. When nitric acid is brought into contact with a mixture of iron and copper, all the iron is chemically acted upon before the copper is attacked, and similarly in a great many other cases. No two solids can be made to combine chemically with one another. Change of property never results from the exercise of any other force than that of chemical action.

* * *

Mr. T. T. P. Warren has been studying the question of the adulteration of metallic nickel. He got together some samples of nickel cubes received from Germany, and passed an ordinary horse-shoe magnet through it. In the course of two or three minutes the magnet attracted a considerable portion of the cubes. There were some, however, which could not be drawn out.

* * *

Close examination revealed the fact that the cubes not sensible to the magnet were a trifle whiter, and presented the appearance of a striated structure.

* * *

Mr. Warren further examined English grain nickel, and also anodes of English, American, and German manufacture. He found that the magnet powerfully attracted

the grain nickel, but the anodes were not so readily affected by the magnet.

* * *

Commercial nickel is now extensively aduiterated, and one of the best and easiest tests is the magnetic.

* * *

Mr. Warren further found that commercial manganese and some other metals which are generally classified as magnetic, are frequently unaffected by the magnet. He says "that this deserves attention, as in the construction of magnets other metals are added to iron to increase its retentive power when hardened, and it is by no means improbable that the polarity of soft iron may be modified as regards its residual magnetism, by the addition of other metals of the same or opposite series." Mr. Warren is continuing his researches.

* * *

The death of Sir Joseph Whitworth should make us all pause and think what may be done by exercising our ingenuity. I hope his memory will not be treasured so much for his life destroying inventions as those which have conferred lasting benefit on mankind. We should not forget that it was he who constructed the true plane, by which tool makers are enabled to make all kinds of sliding tools. This was done in the face of considerable opposition and ridicule on the part of his fellow workmen. He was a true mechanic, and rose to fame solely through his own merits. Let us all take a lesson from his life. There is an enormous field for the exercise of any ingenious faculties we possess. The sewing machine is yet open to vast improvement.

* * *

Many of my readers may be left-handed. Why is this? Echo answers, Why? Dr. Wilson, of Toronto, himself a "left-hander," comes forward to answer. He considers it is due to an exceptional development of the right hemisphere of the brain. He expresses the hope that on his death his brain should be examined, and his theory tested. He thinks the right hemisphere will be the heaviest, and that it will be found to differ in other ways.

* * *

Professor Barrett has been investigating the physical properties of manganese steel. He finds that sudden cooling softens this steel; slow cooling hardens it. The magnetising force compared with ordinary steel is as 100,000 is to 20, the latter being the manganese steel. Its tenacity is extraordinary, the hard wire having 110 tons or 173·5 kilogrammes per square millimetre, compared with 80 to 100 in the case of ordinary steel wire. Pianoforte steel wire alone shows a higher tenacity. This steel has been patented by Messrs. Hadfield & Co., of Sheffield.

* * *

Brass articles are well known to frequently change colour from constant oxidisation. Many means have been proposed to overcome this and to protect them from the injurious effects of the atmosphere. The following method is to be recommended for the purpose. If brass is left for a short time in moist sand it will assume a very handsome shade of brown, and after it has been polished with a dry brush it remains permanent and requires no cleaning whatever. Either a dark or light shade of green may be obtained by coating a thin layer of thin verdigris upon the surface. This is effected by means of dilute acids, left on until dry.

* * *

It is not always possible, however, to treat a number of articles in this manner, therefore it is necessary that a quicker and simpler method should be devised. Simply cover the brass with a coat of varnish, but before doing so impart to the article the desired tint. Brown shades are produced by immersing the article in a solution of chloride of iron (or nitrate). The strength of the bath varies the shade. Black is produced by painting with a platinum solution, or with chloride of gold mixed with nitrate of tin. A blue shade is obtained by careful treatment with a strong sulphide of soda. Violet in different shades is produced by immersing in chloride of antimony.

* * *

Should the brass be required without any artificial colour, it may be protected from the action of the air by lacquering after it has been properly cleansed. Before it is lacquered it requires to be dipped into pure commercial nitric acid, then washed in water and dried in sawdust. It is then dipped in common commercial acid, containing a little crude cream of tartar, and dried in warm sawdust The article should then be heated upon a hot place, and taken into the hand for lacquering. For this purpose a simple alcohol varnish may be used—say, one ounce of shellac dissolved in one pint of alcohol.

Prosecution of Mr. Hermann Loog.

AT the Guildhall Police Court, on the 19th January, before Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Hermann Loog, of 124, London Wall, City, was brought from the House of Detention upon a warrant, issued at the instance of Messrs. Frister & Rossman, Berlin, charging him with having fraudulently appropriated about £8,000 to his own uses, the property of the said Frister & Rossman; and there was also a charge against his son, Robert Loog, of being an accessory to the fraud, he having omitted to make certain entries in the books kept on behalf of Frister and Rossman. The latter surrendered to his own recognisances.

Mr. St. John Wontner appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Besley for Hermann Loog, and Mr. Gill for Robert Loog.

Mr. Wontner said that the father and son had been charged separately, but for the convenience of the court he thought it desirable that both charges should be taken together.

To this proposal the defending counsel objected, on the ground that the charges were absolutely distinct. In the end Mr. Wontner waived his point, and proceeded to lay the case for the prosecution before the court, which was in effect as follows:—

The prosecutors are Messrs. Frister & Rossman, sewing machine manufacturers, Berlin, and the defendant, H. Loog, was for many years their agent. At the same time he carried on a business as a hatter on his own account. It was afterwards extended to other branches, and he turned his business into a Limited Liability Company. Loog opened a number of retail businesses, which he supplied with sewing machines, consigned to him by Frister & Rossman, as their agent. Matters went on till 1885, when Frister & Rossman, not being satisfied with the nature of the retail businesses as carried on, an arrangement was entered into by which the Limited Company took upon itself the whole of the liabilities of management and assets of the various retail businesses, and by an agreement, dated 1st March, 1885, between H. Loog & Co., Limited, and Frister & Rossman, all these businesses, stock, assets, and liabilities were transferred to H. Loog & Co., payment being given for the stock and interest which Frister & Rossman had in these businesses by debenture in H. Loog & Co., Limited, to the amount of about £23,000, and the arrangement was that Loog & Co. were to be supplied with 500 machines and other goods from month to month. All machines to be sold or let out on hire; when sold, were then charged against H. Loog & Co., Limited, in the books, and from time to time bills were drawn by Frister & Rossman upon H. Loog & Co., Limited, to be renewed at six days' date, and in addition fresh debentures were to be given by H. Loog & Co. to cover these bills. As a matter of fact some £6,000 or £7,000 of the original debentures have been paid off since 1885, but a very large additional debt has been incurred for which either debentures or acceptances have been given by H. Loog & Co., Limited.

The amount of the original indebtedness now stands increased to some £33,000 or £34,000. On 1st March, 1885, and the same date as the agreement between Frister & Rossman and H. Loog & Co., Limited, an agreement was entered into between Frister & Rossman and H. Loog himself. By this agreement it was provided:—

1. That Loog will act as their sole agent for the sale of their sewing machines in Great Britain and Ireland until 31st December, 1889, and thence forward from year to year, unless determined by six calendar months' notice on either side.
2. That Loog will not sell or deal in, directly or indirectly, sewing machines of any other make, but this clause shall not prevent Loog from disposing of any patents which he may possess. Four of 1883, and certain others.
3. Frister & Rossman will from time to time consign to H. Loog as many sewing machines as they in their discretion may think fit, but all goods so sent shall remain the absolute property of Frister & Rossman.
4. H. Loog shall not, without consent in writing, establish any retail depots for the sale of goods of Frister & Rossman, or exhibit the same at any exhibition.
5. H. Loog shall keep the account of the agency hereby constituted in separate books, which together with all papers whatsoever, concerning the agency shall be the property of Frister & Rossman, and shall at all times during business hours be open to the firm of Frister & Rossman, or anybody representing them.
6. H. Loog shall use his best endeavours to procure payment of all money for goods disposed by him, and in default he shall be personally liable only for money received.
7. The cash and bills and other securities received by the said H. Loog, as agent under this agreement shall, within three days after they have been received, be paid into or deposited with the Bank to the credit of the German Company (Frister & Rossman) which account shall only be drawn upon by Frister & Rossman, or the joint signatures of Hermann Loog, and a person to be nominated by Frister and Rossman.
8. H. Loog shall send to Berlin weekly statements showing sales effected, payments made, and expenses incurred, and all other matters taking place in relation to the agency during the week.
9. Frister & Rossman shall allow £450 a year on account of rent, and also the amount actually expended by Loog in travelling expenses, not to exceed £200 a year, and the salaries to clerks and other assistants, which shall have been previously approved by Frister & Rossman, also all premiums on insurance, freights, rates, taxes, &c., on account of the agency, and to allow him commission of 5 per cent. on all the sales, such commission to be paid half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December.

10. The said H. Loog shall execute and assign two policies for £10,000 already effected on his own life, and such policies shall be held as security for the due fulfilment of this agreement, and the agreement made between Frister & Rossman and H. Loog, Limited, of even date herewith. The said H. Loog hereby agrees to of foot the said policies, and send the premium receipts to Frister &Rossman immediately payment has been made.

Matters went on smoothly till quite recently. Every month large quantities of machines were supplied to H. Loog, and also to H. Loog the agent, for the purpose of being disposed of by him, and to be charged to him when they were actually sold. In September, H. Loog & Co. presented a petition for voluntary liquidation, and quite recently, on the 29th of last month, the manager of Frister & Rossman came over from Berlin. The application was about to be made in the Chancery Division for a receiver to be appointed. With respect to this firm of H. Loog & Co. Limited, the application was, I believe, actually made on the 30th December. Up to that time there had been no sort of real suspicion that anything substantially wrong had taken place in respect to the affairs of the defendant, but on the 31st December, a receiver having been appointed, and having obtained possession of the books of H. Loog & Co., Limited, Frister & Rossman's manager had access to such books, and proceeded to examine the accounts.

Now it would seem, whether rightly or wrongly, that the custom has been for all bills and cheques received on account of H. Loog & Co., Limited, or on account of Frister & Rossman being entered into a book called the bank-book. The bank-book would appear to be a sort of rough cash-book, and did service for the two firms. Up to a certain date apparently all amounts were duly entered in that book. We are only proposing now to deal with matters occurring since 1st of May last. An investigation of the books show that the gross irregularities that have been committed in respect of payments and the books had really occurred before the 1st of May, but they had in a measure——

Mr. Besley: You cannot tell the alderman that these are the books of H. Loog, Limited.

Mr. Wontner: I shall tell the alderman what I think is a fact, and leave you to tell your facts, which we know to be untrue, and I personally place no reliance upon them, and it will be more convenient for me to state the facts. It is inconvenient for me to adopt what you may say from time to time. I was saying in this book, whether it is the book of H. Loog & Co., Limited, or whether it is the book of Frister & Rossman, it seems to have been the practice to enter the bills and cheques received on account of both. All I can say is if my friend is correct in saying that this book was the property of H. Loog & Co., Limited, he has a very bad case, because it is distinctly stated the accounts of the agency shall be kept in separate books, which, together with all papers whatsoever, shall be the property of Frister & Rossman. Therefore if he has entered them in books which are not separate as required, the *laches* is his own, and I cannot see my friend can come forward and use his *laches* as an instrument for his defence. The fact is, up to a certain period the sums received, the bills and cheques received on account of both businesses, were entered in what is called the bank-book, and from this bank-book they were apparently entered into a cash-book of the agency, and from week to week sheets were sent which represented correctly the amounts which the defendants had received on account of Frister & Rossman and had paid into the bank. But when Frister & Rossman's manager, on the 31st December last, came to examine this bank-book he found there had been no entry of any sums or cheques or bills received on account of Frister & Rossman since the 1st of May, but under the date of 31st December, in the handwriting of a clerk, who will be called before you, appeared the entries of various amounts, making a total of over £8,000, of sums which had been paid to the defendant at different dates from the 1st May up to 31st December. Up to this date, the 31st December, all reference to any receipt of these moneys in the books of Frister & Rossman was omitted, and so far as any one except the prisoner and those acting with him were concerned, it would seem that no bills or cheques had been received in respect to these matters. Upon the clerk whose writing appeared in respect to these various entries being questioned, he stated that on 30th or 31st December, the day when the receiver was appointed, and when the defendant no doubt knew he would have to hand over all books and papers to the servant of the collector of Chancery, it became absolutely necessary, no doubt, to him to make some sort of record of the sums he received, and he directed this clerk after business hours to stay behind, and with closed doors to enter up these various amounts which should have been entered at the proper time. In order to do so he gave him two books, and they will be produced. They were not the books of Frister & Rossman, and never came to their knowledge, and these books are both of them in the handwriting of the defendant's son. They show, I think, almost without exception an entry from time to time of these different sums which should have been entered in the bank-book and the cash-book of Frister & Rossman, but which are omitted from these; but apparently for the assistance and guidance of the defendant himself (who of course must keep some sort of a record of the moneys he was keeping back), these various amounts, showing a total of over £8,000, are entered secretly in these two private books kept by the defendant and his son, and of which no one had any knowledge but themselves. Naturally, finding this, the manager of Frister & Rossman proceeded to make inquiry at the bank, how, in various sheets which are sent forward from week to week, the defendant had in the same way that he had carefully kept these sums out of the books of the company, kept these sums out of the returns he was sending to Berlin, and Frister & Rossman were quite ignorant that he had received this very large sum of money. But when they came to go to the bank, where there ought to have been a balance of nearly £9,000, they found there the only balance was one of £30.

I gather from a letter which the defendant has written, and which he cannot claim as evidence in his favour—I am quite prepared to have it put in and let him have the benefit of it—he claims that he has substantially paid over these moneys to Frister & Rossman upon this ground. He says: "You called upon me to make payments by acceptances on H. Loog & Co., Limited, to make payment by acceptances for these various manufactures which you were supplying, and which were charged against yourselves, but you were too exacting. You required us to do what we could not do, and in order to meet your acceptances in payment of your goods it was necessary that we should make temporary use of moneys of yours coming into our hands. As that is so, you have had back your money." If that is the only defence my friend has, I wish him joy.

The investigation proceeding further, it was found these books—these illicit books—were in the handwriting of the defendant's sons. A warrant was granted against the defendant, upon which he could not be found. There was reason to suppose he had absconded. A warrant was also granted against the son, and he was arrested on a charge of omitting to enter material particulars in the books of Frister & Rossman, which he was in the habit of keeping, and also with making the entries in these other books; but inasmuch as these were not the books of the business, no charge could be made against him, supposing him to be a clerk in the employ of Frister & Rossman. He was brought here and remanded, and he has since been admitted to bail on his own recognisances in consequence of the father substantially surrendering to this charge. I wish to give him every credit that is due to him. He sent a note that he was to surrender, and Mr. Abrahams gave notice that he was going to do so; but he did not surrender. He was arrested.

Mr. Besley: The officer was told where he was.

Mr. Abrahams: I saw the officer, and told him where to go to arrest him, and afterwards they said he had been arrested. It is very wrong.

Mr. Wontner: He was arrested. I don't know what my friends are complaining of. I wish to give the prisoner credit for whatever he is willing to have credit for. The result was, the son was allowed out on his own recognisances. Now, sir, since this charge has been made we have discovered this fact, that, in addition to the use of money, which we say was a criminal abuse, the defendant has taken advantage of his position as agent of this company to pledge, for his own purposes, certain goods.

Mr. Besley: This is very wrong. There is not a trace of this on the information. As a matter of fact whatever was done was done at the instance of the directors Hermann of Loog & Co., Limited.

Mr. Wontner: My friend may say what he likes. I am not bound by his judgment, nor do I consider his judgment upon me is correct. I am present to make the charge, and the defendant is here, and he will have to answer it. In addition to misappropriating the funds of the company, he, being entrusted as agent with the goods of the company, has misappropriated them, and upon two occasions he has lodged them with Messrs. Pickford & Co., as security for advances made to him by Mr. Edward Lee and Mr. Harris.

Mr. Besley: Make it the company.

Mr. Wontner: We know nothing of that. We only know these goods, which shall be identified by number, and proved to be invoiced and sent over here to H. Loog, as agent.

Mr. Besley: Hermann Loog & Co., Limited.

Mr. Wontner: I am not going to argue with you.

Mr. Besley (to the Bench): Mr. Wontner comes here and abuses the kindness and courtesy of the court when he knows he is entirely out of order in bringing forward this new charge in the way he does.

Mr. Wontner: My friend says I abuse the majesty of the court, and he abuses me. (To the Bench) I am in your hands. I shall do anything you wish. I have no desire to be the proper object of my friend's reproach, and shall be very pleased to put myself in order if he is right and I am wrong. At present these are my points, and if they are wrong they go for nothing. I regret that the evidence as at present before us will show that the son, in respect to the purloining of these moneys and keeping them out of the books, is acting the same part as assistant to the father, and that is the charge he will have to answer. Well, now, it was said with great vehemence by my dear friend, Mr. Gill, on the last occasion that this son was a very ill-used individual, that the company would have to suffer in damages for the wrong they had done, and so on. Maybe he is rightly instructed, but what he says is very different from what the defendant in the dock has written.

Mr. Gill: He is not responsible for what his father has written. I must object to any charge outside the charge that is entered on the charge sheet being gone into against this young man. He is here upon a definite charge. If there is any other charge it must be made in writing, and notice of it given in writing.

Mr. Wontner: You will remember in the agreement which I read to you, the defendant, as the agent, is entrusted with the engagement of the various clerks and the staff. In a letter which he wrote under date 23rd July, 1885 (the letter is in German; I am to read from a translation) he says: "Referring to the general expenses, such as taxes on the rent, the rent, gas, &c., we have agreed that you participate in them three-fourths, we one-fourth. We debit our expense account since January, 1885, with salaries of my sons, of whom one shall receive 30s., the other 20s.," &c.

Mr. Besley (having had the original letter handed to him): My friend ought not to do that. It is most material. Hermann Loog & Co, Limited, is stamped upon the letter.

Mr Wontner: I don't care twopence for that. Substantially these are the facts. These moneys, which he should have paid into Frister and Rossman, were never paid in. As to the legal question of the "directions in writing," these proceedings are taken as being a case of an agent receiving money, misappropriating it, depriving his principals of it, and wronging them morally, if you please. But it is not a case of an agent receiving money or valuable securities on directions in writing how to apply it, because the direction in writing must be from the persons paying the money. That is the point, and if my friend can show you absolute authority you will decide upon it. Unless he can show you absolute authority the case is one of such great importance that you will send the defendant, if the facts are clear, to take his trial to answer this, and leave the point, the importance of which I quite agree in, to be decided hereafter by the Court of Crown Cases Reserved. I propose now to call one or two witnesses.

Harry Smith: I am ledger keeper at the Civil Service Supply Association, and produce eight statements, cheques, and receipts, which represent serving machines bought by the stores from H. Loog.

The following are the amounts:—July 3rd, £180 1s.; July 5th, £50; July 5th, £100; July 20th, £29; August 5th, £174 8s.; Aug.

18th, £103; August 18th, £218; October 4th, £87 4s.; October 4th, £261 12s.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: I do not know whose manufacture they were. I am not the buyer.

Henry Luckett: I carry on business at 218, Seven Sisters-road, as sewing machine dealer. I have been in the habit of purchasing machines from the depôt. I produce ten cheques showing payments for machines supplied to me, together with the receipts. The amounts are: £32, £27, £22, £8, £27, £38, and £30 (the other three cheques were not in court).

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: Have you got the numbers of the machines bought by these cheques?

A.—Yes. I can give you the number of each machine. I have the whole of the invoices here.

Q.—These memorandas refer to the same transactions?

A.—Yes.

Q.—"H. Loog, Limited, March, 1886. Yours to hand with cheque, £31." They are all H. Loog, Limited?

A.—I presume so.

Mr. Wontner: The invoices are Loog, agent for the company.

Q.—Are three of the cheques stamped with the words "Not negotiable, H. Loog & Co., Limited"?

A.—Yes; three of them are so stamped.

Q.—You know there was a company of the name of H. Loog & Co., Limited.

A.—It was not within my knowledge, except from reading the name on the memo. forms. Invariably from LondonWall every memo. or letter used to be headed H. Loog, Limited, from the time I first dealt with him.

Q.—Were the machines bought by you from sample?

A.—Well, they are well known in the trade. They are Frister and Rossman's machines. I should say, "Send me so many No. 17, No. 19, or No. 20 of the catalogue."

Q.—Frister and Rossman's are well known in the trade?

A.—Thoroughly.

Q.—Known, I believe, as the person who succeeded through the House of Lords with Mr. Loog's name?

A.—Mr. Loog's name was well known in fighting the battle of these very gentlemen up to the House of Lords against the Singer Company.

Q.—It was finally decided that any one may sell a sewing machine, and call it the system Singer, system Wheeler and Wilson; and I believe these machines are made in Germany, and they are called in that way just as they like?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Loog?

A.—Since Oct., 1885, when I first commenced the sewing machine business.

Q. From your knowledge of the business, did he bear a good reputation?

A. Most excellent, I think, in my estimation; and I should say that is the general repute he has had.

Geo. Deadman, sewing machine dealer, 6, Braynton Road, Kensington: I have been in the habit of buying machines from the defendant, and produce thirteen cheques and receipts for £93 12s., £69 7s. 9d. and £17 9s.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: When did you commence to buy these sewing machines?

A. I think about seven years ago.

Q. Then you were a customer before the decision in the House of Lords?

A. I suppose I was.

Q. You had your own name put on the machines, I think?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. They were sold to you for many years?

A. I think I purchased through my employer from 1876.

Q. Who was the employer then?

A. Mr. C. Curtis, High Street, Kensington.

Q. Was his name put upon the machines?

A. No, I had the machines stamped with my name for my convenience.

Q. As far as you know, were they stamped in Germany?

A. I believe they were, because the name was embossed in the japan. It must have been at the time of manufacture.

Q. Did you know of Hermann Loog, Limited?

A. I know from the memo. forms.

Q. With regard to these machines, have you got the original invoices or not?

A. I have for the last twelve months.

Q. Have you known Mr. Loog for all these years?

A. Yes.

Q. When you were in Mr. Curtis's?

A. Yes.

Q. Did H. Loog & Co. ever retire any bill?

A. I don't quite understand.

Q. Is there any bill you did not meet yourself?

A. Well, there is a bill, but I don't think it concerns this case.

Q. But it is a bill like the others?

A. It has fallen due.

Q. Has it been paid?

A. Yes.

Q. Met by the company, I presume?

A. I don't know that that matters here.

Q. With Mr. Loog you have had all these dealings. Has he borne a high character as a respectable, honest fellow in the trade?

A. As far as I know. I have always respected him myself.

This was all the evidence heard to-day.

Mr. Besley (addressing the Bench): I want you to reduce the amount of bail before the case is opened. There are many questions in connection with this case which cannot be dealt with here. It is an unquestionable proceeding to come here in a criminal court. They have got a receiver in the winding-up of Loog & Co., Limited, and they have £40,000 debentures in their possession which they seek to realise by winding up. This is nothing more than a plot to deprive the English Shareholders out of their stock.

Mr. Wontner: Has this anything to do with the court?

Mr. Besley: I think the alderman will appreciate that, sir; he never carries on business except as Hermann Loog & Co., Limited. I am prepared to prove that this is such a case that you will reduce the amount of bail.

The Alderman: What is the amount of bail asked?

The Clerk: £1,500.

Mr. Besley: If you put the case at the highest there is extreme doubt what the result may be. It is a question of accounts, and they are very complicated indeed. It was said on the former occasion the son would not attend at all. He went out on his own recognisances and is in court now. Hermann Loog has been for eighteen years a naturalised Englishman, who has brought Frister & Rossman into notoriety and into a position to make money, and now they want to kick him over and extinguish him on the most unjustifiable charge ever brought into a criminal court. Reduce the bail. He is suffering in his health, and living in this country gaining an excellent living. Just imagine what he must suffer on a plank bed in the House of Detention. There is an undercurrent of civil liability in this case, and the charge is of a very vague description, and at the same time there is not only a colour of civil liability, but there is the actual oath of the prosecutor that it is a debt owing to the company. Say such a bail as will enable him to be free to prepare his defence. A man who is married with a family cannot leave this country. I hope it is not a case to keep him in custody.

Mr. Wontner: My friend may do himself a service, but he certainly does not appeal to the prosecution to help him. As far as they are concerned, they are losers by this transaction alone to the extent of between £6,000 and £7,000, and are debtors to the extent of £33,000. Therefore very substantial bail is required for the attendance of the defendant here. I do not agree with my friend that it is a very easy matter. On the first occasion we only charged one fraud; now we promise to charge another as being concerned with his son in falsifying books and stealing money from the cash. As regards the bankruptcy, all I say is I have nothing to do with that. He is under proper advice.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence: The matter is just opening, and it seems to me that it will occupy some time. I do not feel myself in a position to alter matters as they now stand. At the present moment I see nothing to alter the conclusion that was come to on the last occasion with regard to bail.

Mr. Besley: Can you give an earlier appointment?

The Alderman: I am ready to go on now for several hours.

Mr. Wontner: I regret I cannot go on now. I have an appointment at half-past three.

Mr. Besley: He is punished by being in prison because he cannot give bail for £1,500, and it is hard to punish a man before he is proved to be guilty.

The Alderman (to Mr. Wontner): Do you oppose it?

Mr. Wontner: Certainly. My friend does nothing to appeal to us by abusing us.

Mr. Besley: It was fixed before I knew my instructions. Now it is a very different thing.

The Alderman: You see, I do not know enough of the case yet to determine.

Mr. Besley: He is here on a charge of misdemeanour, with a flourish of other charges, which they seem to be holding back. I am quite prepared to point out absolutely that they cannot get this man sent for trial, and it is sad to send him to a prison when he has a wife and family.

The Alderman: I cannot alter it.

Remanded till Wednesday, 26th January, at 11.30 a.m.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The evidence taken on the previous occasion having been read over, Mr. Harry Smith was recalled and produced a receipt for £50, dated 5th July, 1886. That amount, with the £100 proved on the last occasion, made up £150. There was another account included in the same statement, which made up £179. He also produced a statement, cheque, and receipt for £276 7s., dated the 18th and 16th-March, 1886. The invoices were on the form of Frister & Rossman. As far as he (witness) could remember, they were the only invoices he received on similar forms.

By Mr. Besley: Can you tell me where the sewing machines were warehoused? I mean, were they in the hands of a railway company or carriers?

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—How do you get the checking and delivery?

A. I don't know about the delivery. All I know is that these invoices were passed to me for payment. I don't know where the machines were. I suppose they were sent to the various departments where the invoices were headed from.

Mr. Luckett was recalled, and produced statement and invoices referring to the items of which he gave evidence on the last occasion. There were forty-nine altogether.

Mr. Wilson Wright, clerk to Messrs. Broads, Paterson & Co., of Walbrook, was then called and deposed: My principals have been instructed to investigate the books of Frister & Rossman. That is as regards the London business of the firm. Mr. Annam, of the firm of Broads, Paterson, & Co., is provisional official liquidator of Hermann Loog, Limited, under a winding-up order. I produce bank-book, which includes all bills and cheques referring to Frister & Rossman.

Mr. Besley: I object to this evidence. The prosecution could not get at a knowledge of the facts without having the books of Hermann Loog, Limited, before them. The senior defendant was managing director of the company, and it is essential that everything should be proved from the books. With regard to this German house, which has turned prosecutor, if there is any handwriting of Loog's in the books, and it is proved, I have no objection to take; but I shall object most strongly to a clerk to an accountant giving evidence of what some servant of Frister & Rossman may have written in the books. I take the objection that all those books are not evidence against Hermann Loog.

Mr. Wontner: We must proceed by steps. There is an agreement in which he undertakes to keep proper books for the company, and he is made responsible for the same. Therefore, apart from evidence which will be given presently, if I can prove that those books are in the

handwriting of the younger defendant I fail to see where the objection lies.

Mr. Douglas (Chief Clerk): Are they in the handwriting of the son?

Witness: No; they are in the handwriting of a clerk named Walter Hardley.

Mr. Wontner: Well, we shall call him.

Examination continued: I produce bank-book in which appear entries of bills and cheques received on account of Frister & Rossman, and also of Hermann Loog, Limited. The entries are in the handwriting of Robert Loog, I have been through this bank-book in respect to the different amounts, payment of which has been proved in this court.

Mr. Wontner: I am desirous of saving trouble, and therefore I have got prepared a tabulated statement showing all the entries, as well as the transfers, into Hermann Loog's private ledgers. If we could agree upon that being accepted as evidence, it would save an immense amount of formal evidence.

Mr. Besley: No doubt it would save two or three sittings, but I submit that my client or his accountant should also go through the books to ascertain whether the tabulated statement is correct. If we agree upon that, I shall not object to the course my friend proposes being taken.

Mr. Douglas (Chief Clerk): Do you object at present?

Mr. Besley: Yes; I do object.

Mr. Wontner: Then, I am afraid we can't agree.

Mr. Besley: It would be far better that we should agree. Directly the statement is verified I shall consent to its being used.

Mr. Wontner: Well, we must go through it. (To witness): Have you been through the book in front of you, and ascertained whether the payments and entries in the books are under the proper date?

Mr. Besley: I object. My friend rushes a man into prison, and then he wishes me without notice to accept his figures.

Mr. Wontner: We will let that pass. I asked the witness this question, Have you found that various payments proved in evidence are not entered under their proper dates?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wontner: Are they entered at all there?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wontner: In no part of that book?

Witness: No.

Mr. James Webster called: I am bought ledger clerk at Shoolbred's.

Q.—Did you deal with Frister & Rossman or with Hermann Loog?

A.—We dealt with Hermann Loog, late Frister and Rossman. I produce receipt for £201 1s. 3d., dated the 13th March, 1886, in payment of machines supplied. I also produce cheque for £52 6s. 6d. on the 8th of May, with receipt and statement. I also produce receipt, dated 5th July, for £20 cash had. I likewise produce receipt and statement, dated the 5th August, for £89 odd; November 9th, for £88; December 3rd, for £30 3s. 6d., and 24th December, £62 7s. 9d. All the receipts, with one exception, are signed by Robert Loog, on behalf of Hermann Loog, Limited. The receipt for the £20 cash is signed Hermann Loog.

Cross-examined: The receipt for £20 cash is written on Shoolbred's paper. It was written in the warehouse. It is a mere informal temporary payment on account. In fact it is an acknowledgment of £20 paid and afterwards brought into the further receipt.

Q.—The earliest point of date is the 13th of March, and that is upon the printed form of Hermann Loog, Limited?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the receipt bears that it was received for Hermann Loog, Limited?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there any settlement of account until the 5th of August?

A.—I am not able to swear to that. It is the date of our stock-taking, when we settled everything up.

Q.—Have you any doubt that the receipt for £20 cash is recognised as having been paid on the 5th of July?

A.—I have no doubt about it.

Q.—Who would adjust these accounts?

A.—I would.

Q.—With regard to discount and everything?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And repairs as well?

A.—I have nothing to do with repairs. All I have to do is to see that the invoices are properly signed by the buyers, countersigned by the manager, and agree with the statement.

Q.—In the item for £89, would the payment of £20 cash be recognised?

A.—Very likely.

Q.—The 22nd of October is the next account with reference to repairs. Can you tell me when the machines were sent to be repaired?

A.—No. I know nothing about that at all.

Q.—On the 3rd of December the cheque is actually made payable to Hermann Loog, Limited, or order?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And is it endorsed with the stamp of Hermann Loog, Limited?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Coming to the last one, the 23rd of December, "received by cheque £62 7s. 9d. for Hermann Loog, Limited, signed by Robert Loog?"

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are these the whole of the accounts, invoices, statements, and cheques in relations in transaction with the defendant?

A.—I cannot tell. Our firm have known Loog for ten or twelve years, and have dealt with him during that period very likely.

Q.—Do you know anything about Hermann Loog, Limited, being made a company?

A.—We had a circular sent us about three months ago.

Q.—There is no doubt with regard to all the invoices, statements, and cheques having reference to the same firm, whatever it was?

A.—They were all transactions with Mr. Loog on account of Frister & Rossman.

Q.—Did you take the receipts from Loog, Limited?

A.—Yes. We did not know any one in the matter except Loog.

Q.—Whether the receipts were signed by Loog personally or by Loog, Limited?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the accounts went on the same lines all through?

The Alderman: To whom are your firm made debtors?

A.—To Hermann Loog.

Q.—To whom were the invoices made out?

A.—To Hermann Loog.

Mr. Wontner: For and on behalf of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossman.

The Alderman (to witness): Whom did you credit in your books?

A.—Hermann Loog for, &c., &c.

Q.—The receipts bear the Government stamp?

A.—Yes, except the payment of £20 cash.

Q.—There is no receipt signed by Hermann or Robert Loog for or on behalf of Hermann Loog, Limited, without bearing the Government stamp?

A.—Yes. They are all made out to Hermann Loog, except one to Hermann Loog, Limited, or order.

Mr. Wontner: To whom did you give credit; to Hermann Loog or the company?

A.—To Hermann Loog.

Q.—Personally?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In the ledger—what is on the heading?

A.—Only Hermann Loog.

The Alderman: That is different to what you said just now.

Mr. Wontner: That may be, otherwise we should arrive at these happy state of things that Hermann Loog having been paid for our machines we should get payment over again.

The Alderman: That is what it amounts to, by what the witness says. (To witness): Do the words "for and on behalf of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossman," appear in your ledger?

A.—No.

Mr. Wright (recalled): I found two small private ledgers in Hermann Loog's private room. There are entries in them in Hermann and Robert Loog's handwriting. They are *fac-similes*, except as to the dates and some marginal memoranda.

Q.—Do you find entries in these books of various sums proved here, but not entered into the bank-book?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In whose handwriting are these entries?

A.—In Hermann Loog's and Robert Loog's—principally the latter.

Q.—Do you produce the Frister & Rossman cash book?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you find a number of entries dated 31st December, 1886?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In whose handwriting?

A.—Walter Hardley's, a clerk to Frister & Rossman.

Q.—Do you produce the minute-book of Hermann Loog, Limited, and several banker's pass-books?

A.—I do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: Turning to the minute-book of date May 19th. Do you find a resolution of the directors authorising a loan of £600 from a Mr. Harris, of Lambeth Palace Road, and providing that Hermann Loog should get that amount of money and deposit it as security for repayment for 400 machines?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And on the 27th do you find that £600 brought into the account?

A.—Yes; into the account of Hermann Loog, Limited.

Mr. George Dixon, clerk at the Finsbury branch of the London and South-Western Bank, produced several credit slips of money paid in by Hermann Loog, and passed through that branch to Loog's private account at Croydon.

Mr. C. H. F. Maurice, cashier at the Croydon branch of the London and South-Western Bank, deposed that he was cashier at Croydon, where Hermann Loog had an account and that the various sums spoken to by the last witness were placed to the credit of Loog. The account had been opened not quite two years. There appeared to be no overdraft, but a balance still remained.

Mr. James Stokes, clerk at Lloyds, Barnetts, & Co.'s Bank, stated that the defendant had an account there. He produced the following credit slips:—Sept. 22nd, 1886, £218; Oct. 6th, £87 5s.; Nov. 2nd, £261 12s.; Sept. 7th, £13 3s. 6d.; Oct. 9th, £27 8s. 6d.; Nov. 3rd, £13 12s. 4d.; Dec. 4th, £30 16s. 9d.; and Dec. 9th, £88.

Q.—What was the state of the account at the end of 1886?

A.—There was a debit balance of £436 6s. 6d.

The Alderman: You mean the account had been overdrawn?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Besley: What was the cover the bank had against over-drafts.

A.—That I don't know.

Q.—I suppose your bank never allows large over-drafts without cover?

A.—That I can't say.

Q.—When was the account opened?

A.—In Sept., 1886, by a loan of £2,000.

Q.—Are you able to say whether it is a fact that bills were deposited to the amount of £12,000?

A.—I have no idea what the security was; I have nothing to do with that department.

Q.—Were bills discounted on the 13th Oct. amounting to £1,411 7s. 11d.?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Wontner: It does not show by whom.

Mr. Besley: The company got the money. (To witness): Did you meet the bills of the German Company upon the order of Hermann Loog & Co., Limited?

A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Under the date of the 13th November, are there acceptances by Hermann Loog to the amount of £2,000?

A.—I do not know. The vouchers must have been given up.

Q.—It means payment in respect of some acceptances?

A.—The money has been paid out, but I cannot say what for.

Mr. David Baylis: Clerk in tie county cheque department of the Central Bank, Newgate Street, said Hermann Loog Limited, kept an account there as well as Frister & Rossman. There was no sum paid into the credit of the latter account of since the 5th, of April last and there was now a credit balance of £30 22s. 1d.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: I cannot say who opened the account. There is an account of Hermann Loog Limited, bringing forward from an old book a debit sum of £16,580 19s. 11d. and a credit sum of £17,059 0s. 0d., showing a credit balance. There are three pass books and the second one show a debit sum of £19,718 18s. 0d. and the credit sum of £19,827 0s. 9d. The third book brings forward a debit sum of £40,382 19s. 11d., and the credit sum of £30,391 4s. 2d. That was on December 30th, 1885, and shows a credit balance standing to Hermann Loog & Co., of £8 4s. 2d. The uccount is still open in our books. The last entry is a debit of £500 but I cant say whether it was a loan. There is no account of the Germany Company at all.

Q.—The very last entry in this account is a cross entry of 10s. 6d. charged for registration of the German Company, and £2,000 on one side and £2,000 on the other?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Under what date?

A.—31st March, 1886.

Mr. Wontner: That is the way the defendant fulfils his agreement. He pays in £2,000, and then draws it out again.

Mr. Besley: Nothing of the sort.

Mr. Wontner: It must only have been done to throw dust in people's eyes.

Mr. Besley (to witness): Do you know why, after all these months, there should be a balance left.

A.—No.

Mr. Walter Hardley deposed: I am a clerk to Frister & Rossman, of 107, London Wall, I was employed under the direction of Hermann Loog. For the last four years I have been engaged in making entries for the German company and Hermann Loog, Limited. I kept the agency cash-book.

Q.—How do you describe it?

A.—The book shows money received at London Wall, on account of Frister and Rossman. From it we post it into the ledger. Robert Loog kept the bank-book. He was employed at London Wall as a clerk.

Q.—Passing over the intervening time and coming to the present charge, did you on the 31st Dec. make a number of entries in the Frister and Rossman cash book?

A.—No, it was on the 30th.

Q —Were those sums paid on behalf of Frister & Rossman?

Mr. Besley: I object. The witness cannot possibly know. You will hear by and bye where the money went to.

Mr. Wontner (to witness;) Did you make entries which appear there under the date of 31st December.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you take these from.

A.—From the private ledger book by Robert Loog's directions. He told me about 1 o'clock in the day that I should be wanted to stay late to make up some payments and at 6 o'clock he gave me the necessary instructions.

Q.—Who told you to enter them into that particular book?

A.—Herman Loog.

Q.—Had you ever kept that book?

A.—No.

Q,—Had you any knowledge of it before?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was your knowledge!

A.—I knew that a lot of cheques were entered there which were not passed through the ordinary book.

Q.—None of these entries appear in Frister and Rossmann's ordinary bankbook.

A.—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: I dont know the earliest date when I knew the private tedger was used for entering cheques. I cannot say. I never saw any money to the debit of the German Company.

Q.—There was no other banking account except that of Hermann Loog Limited.

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—And the cheques were as a general rule paid to the acconut of Hermann Loog Limited?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were the sewing machines warehoused?

A.—I don't know I do not keep the stock book.

Q.—As regards the small book or private ledger kept under Hermann Loog's directions, was it said at the time that money was required to meet bills of the German company?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—You dont know the reason for putting the cheques into the small book?

A.—Not at first.

Q.—Who told you to put entries into the small book as if to prevent the German Company operating upon it.

A.—Nobody.

Q.—How came you to think so.

A.—It was my own idea.

Q.—What was the total amount of sums you entered upon the 30th December.

A.—Credits £8,343 5s. 10d. debits £1,347 0s. 10d. That was bills returned from customers as dishonoured. The sum of £1,154 I know nothing about.

Mr. Alexis Riese deposed: I live at Berlin, and am one of the managing directors of the Frister & Rossman Co. Hermann Loog has been connected with the company since 1876. In 1880, when I became connected with the company, I found him acting as agent. At that time he was connected with Hermann Loog, Limited. After I joined the company he continued agent down to March, 1885. His functions were to keep our stock in London, and sell from it to customers. He had the sole agency for England. The terms were 5 per cent. commission and expenses. In 1882 or 1883 we opened a number of retail branch establishments in London and the country. All those branches were supplied with machines by Hermann Loog from our stock held by him. In June, 1879, there was a letter announcing the transference of his private business to the company. [This letter was read, and in it Mr. Loog mentioned that owing to the dispute with the Singer Company and impending dispute with his former capitalist, he thought it advisable to turn his business into a company, because in the event of non-success in these actions all his opponents would have to go against for costs or damages would be "Hermann Loog, his bones and skin."] We continued to send machines to the defendant until March, 1885, when two agreements were entered into. One was between Frister & Rossman and Herbert Loog, Limited, and the other between Frister & Rossman and Hermann Loog individually. The company commenced with £23,040. That was subsequently increased by fresh debentures to £42,380 5s. 6d. Deducting payments of £7,026, that leaves an indebtedness of £35,353. Under the agreement entered into, Mr. Loog was bound to render periodical statements. He did so weekly, but not always regularly.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until the 11th of February.

International Exhibition of Sewing Machines.

IT is some years since an exhibition of domestic appliances was held in London, and Mr. W. McWilliam, a gentleman who has had considerable experience of trade expositions, has determined to get together a good collection of sewing machines and other domestic appliances for October next. Mr. McWilliam informs us that he has met with a large measure of support from many members of the trade, and that the success of his enterprise is assured.

No doubt a deal can be said in favour of trade exhibitions, as they offer an opportunity for the display of novelties which would take a long time to become thoroughly known through the ordinary trade channels.

Mr. McWilliam was the originator, and is still the manager, of the Stanley Show, which is one of the most popular exhibitions of the year. He, therefore, has past successes to warrant him in projecting other exhibitions.

We understand that the exhibition will be held in a central building in London, and that to ensure space being allotted, immediate application is necessary. The secretary's address is 60, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

F. G. Beddoes.—Your agreement form to hand. We have carefully read through the agreement. It is fairly well drawn up, but we consider it well to allow a short time for payment, say a week. In your case you say, "If the undersigned makes default in the payments agreed upon on the days before named, the money previously paid shall, at the option of the vendor, be forfeited, and this agreement terminated." You should remember that it is quite possible that you may have to take this agreement into Court, and in that case we are afraid many judges would think the terms unnecessarily severe.

Johnson.—The question of fair wear and tear must be judged according to the merits of individual cases. Without further information we cannot advise you.

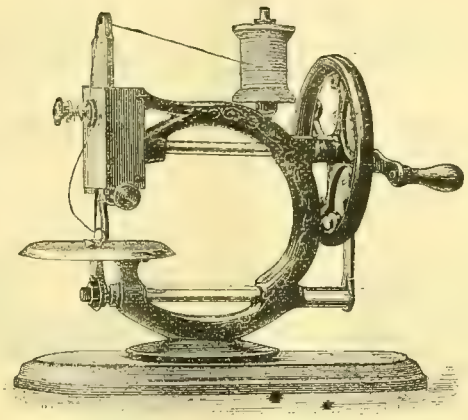
Clerk.—Undoubtedly you have a right to enter the premises of the person you name and remove your machine. You say that you use the *Sewing Machine Gazette* forms, and one clause expressly stipulates that the owner is given permission to enter the premises of the hirer to search for and retake the article hired.

Agent.—Your letter is one of a dozen we receive. It is difficult to know what to do with the hirer. You say that she has paid up all the amount excepting 5s., and this she will not hand over to you. We can quite understand your not wanting the machine back again, yet on the other hand you want a settlement. Never mind about the agitation in the papers against "the hardships of the hire system." The woman, you say, is six weeks behind in her payments, and you know for a certainty that she is able to pay you. Recover possession of the machine, and she will, no doubt, be brought to reason.

Machine Dealer.—We have nothing to say against the course you suggest. It is policy, we should think, having gained your ends to act charitably towards your customer.

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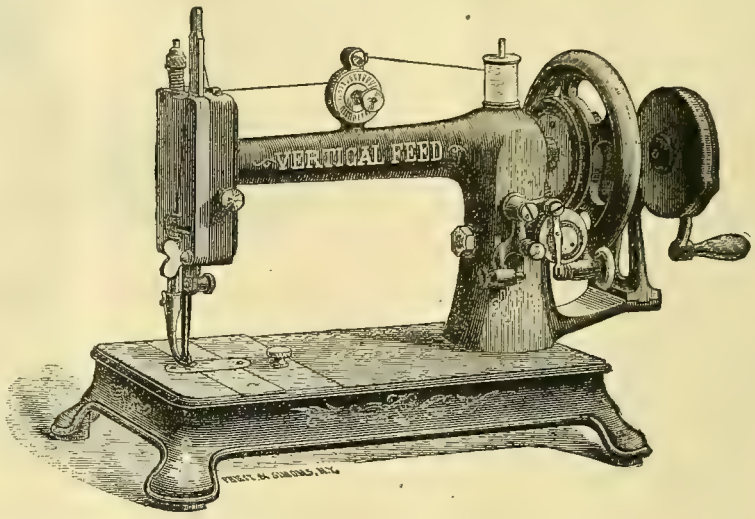
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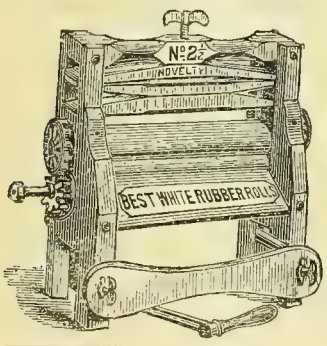
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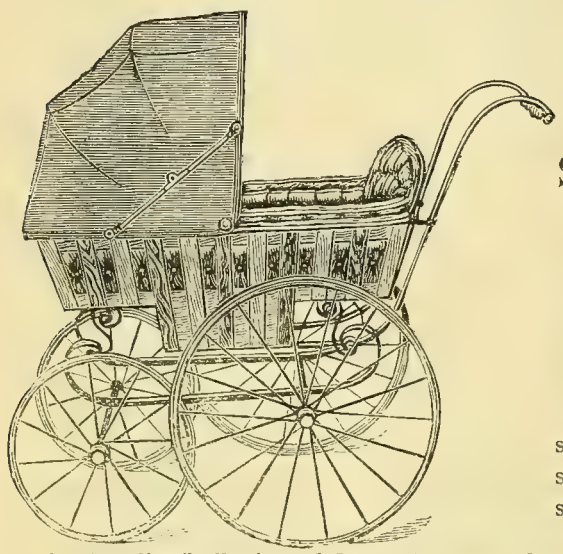
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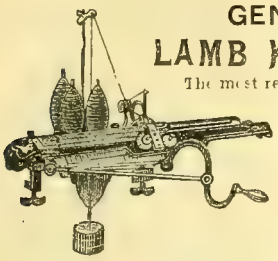
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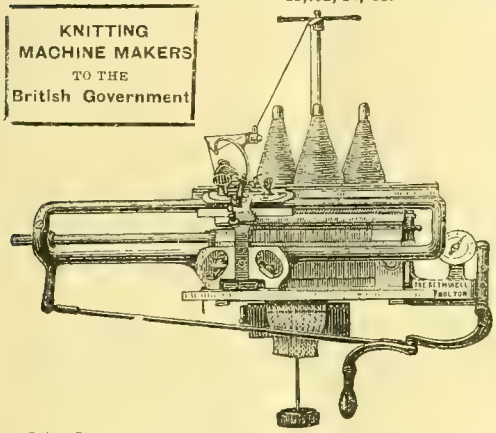
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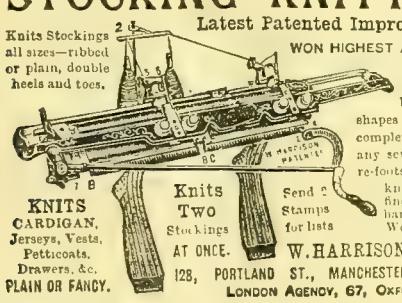


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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1887.

Fitting Sewing Machines for Steam Power.

By a Singer Machinist.

(*Continued from our January Number.*)

Levelling.—It is essential that shafting should, to run well, be quite level, and this is more particularly the case with a length of 50 feet, with possibly five junctions. A good spirit level is required, and must be in constant use throughout the work. Let the shaft-length (say 12 feet) be first supported by three floor stands, laid upon the chalk line, so that the shaft's centre shall lie directly vertical to it. Then test for level. Provide some $\frac{1}{4}$ in. boarding for packing. With a plane reduce the packing as required until the bearings are all packed up to true level. Then screw down and test for free running. The packing must be added to or taken from until the length runs freely by hand. Thus, if the shaft be quite level, in line with the required course, and runs quite freely, it is correctly set. The first length, of course, is the most important of all, especially as to level. Be quite sure that all is right with this length before proceeding.

Adding another length is accomplished by providing it with its bearings and loosely attaching to the first length with the bolts and nuts. It is lined up and levelled in the same way as the other, freely using the plane and chisel upon both flooring and packing, for it will be found that the flooring, as often as not, is far from level, and is full of humps. It is, indeed, a safe plan with a bad floor of this kind to pack the first length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch higher than is otherwise necessary to compensate for possible rise in the floor level as the work proceeds down the room.

The level of the second length must be the same as that of the first. If the flanges of the coupling are turned true their position as to each other will greatly aid in obtaining this very exact level. When the levels and lining are correct the coupling may be screwed up, and it will be found that both lengths run quite freely together. *This can only take place when they are absolutely correct*, and the greatest care is requisite to attain this desirable end.

We need scarcely follow the line to the end; all the lengths are connected, lined up, and levelled in the same way—for he who can lay two lengths *correctly* can lay any number. In this manner, then, a length of 50 or 60 ft. can be easily moved by the hand from end to end; and the writer can point, if required, to such a length of shafting now running in a large factory.

Speeding the Shaft.—The velocity with which the shaft moves, of course, determines the *maximum* speed of the sewing machines. This, in turn, depends upon the diameters of the band wheels and hand pulleys upon the machines. In Singer's oscillating shuttle machines the belt pulley is 3 inches in diameter, the band wheels upon shaft usually 12 inches. This gives us a ratio of 4 to 1—that is, the sewing machine will make four stitches to every revolution of the band wheel or shaft. Now, to move the machines at a *maximum* of 1,200 to the minute—a very common rate for clothing and boot work—the speed of the shaft must be 300 per minute, 250 if the rate is to be 1,000, 200 if it is to be 800, and so on.

Now, as to obtaining the correct speed of the shaft itself, such a pulley must be placed upon the main shaft as will give the velocity required. The rule used by engineers for this purpose is, in plain words, as follows:—

Speeding Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the pulley (say in inches) by the speed (revolutions per minute) at which it must move.

Divide the product by the speed of the driving shaft (main shaft). The quotient is the diameter of the driver pulley. This is very simple, and gives, for a main shaft, running at 100 per minute, a pulley of 30 inches diameter, to run one 10 inches at 300, and so on in proportion. Much care must be taken to have this correct. One of the speed indicators now so largely used should be employed for determining the speeds. Main shafts in factories are usually arranged to run at 100 per minute, a very convenient rate.

(*To be continued.*)

Hints to Machine Repairers.

CONDUCTED BY "ROTATING HOOK."

THIS column is conducted for the benefit of the trade at large. The writer is anxious that it will be made a special feature in the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, and that any person who can contribute to its usefulness will send on his ideas. Questions will be answered as far as possible and these are invited. I do not, however, wish to conduct this column solely to the advantage of others. I want to learn something myself, and will thank any correspondent for any information he can impart.

* * *

Sewing machine dealers and canvassers obviously should have a knowledge of repairing. It is my experience that they are lamentably deficient in such knowledge.

* * *

Can we not, working well together, make good this deficiency? I think so. At all events we will try.

* * *

I have been asked to take charge of this department of our paper at such short notice that I can scarcely do justice to my post at the present moment; hence, you must make shift with a few hurriedly-written "hints" this month, and expect better work next issue.

* * *

Firstly, we will say a few words as to tools. These are not a very serious item to a repairer, but a few good tools are of course indispensable.

* * *

You will require some good files, and there is a knack in using these, whereby their life may be considerably lengthened. When you handle a new file, do not press too

hard on the teeth at first. Do not use any file for a job, but only employ that one which fits the work the best.

* * *

Always keep a few worn files by you, and use these a little first, which will save your good files.

* * *

The proper tempering of steel tools is rather important. Heating steel and plunging it into cold water suddenly renders it hard and brittle. Hardness is required, but brittleness is a great fault. If steel cools very slowly it becomes too soft. The point is to strike the happy medium, thereby gaining the proper degree of hardness without the disadvantage of brittleness.

(To be continued.)

Jottings.

WE desire to thank most sincerely the numerous subscribers who have complied with the request made in our last issue for items of news and cuttings from local newspapers to be sent to us. We thought it only necessary to solicit such assistance on the part of our subscribers to obtain their co-operation. Our anticipations, we are very pleased to state, have been more than realised.

* * *

The proceedings at the Guildhall Justice-room the past two Wednesdays have brought together a larger gathering of members of the London sewing machine trade than any affair of recent date.

* * *

We recognised in the court many well-known faces, and could not help wondering whether the depressed state of trade had anything to do with the large attendance.

* * *

Those who attended expecting to hear highly sensational evidence must have been sadly disappointed. The proceedings were of the soberest nature possible, and quite devoid of dramatic incident.

* * *

In another column will be found a full report of what transpired. Many of our readers have desired us to post them up in this affair, or we should have dismissed it in a few words.

* * *

The number of personal visits of the trade at this office, and the letters we have received asking for details, bespeak an interest in the proceedings quite beyond their importance to the trade at large.

* * *

Very few of the daily newspapers have reported this prosecution, and those which have done so are very faulty in their details. The report we give was made by a member of our own staff, and can be relied upon as correct.

* * *

A short paragraph which appeared in our last issue has perplexed a number of our readers who have desired an explanation. We refer to the following :—

"Not at Business.—As we go to press we learn of the absence from business of a well-known member of the London wholesale sewing machine trade. Strange reasons for this absence are being circulated, but we sincerely hope that they are inaccurate."

We need not explain the meaning of the above, as it must be clear to every reader.

* * *

In our December issue we inserted a note in reference to sewing machine dealers supplying watches on the hire-purchase system. We stated that we should be pleased to give the name of a firm who do business in these goods. Several letters have come to hand asking for us to disclose the firm's name. If our readers will communicate with Messrs. Ad. Ries & Co., 94, Hatton Garden, they will, no doubt, obtain all the information they require.

* * *

With the new year well turned and the prospects of spring, there is an awakening in the sewing machine trade. Travellers are starting, some of them upon extended circuits on the Continent, where they will open up new markets.

* * *

Mr. Bettmann, one of the representatives of the White Sewing Machine Company, London, starts this week for Oporto, and will make a journey through the provinces of Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. As he is proficient in the languages of the different countries he will visit, and *au fait* in all that relates to the sewing machine business, he cannot fail to interest the inhabitants of these parts of the world in all things belonging to the sewing machine, and do a large business for this energetic company.

* * *

Monsieur J. Réeber left Marseilles a few days ago on business belonging to the White Sewing Machine Company, and will travel to Algiers, Oran, Bone, Constantine, and Tunis. His well-known abilities as a sewing machine salesman and operator, together with his eloquence, will probably induce some of the natives of these countries to wear more clothes than they now do, and thus confer a benefit upon many branches of business in Wood Street, as well as upon the manufacture of sewing machines.

* * *

Mr. C. Lohmann, of 43, London Wall, City, has just returned from the Continent. As our readers will be aware, he is the wholesale London agent of the Deutsche Mahmaschinen Fabrik, Frankfort.

* * *

Among the recent visitors across the Channel was Mr. J. E. Carver, who has, however, now returned. We are glad to learn that business with him is exceedingly brisk.

* * *

Messrs Bettmann & Co, of 9, Coleman Street, London, E.C., have been appointed sole wholesale agents for the Cinderella machine. We hope to illustrate and describe it in our next.

* * *

In another column will be found a few remarks by Mr. George R. Sims on the hire-purchase system. He tells a tale of a poor woman who lost a mangle when she had merely a few shillings to pay to complete the purchase.

* * *

Cases such as the above are, we admit, very hard indeed. Is Mr. Sims aware that it is the last few shillings which are the most difficult to get ?

* * *

It is impossible to sell sewing machines and similar articles on the hire-purchase system without there being framed some protective provisions in the interest of the owner.

* * *

Eliminate from hire agreements the power of the owner to recover possession of the article, and no firm would supply goods to the working classes on the hire-purchase system.

* * *

Mr. Sims' remarks about the charging of nearly double the value of an article because it is sold on the hire system are grossly in error.

* * *

We do not deny that there are some persons who do business on these terms, but they do not represent a tithe of the trade.

* * *

In spite of its abuses (which we do not deny), it has been a very great boon to the working classes. Many persons have purchased in this way articles which they could never have had on credit.

* * *

We can safely state that many large firms to our knowledge err on the side of leniency, and accommodate the hirer to the utmost extent.

* * *

In our last we stated that Mr. J. W. Urquhart had promised to read a paper before the Society of Arts. We are now able to announce that the date is fixed for the 23rd of this month, at eight o'clock.

* * *

Mr. Urquhart's lecture will be exceedingly interesting He will deal with the improvements introduced into sewing mechanism merely from a mechanical point of view. The commercial element will be entirely excluded. The lecture will be illustrated with lime-light diagrams, and a number of sewing machines will be run by electricity. A bench is to be specially fitted up, and everything provided that will contribute to a thorough exposition of Mr. Urquhart's views on the subject of the development of the sewing machine.

* * *

By the way, some persons appear to be under the impression that sewing mechanism has reached the height of its possible development. Mr. Urquhart, than whom no one is better able to hazard an opinion, is firmly convinced that the sewing machine is still open to vast improvement.

Speaking the other day to a sewing machine inventor, we were told an incident which should be a lesson to other inventors.

* * *

Most of our readers are aware that patent agents undertake to search for previous patents on any given subject. Our friend paid an agent three guineas for a search, and was informed that no similar patent to the one he proposed taking out had been granted.

* * *

Trusting to the accuracy of this statement, our friend spent some two hundred pounds in taking out a patent, only to find, when he was about to place his invention on the market, that his improvements had been anticipated and were already patented.

* * *

Has our friend a remedy? We are not prepared to answer this question without further information. If he has no remedy, it is very hard indeed. We certainly think that a patent agent should be equally responsible for his advice as is a solicitor who, it is well known, can be proceeded against for misleading a client.

* * *

A correspondent writes:—"I have an Alexandra machine (Pilbeam's patent, dated May, 1863) to repair, and I should feel much obliged if you could obtain for me an instruction book."

* * *

Would some reader, having the above, kindly lend it to the Editor for a few days?

* * *

A correspondent asks if any one has yet brought out a Jubilee sewing machine. We have not yet heard of one.

* * *

There is, however, a Jubilee bassinette, which Messrs. John Gough & Co., of Manchester, have registered.

* * *

Several new machines will shortly be put on the market, of which much is expected. One of these will be specially constructed for the boot and shoe trade.

* * *

The Wheeler & Wilson Cardiff depot have gone in for a good window attraction; a life-size figure is seated at a *working* No. 8 machine, the driving power being derived from a water motor beneath. This always brings a crowd, who eagerly debate the question of "how it is done." The result is a good advertisement and several sales.

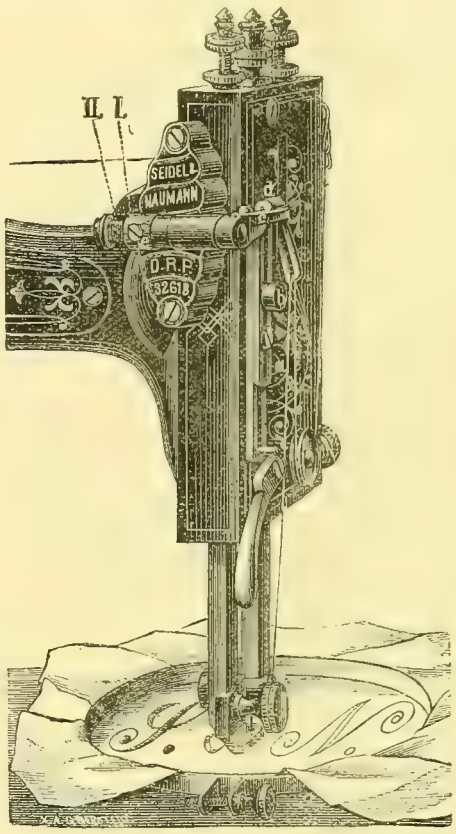
* * *

Writing of trade in South Wales, a correspondent says: "The year has opened up fairly well, Cardiff trade especially showing a marked advance; the wisdom of keeping strictly to terms of 2s. 6d. weekly is being fast recognised by agents, the result being a far superior class of business to those companies who insist upon this, while those who go in for a lower rate and more sales are rewarded with the refuse, and lose several machines weekly, either by runaways or by distraint for rent."

Messrs. Jones's Employes.—The first annual dinner of the *employes* of Messrs. Jones & Co. (sewing machine manufacturers), of the London depot, No. 3, Long Lane, took place at the "Clarence" Hotel, Aldersgate Street, on Friday, the 7th January. In the absence of Mr Higgins, the general manager for London, the chair was taken by Mr. W. F. Allan, the depot manager, and the vice chair was occupied by Mr. Deverson, the firm's auditor in London. After dinner the toast of "The Firm" was proposed by the chairman, who congratulated the staff upon the great success that had attended their efforts during the year. The vice-chairman expressed great regret at the unavoidable absence of the general manager, and this regret he was sure was shared in by those present. In the course of the evening some excellent songs were contributed by the chairman, vice-chairman, Mr Thomas, the out-door inspector of the branch, Mr. Devey, of the Camden branch, and others. A most pleasant and enjoyable evening was wound up by the company singing "Auld Lang Syne." Amongst those present were some friends from other establishments.

Sewing Machine for Darning and Embroidery.

We illustrate herewith a sewing machine for darning and embroidery, recently introduced by the Sewing Machine and Iron Foundry Co. (late Seidel & Naumann), Dresden.



A machine of this description has been required for a long time past, and many attempts have been made to produce a satisfactory one.

The above-named firm have produced a highly ingenious piece of mechanism. The machine employed is of Singer pattern, as will be seen in the engraving.

The material is first placed in the rings and stretched, and the vibrating and lifting of the foot is regulated by the lever C, so that whilst the needle is in the fabric the foot is raised, and the fabric may be moved in any desired direction. The needle must be well regulated in regard to its straightness, as the pattern or darning depends very much upon the manner in which the operator moves the work, or the feed points do not act, owing to the construction of the throat plate, which is extra thick.

The embroidering, which may be produced in beautiful and varied manners, is accomplished in a similar manner, with the exception that the balance wheel is turned by the right hand, while the left hand gives the necessary motion to the material beneath the needle. The vibrator, as shown in position II., is of great advantage for braiding and embroidering, as it is necessary in this kind of work that the material should be manipulated in all directions. In order that this may be done the thick needle plate is exchanged for a thinner one, and when the vibrator is disconnected the machine works as an ordinary sewing machine, and having a high arm it is specially advantageous as such, giving much space and room underneath the arm.

The machine is very noiseless in its operation, and being supplied with several accessories, a great variety of work can be produced.

The bobbin apparatus is of ingenious construction. It should be understood that the darning and embroidering mechanism is not supplied separately, as they can only be attached to the Naumann family B machine manufactured by the company above mentioned.

Erratum.—In our last issue we described Mr. J. W. Urquhart as manager of the Singer Northampton branch. He does not occupy that position.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

16,354. G. Gwilliam for needle plates protecting needles from breaking in sewing machines.

16,417. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Pentucket Variable Stitch Sewing Machine Company of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

16,432. T. Shakespeare, for improvements in sewing machines.

16,445. W. J. Rae, for improvements in the construction of hoods applicable to perambulators or children's carriages.

16,477. J. B. Robertson, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

16,478. J. B Robertson, for an improvement in shuttles for sewing machines.

16,501. H. George, for improvements in or additions to the pedals and treadles of pianofortes, organs, harmoniums, sewing machines, and other like instruments and machines.

16,586. T. Goodman, a communication from F. Hensel, of Berlin, for improved mechanism concerning the movement of the catcher in sewing machines.

16,686. S. Davies, for a new self-acting sewing machine.

16,723. L. B. Bertram, for an improved arrangement of rotating hook or looper for single thread sewing machines, and method of working same.

16,767. G. Banzhaf, for an improvement in knitting machines.

16,768. J. H Johnson, a communication from the Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for lock-stitch sewing machine.

16,884. J. Forbes, for improvements in sewing machines.

16,887. J. E. Carver, for improvements relating to sewing machines.

17,005. J. S. Edwards, for improvements in sewing machines.

17,010. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. E. Wheeler, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

17,028. R. W. Anderson, for improvements in sewing machines.

17,154. A. M. Clark, a communication from H. Rogez, of France, for improvements in the manufacture of reels, spools, or holders for sewing thread.

17,157. S. Isaac, for improvements in pocket lock-stitch sewing machines.

56. J. Simpson and S. T. Fawcett, for improvements in the construction of perambulators.

60. F. C. Hall, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

65. G. R. Holding, W. G. Attree, and G. E. Smith, for improvements in sewing machines.

103. E. W. Cooper, for improvements in perambulators and other suchlike carriages.

110. G. H. C. Hughes, for a new or improved brake for perambulators and bath chairs.

116. A. J. Boult, a communication from J. A. Turner, of United States, for improvements in the fastening of rubber tyres to wheels.

149. M. H. Pearson and C. Bennion, for improvements in or relating to self-feeding eyeleting machines.

234. R. Nichols, for improvements in non-reversible hoods for bassinette and other baby carriages for the better protection of children carried in them from the wind and rain.

301. W. Leffler, for improvements in sewing machines.

303. J. M. O'Kelly and H. S. Russell, for improvements in sewing machines.

379. V. Rost, for improvements relating to embroidering attachments for sewing machines.

536. H. Enke and J. H. Armstead, for improvements in sewing machines.

559. G. Remmer, for an improved appliance for controlling the speed of sewing machines or stopping same instantly.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1885.

11,754. F. Quenstedt and R. Gellert, for improvements in sewing machines.

13,830. J. Forbes, for improvements in sewing machines.

14,705. W. Bown and G. Capewell, for improvements in work-holders and attachments for holding dressmakers' requisites.

15,057. P. Waterston, for improvements in sewing machines.

15,523. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

15,592. C. F. E. R. Nagel, for improvements in embroidering machines.

15,783. W. Pennington, for improvements of hem-stitching or zig-zag sewing machines.

15,854. H. E. Newton, a communication from T. Cowburn, of Austria, for improvements in boot sewing machinery.

16,088. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in carpet sewing machines.

1886.

1,331. J. Wertheim, for improvements in sewing machine stands.

10,130. L. Bollmann, for an improved method of and apparatus for sewing sacks, sails, and similar articles.

10,220. F. W. Smith, junior, and S. S. Williamson, for improvements in button-hole sewing attachments for sewing machines.

10,297. F. N. Cookson, for an improved sewing machine.

11,173. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

11,222. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

11,962. J. Reece, for improvements in sewing machinery.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Issued and Dated December 7th, 1886.

353,720. W. Walker, Luton, Bedford, England. Sewing machine.

353,970. S. A. Rosenthal, Berlin, Germany. Pocket sewing machine.

354,055. D. W. Goodell, Florence, Mass. Device for controlling the driving wheels of sewing machines.

Issued and Dated December 14th, 1886.

354,100. G. J. Couchois, Chicago, Ill. Tucking attachments for sewing machines.

354,101. G. J. Couchois, Chicago, Ill. plaiting attachment for sewing machines.

354,237. W. Richardson and T. C. Baiter, Cincinnati, Ohio, thread waxing attachment for sewing machines.

354,247. F. E. Schmidt, Brooklyn, New York, button-hole cutting and cloth clamp attachment for sewing machines.

354,492. E. Woodward, Somerville, sewing machine.

354,516. W. A. Otto and W. O. Zimmerman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sewing machine brake.

Issued and Dated December 21st, 1886.

354,532. A. A. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio, method of sewing on buttons.

354,577. W. R. Parsons, Waterloo, Iowa, ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

354,589. C. H. Wilcox, New York, N.Y. sewing machine.

354,590. C. H. Wilcox, New York, N. Y. feed-mechanism for sewing machines.

Issued and Dated December 28th, 1886.

355,028. J. H. Reed and F. W. Beale, Lynn, Mass., button-hole stitching and barring machine.

355,053. W. F. Beardsler, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

15,783. *Improvement of hem-stitching or zig-zag sewing machines.* — W. Pennington, 2A, Great Victoria Street, Belfast, sewing machine agent.—Dated December 23rd, 1885. Price 8d.

This invention relates chiefly to a sewing machine formed by the junction or combination of the main features of the Wheeler & Wilson and the McGlashen or Holroyd hem-stitching machines, the result being the attainment of a higher speed and greater durability. The invention, however, is applicable to other zig-zag sewing machines, and in carrying out this combination two bevelled wheels are employed of the usual proportions, instead of the ordinary wheels used for revolving the stitch cams on the hem-stitching machines. A rotating hook-shaft is provided with two adjustable collars, fixed by screws, near to the end of the shaft, between these collars is sleeved a tricollar having three holes, in the centre one of which the rotating hook-shaft freely revolves while in the holes to the right and left of the hook-shaft the bobbin ring sliding bars are firmly held by screws. To each end of the tricollar is pivoted the fork, which being screwed at the rear end to the shoe or lifter arm, extending from the upper side of the machine, communicates (by the motion of the hem cam) a lateral or zig-zag movement to both the hook and the bobbin ring at the same time. The end of the rotating hook-shaft is tongued and made to play backwards and forwards into a groove of the corresponding shaft, coming from the variable motion (Wheeler & Wilson system) and working in a bearing. The bobbin ring being hinged to the sliding bar, and clutched by a spring at the front end of the sliding bar, follows the lateral movement of the rotating hook, thus holding the bobbin always in the same position in the cavity of the rotating hook. The novel features claimed are the combination of the main principles of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines and those of McGlashen or Holroyd hemstitching machines, but more especially the adaptation of the rotating hook to the purposes of hem-stitching and other kinds of zig-zag sewing.

756. *Improvements in sewing machines.* J. Kayser, manufacturer, of Kaiserstantorn, Bavaria, Germany.—Dated 18th January, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention refers to improvements in sewing machines for the production of zig-zag stitches, ornamental stitches, overcast seams and button-hole stitches, and the improvements consist of the simplification of the mechanism for the movement of the needle bar case of the sewing machine; further, an arrangement for the easy adjustment of the stroke of the needle bar case; and lastly, the arrangement of a hook worked by the machine for the production of an ornamental stitch. The points of novelty claimed are :—

1. In a sewing machine the combination with a needle bar case for the needle bar, of guide pins, and a frame, which frame receives a lateral movement from a guide block.

2. In a sewing machine the combination with a needle bar case for the needle bar with the guide pins, the frame, guide block, and a slot or guide piece joined to the guide block.

3. In a sewing machine the combination with the needle bar case, guide pins, frame, slot or guide piece of the lever, one end of which is adjustable in the slot or guide piece, and the mechanism for fixing the lever in its position consisting of the tooth point with pin, button, and the tooth segment.

4. In a sewing machine the combination with the needle bar case, frame, slot or guide piece, and lever of the frame sliding in the guide slots of the cover plate.

5. In a sewing machine the combination with the needle bar case, frame, slot or guide piece, lever, frame, and roller of the cam groove, and the bevel pinion and wheel.

6. In a sewing machine the combination of bevel pinion with beve wheel, spindle having the collar, and nut screw thread and button.

7. In a sewing machine for zig-zag stitches the thorn with eye and groove fixed in the slanting spindle journalled in the bearings of bracket.

8. In a sewing machine the combination of the bevel wheel having a cam groove, lever, and spindle, segment, bevel pinion, spindle and thorn.

9. In a sewing machine the combination of a fork with a circular groove in the boss of the segment for the purpose of moving the spindle in the boss of segment.

10. In a sewing machine the complete mechanism for imparting the lateral movement to the needle bar.

969. *Improvements in sewing machines.* W. Walker, and J. Gill, both of 11, Bute Street, Luton, Bedfordshire.—Dated 22nd January, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates more particularly to machines for sewing straw plait, but the improvements are also applicable to sewing machines of other descriptions, and it consists in the combination and arrangement of parts of the mechanism for operating the feed, whereby the feed-bar is kept parallel with the work throughout the feeding movement, and in improved means whereby the feed can be regulated to lengthen or shorten the stitch as may be desired. Also in an improved adjustable presser attachment for straw plait sewing machines by which any width or thickness of plait can be sewn.

The mechanism for operating the feed consists of a shaft mounted at the side of the machine and parallel with the main shaft. The shaft is mounted in bearings in the projecting arms or brackets or other suitable extensions of the frame of the machine. The shaft carries on its forward end a single crank, having a crank pin. To the crank pin is fitted the end of an eccentric rod extending under the work-plate, and the strap or ring on the other end of the said rod fits over the eccentric on the main shaft. The eccentric rod forms the feed-carrier, a block or suitable enlargement being formed thereon to which the feed-bar is secured in any suitable manner which will permit of its vertical adjustment. The parts must be arranged so that just before the eccentric causes the feed to rise the crank is at its lowest point (the web of the crank being then vertical) and the centre of the end of the crank pin and the centre of the end of the main shaft are in a horizontal line. When the eccentric commences the forward thrust of the rod and feed bar carried thereon, the end of the crank pin at once commences to describe the arc of a circle. The end of the eccentric rod is thus raised and the feeding surface is kept parallel with the work throughout the forward thrust or feeding movement. Thus, by the above-described arrangement, the feed is kept parallel with the work while in contact therewith, and a drop or fall of the feeding surface clear of the work is secured as soon as the forward thrust or feed movement is completed.

The second part of the invention relates to improved means for adjusting the eccentric which operates the feed movement so as to vary its throw, and thereby regulate the extent of the feed movement and the length of the stitch. In carrying out this portion of the invention the main shaft at the point where the eccentric is fitted thereon is squared on three of its sides. The eccentric is formed with a rectangular slot, and fits upon the said squared portion of the shaft, the slot being of such a length that when the inner end of the said slot is in contact with the shaft the eccentric has the desired minimum throw. The outer face of the eccentric has a projecting pin or stud, and on a portion of the shaft is fitted a milled-edged disc, having a cam slot, the said slot forming an arc of a circle eccentric to the shaft. The pin projects into the slot, and when the eccentric is in position on the shaft to give the minimum throw the said pin is at the lower end of the said slot, or that end nearest the shaft. As the disc is turned upon the shaft in the proper direction, the pin is gradually brought from the lower to the upper end of the cam slot, thus moving the eccentric upon the shaft and increasing the throw of the said eccentric, the cam slot being so arranged that when the pin is at the outer end of the said slot the desired maximum throw is imparted to the eccentric. Thus, by turning the milled disc, the throw of the eccentric and consequently the forward thrust of the feed movement can be regulated from the minimum to the maximum as may be desired. To prevent friction between the eccentric strap and the disc, and also to give rigidity to the eccentric, a collar is constructed, on the shaft between the eccentric and the cam disc, the said collar having a radial slot through which the pin projects, and in which it works as it is acted upon by the cam slot in the disc. The disc is held upon the shaft against the collar by means of a nut screwed upon the shaft.

1,589. *Improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.* A. Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire. (A communication to him from abroad by the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, in the United States of America, sewing machine manufacturers.) Dated February 3rd, 1886. Price 1s. 1d.

This invention relates to a button-hole attachment similar in construction and operation to that embraced in application for a patent No. 15,523, dated December 17th, 1885, the present invention relating to certain improvements on the former attachment whereby the ends of button-holes are better finished, and certain adjustments, not provided for by the former device, can be made. There are twelve claims to this invention.

1,590. *Improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.* A. Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire. (A communication to him from abroad by the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, in the United States of America, sewing machine manufacturers.) Dated February 3rd, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to that class of button-hole attachments for sewing machines in which the work-holding clamp receives its movements through mechanism operated from the needle-bar of the machine, and in which all the movements necessary to work both sides and bar both ends of a button-hole are automatically effected, the object of the invention being to produce an attachment of the class referred to which will be comparatively simple in construction and strong and positive in operation. There are eleven claims.

1,723. *Improved means for attaching the presser feet of sewing machines.* J. Mehlich, of Sophienstrasse, Berlin, Germany, manufacturer. Dated February 5th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to the means or method of fastening the cloth presser feet of sewing machines.

The head or lower extremity of the cloth presser bar has between the axis of the bar and the needle a longitudinal groove parallel with the axis of the presser bar. Into this groove fits the long prismatic or dovetailed shank of the exchangeable presser foot. The two flanges, limiting laterally this vertical groove, are hook-shaped at their lower ends.

For fastening a presser foot, the extremity of the presser bar need not be touched now. The foot, placed upon the slide plate of the sewing machine, is conducted with the tail behind the machine needle, without touching the latter; subsequently the presser foot is shifted backward, so that the tail gets into the groove, whereupon the presser bar is lowered from its raised position under the influence of a spring by reversing the usual spring handle. By the down motion of the presser bar the tail is entirely pressed into the longitudinal groove, the hooked ends of the flanges embracing a pair of corresponding shoulders at the presser foot, which is now rigidly fastened to the extremity of the presser bar to answer all requirements.

The foot does not fall down automatically, as a small spring, which is situated laterally at the one or the other of the two vertical flanges, catches into a recess of the presser foot.

The said spring may be a leaf spring or a helical spring adapted to act on the side of the presser foot. This locking may also be effected by a screw or other suitable means. To release the presser foot for exchanging it with another one, it is pressed downward when the presser bar is raised. The lateral locking spring in this case easily recedes from the notch of the presser foot, as by downward pressure the spring is pressed back by the bevelled surface, and the foot is adapted to be taken off and removed from below.

Instead of making the vertical sides or flanges to fit downwardly over the shoulders of the presser foot, a hook may be placed at the upwardly extending part of the presser foot, which hook embraces a particular projection formed at the head of the bar.

The tail of the presser foot introduced and held between the two vertical sides or flanges may also be changed into a fork, while the bar head is provided with two vertical grooves, symmetrically opposite to each other.

With this arrangement a hook, extending sideways or to the back from the shank of the presser foot, may be dispensed with.

The prism formed by the tail and the upright flanges, or a fork and corresponding vertical slots, may also be arranged, instead of rearward, at the head of the presser bar. The upward extending part of the presser foot is then bent backward and bifurcated. The fork embraces the neck of a pressing or set screw, or it may embrace an angular pin, provided with a knob.

To prevent receding in a lateral direction, a pin may be set into the horizontal part of the bend of the presser foot, which pin enters from below into a corresponding hole in the horizontal part of the bend.

No. 7,240. *Improvements in button-hole sewing machines.* G. Browning, Farnworth, Widnes, near Liverpool, mechanician.—Dated 31st May, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention, which relates to improved mechanism for forming the stitch in button-hole sewing machines, is designed to be attached to the well-known "Union" button-hole sewing machine in place of the stitch-forming mechanism ordinarily used thereon.

In carrying out these improvements there is provided a horizontal grooved cam placed upon the upright shaft of the machine. This cam drives a bell-crank lever carried upon a vertical stud, the opposite end of which bell-crank lever is attached to a toothed rack, which, by the revolution of the cam, is moved backwards and forwards. The teeth of the aforesaid rack gear into a toothed pinion on the shaft of the oscillating looper-carrier, which is thereby driven. The rack is fitted in a guide to keep it in gear with the pinion. The bearings in which the shaft of the looper-carrier are located are contained in a framework or casting attached by screws or bolts to the bed of the machine, so that the said framework or casting together with the looper-carrier and loopers are capable of being adjusted relatively with the needle of the machine.

The loopers are secured in grooves recessed in the face of the looper-carrier, and the long looper is provided with the usual holes and groove for carrying the under thread.

The horizontal grooved cam before mentioned is provided with several cam-like projections upon its edge; these cam-like projections give motion to a lever pivoted to the bed of the machine. A rod connects this lever with the short arm of the loop-opener lever, which is also pivoted to the bed of the machine. The long arm of the loop-opener lever carries the loop-opening points which are jointed thereto, and can be adjusted relatively with the needle of the machine.

A spring is provided to return the loop-opener lever to its normal position.

10,534. *A twisted loop-stitch pocket sewing machine.* T. S. James, of 68, Commercial Road, Peckham, Surrey, engineer.—Dated 17th August, 1886. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to provide a small pocket sewing machine weighing about four ounces, dispensing with the ordinary shuttle or under thread, and making a secure twisted loop stitch, producing in conjunction with a feed a machine at smaller cost and of fewer parts than usual, and consists in constructing a suitable frame, which may be described as the letter L inverted thus ⅂, and joined at the bottom to a piece of the form of four fifths of the letter H laid on its side thus ⊐; this part forms the bearings for the crank shaft, and also forms the cloth plate, in which is a hole through which the needle passes and down, the whole of which is or may be bent or formed from one piece of metal. At the free end of the crank shaft under the needle hole is a hook or loop-maker, and on the other end of the shaft is the crank itself, having two throws, one forming a handle. At the side of the first or smaller throw is fastened a small eccentric, and on the smaller throw itself is placed a connecting rod, the use of all which is now to be described. On the frame formed by the inverted L is placed another inverted letter L, and this slides up and down on the frame as aforesaid; the top of this piece carries the reel of cotton and tension appliance, the shorter side carries the needle, and the longer side slotted top and bottom passes down the back of the frame, the lower slot working on the eccentric before mentioned, the upper slot sliding on a pivot placed at the upper part of the frame, the connecting rod before mentioned being fastened to a pivot between the two slots above named. The combination of these parts on receiving motion from the crank gives to the needle on and through the free arm a peculiar pear-shaped up and down motion, and this motion, in conjunction with a small presser foot pressing on the cloth plate, thus produces a very simple, cheap, easy, and compact feed motion, and the whole of these parts working at the proper time one with another, and all receiving motion from the crank aforesaid, produces a very compact and novel sewing machine. If desired, a two or three-speed gearing of any usual type may be employed.

George R. Sims on the Hire-Purchase System.

MR. GEORGE R. SIMS has recently been writing in the *Daily News* on "The Pinch of Poverty." In his last article he writes as follows:—The hire and purchase system again presses heavily on the poor. There are many firms who deal considerately with their poor customers, but there are an equal number who do not. Business is business, and rules are rules; and it is a grave disaster to struggling men and women to have to pay nearly double the value of an article in weekly or monthly instalments, and then to lose their property for an instalment or two which they fail to meet. There is a large trade done among the poor in the sale of mangles and sewing machines, &c., on the hire and purchase system. In many cases, after more than half the stipulated amount has been paid, the property is removed and no allowance is made to the hirer. A single default made under this system, where the firm is not a considerate one, gives the vendor the right to remove the property. And, unfortunately, the lapses most frequently take place when the article has been nearly paid for. I have known instances of poor women losing £5 10s. worth of property on which they had paid all but the last 10s. Cases of sharp practice of this sort frequently come before the magistrates, and a state of things is revealed which is certainly not calculated to encourage the poor to acquire property or the means of earning a livelihood by investing a portion of their small weekly earnings. A case in point. A woman whose husband had fallen out of work determined to get a mangle, and so earn something to keep the wolf from the door. She went to a shop and saw one, which was marked £4 cash price. But she had not that amount, and so bargained for it on the hire and purchase system. She was told that the price under these circumstances would be £5 10s., that is £1 10s. for interest or hire, and the first payment would have to be £1 down. This amount she obtained through a subscription made in the place where her husband had been at work. She then had to sign a contract to the effect that the machine remained the absolute property of the vendor until the last instalment was paid, and that the right remained with the vendor to regain possession of it in the event of any payment being overdue. The machine was delivered, and the woman paid every instalment as it became due, until there were only four left owing. Then she failed for the first time, thinking it would not matter, as the bargain was so nearly completed, if she took a few days' grace. The mangle was seized without warning within two days, and when the woman went to the shop to complain she was shown the contract, and told that the rules were obliged to be enforced rigidly, and no exception could be made.

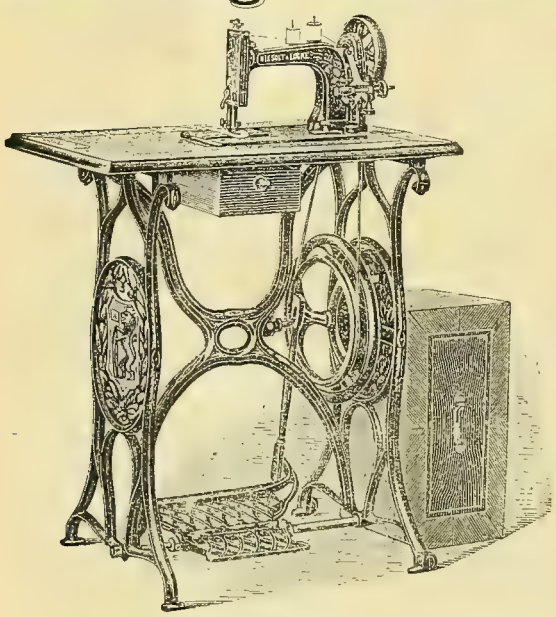
The injustice of the hire system as it is now practised is this, that the hire money is added to the purchase money, but even when the purchase money has been paid the article is seized for the overdue hire money. To be fair, when there is a seizure a portion of the purchase money ought certainly to be returned. There are, of course, difficulties in dealing with questions of contract, but certainly in this matter the law gives its entire protection to one of the contracting parties only, and that the one best able to take care of himself. The law protects the property on the one side, it gives the vendor the right to seize, and it makes it a punishable offence for the hirer to sell or pawn the hired property, but it in no way recognises the right of the other side to any portion of the money absolutely paid for purchase. It would not be very difficult to frame a law that would meet an abuse which prevails to a much greater extent than many people imagine. Of the attacks on the property of the poor which continually take place in the shape of excessive distraint no newspaper reader can be ignorant. But for one case that comes before a magistrate there are hundreds that do not. Little homes are swept away again and again. Goods which have cost their owner many pounds are seized and sold to pay a couple of weeks' rent. The people most injured by this sweeping process are generally the most helpless and the most ignorant. In most instances they are unaware that they have a right to be present at the sale of their goods and to receive what surplus there may be. In many cases the sale is a friendly affair between a ring of brokers and the auctioneer. Some of the men who manage these distraints never dream of fulfilling the provisions of the law, and their victims are too ignorant to know how to compel them to. Occasionally poor people in their despair go to a magistrate, but the great majority suffer in silence.

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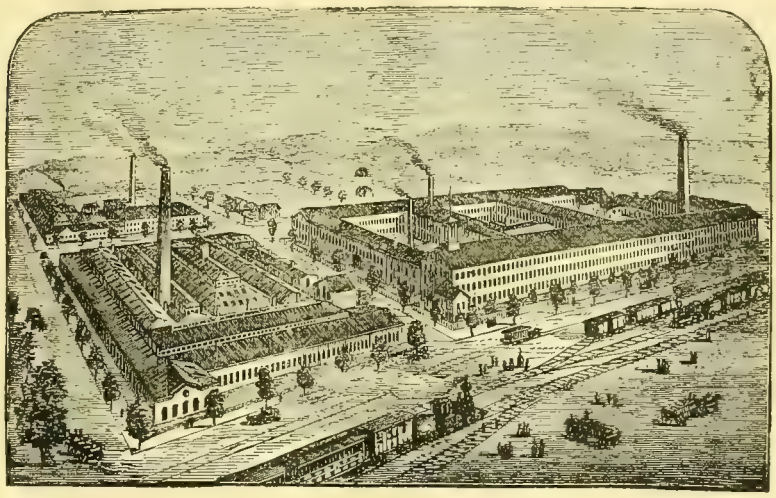
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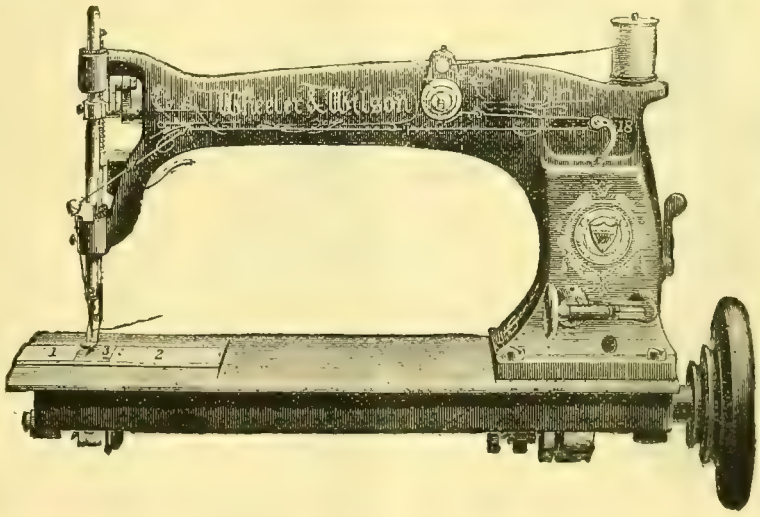
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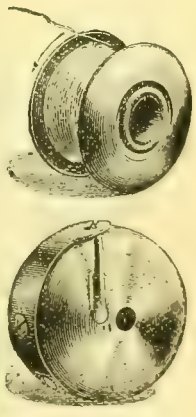
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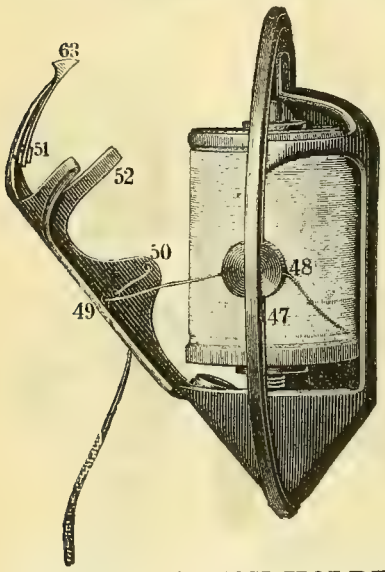
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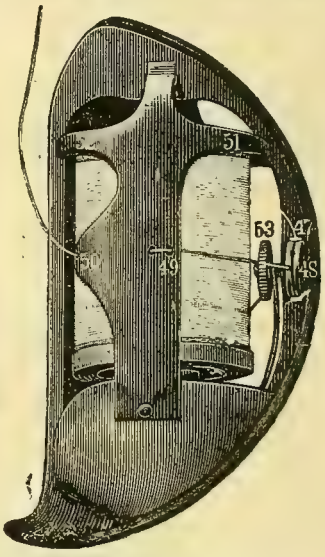
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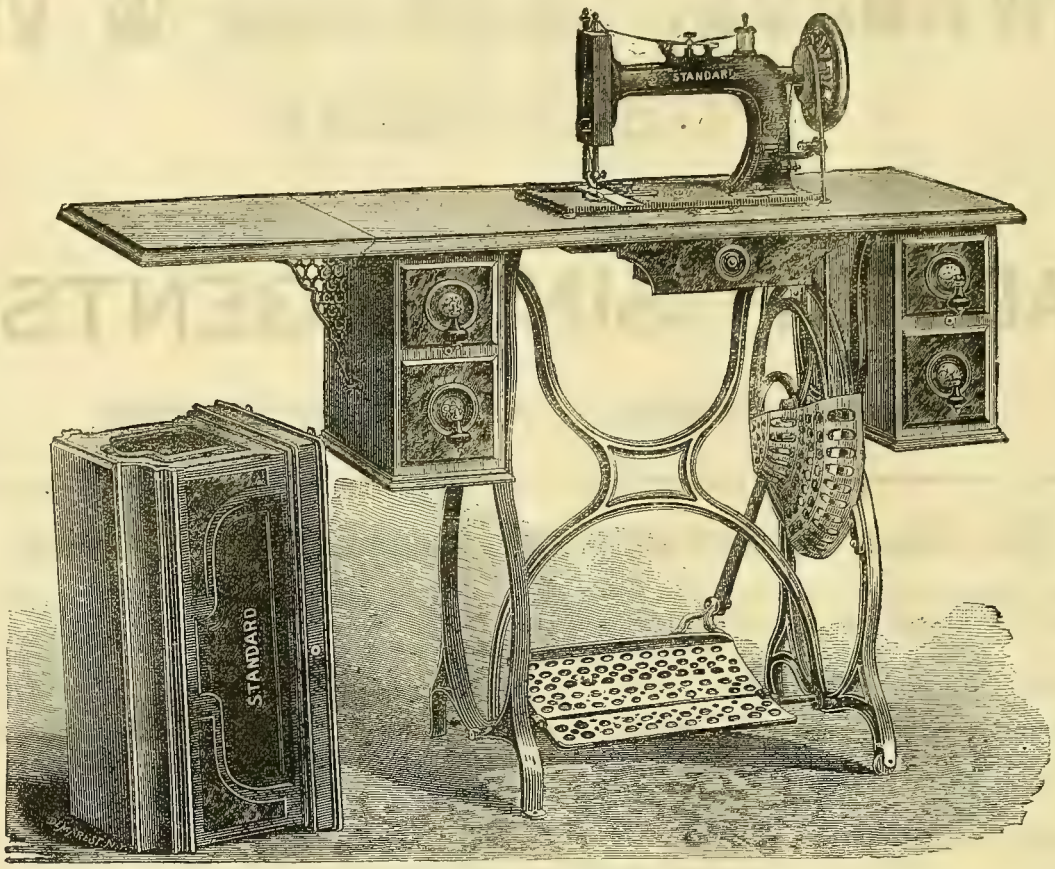
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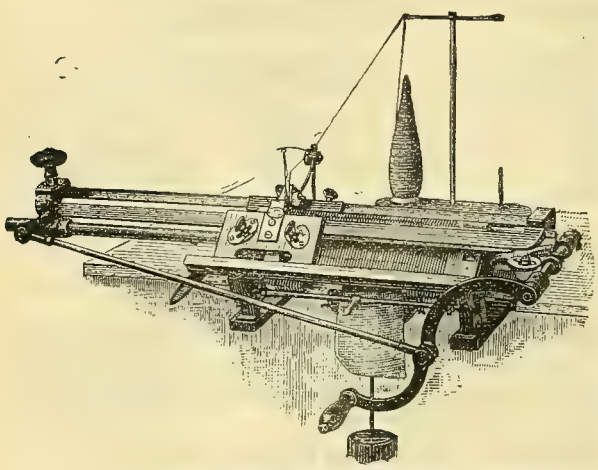
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4. The Hirer shall notify to the Owner all changes of address within seven days.
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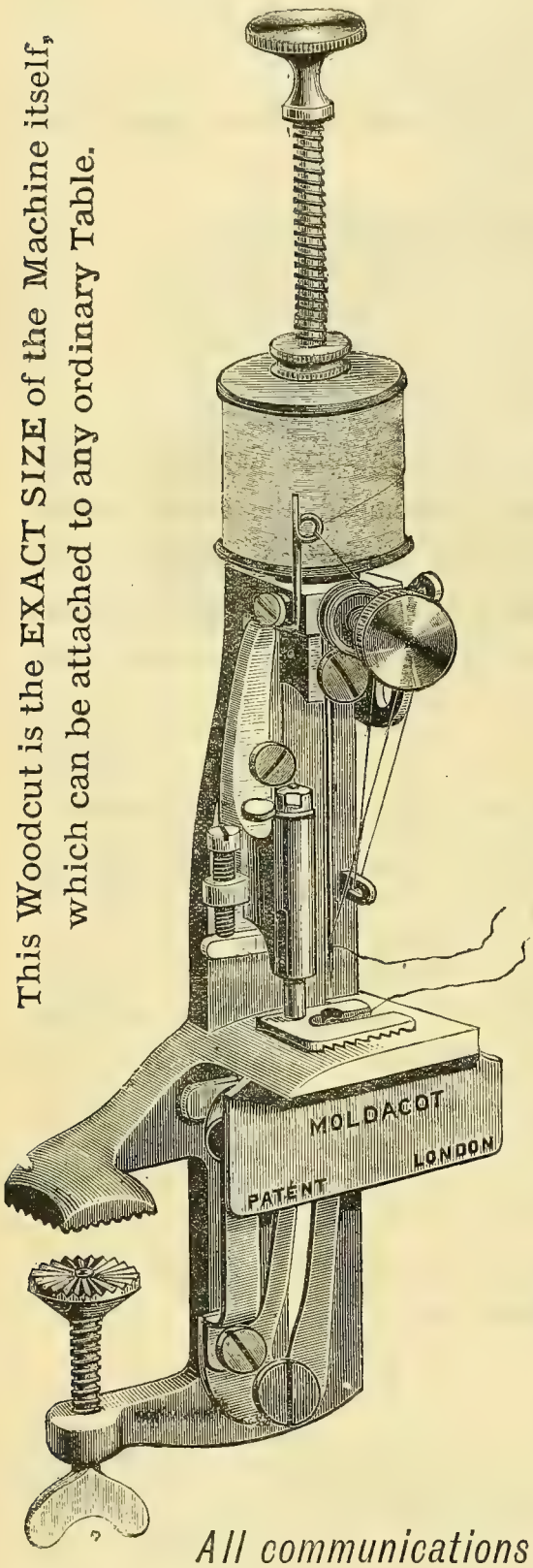
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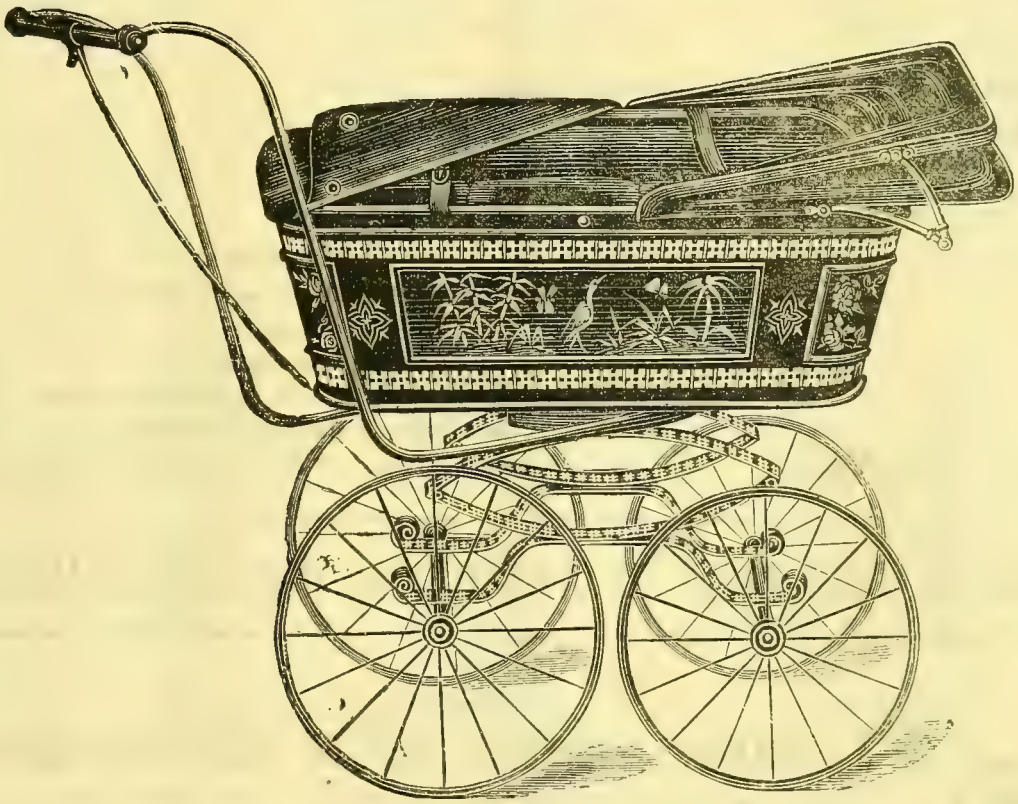
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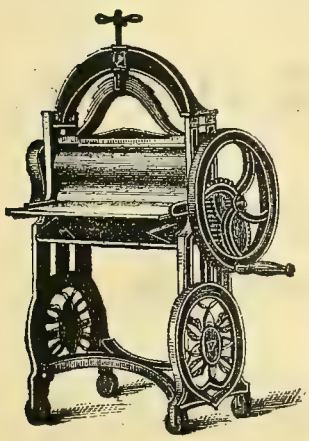
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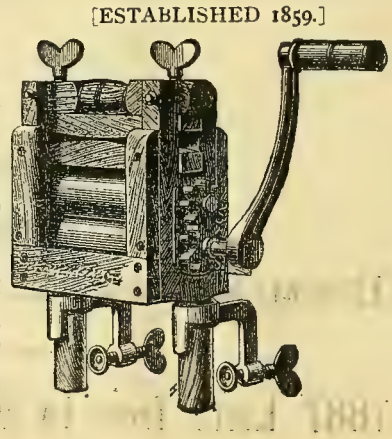
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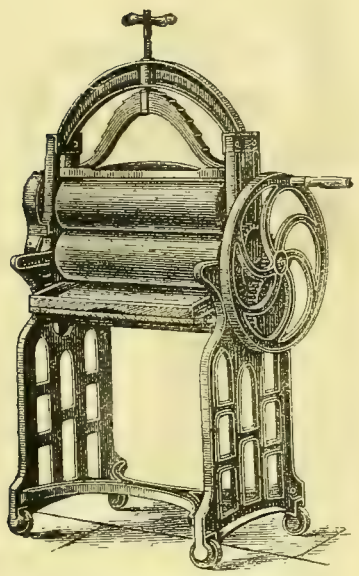
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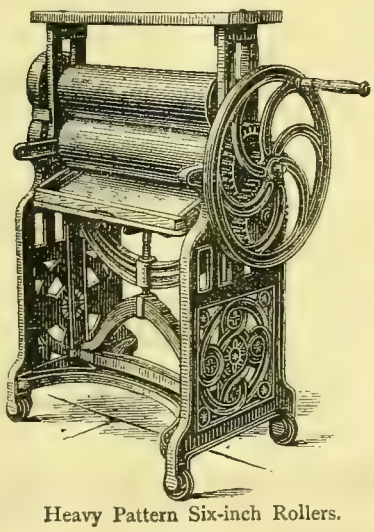
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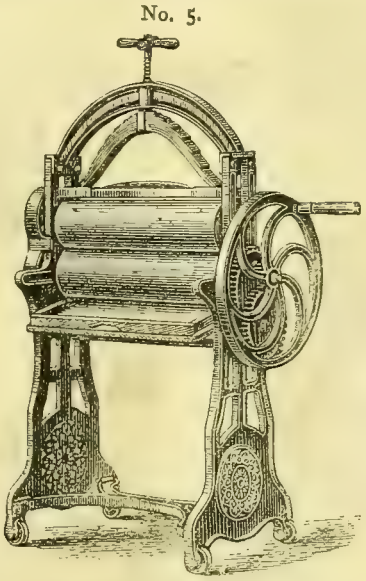
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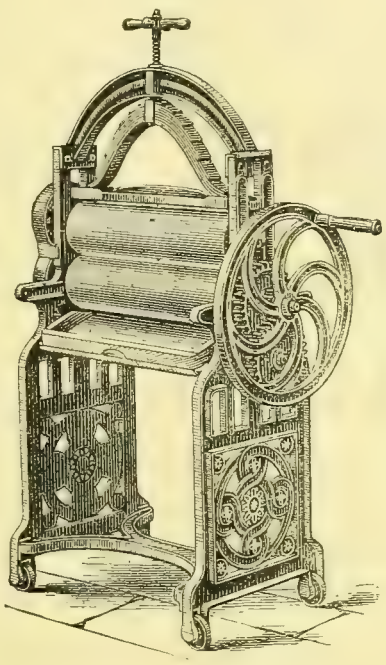
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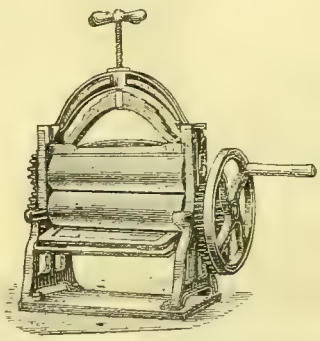
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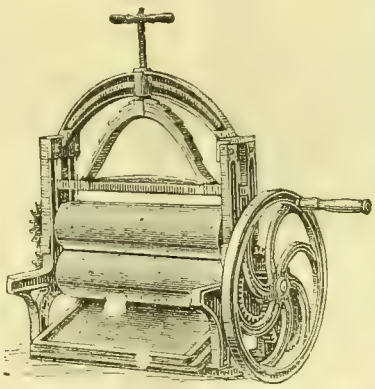
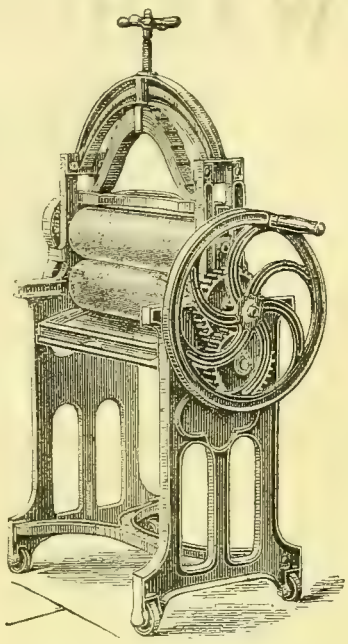


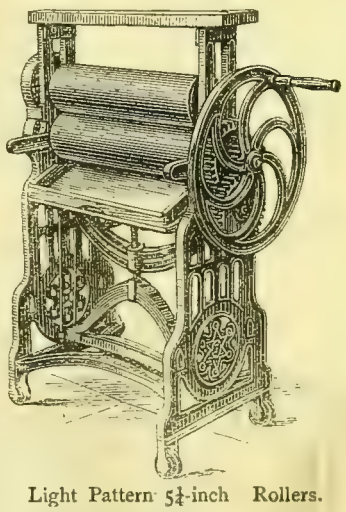
Table Wringer and Mangle.

No. 9.



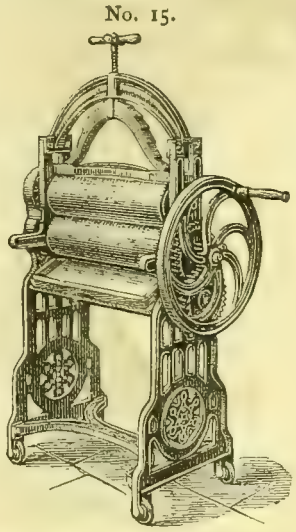
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No. 16.



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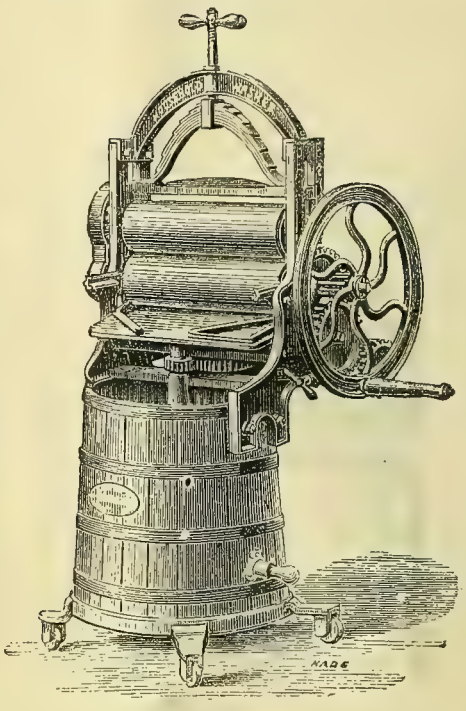
W. SUMMERSCALES & SONS,

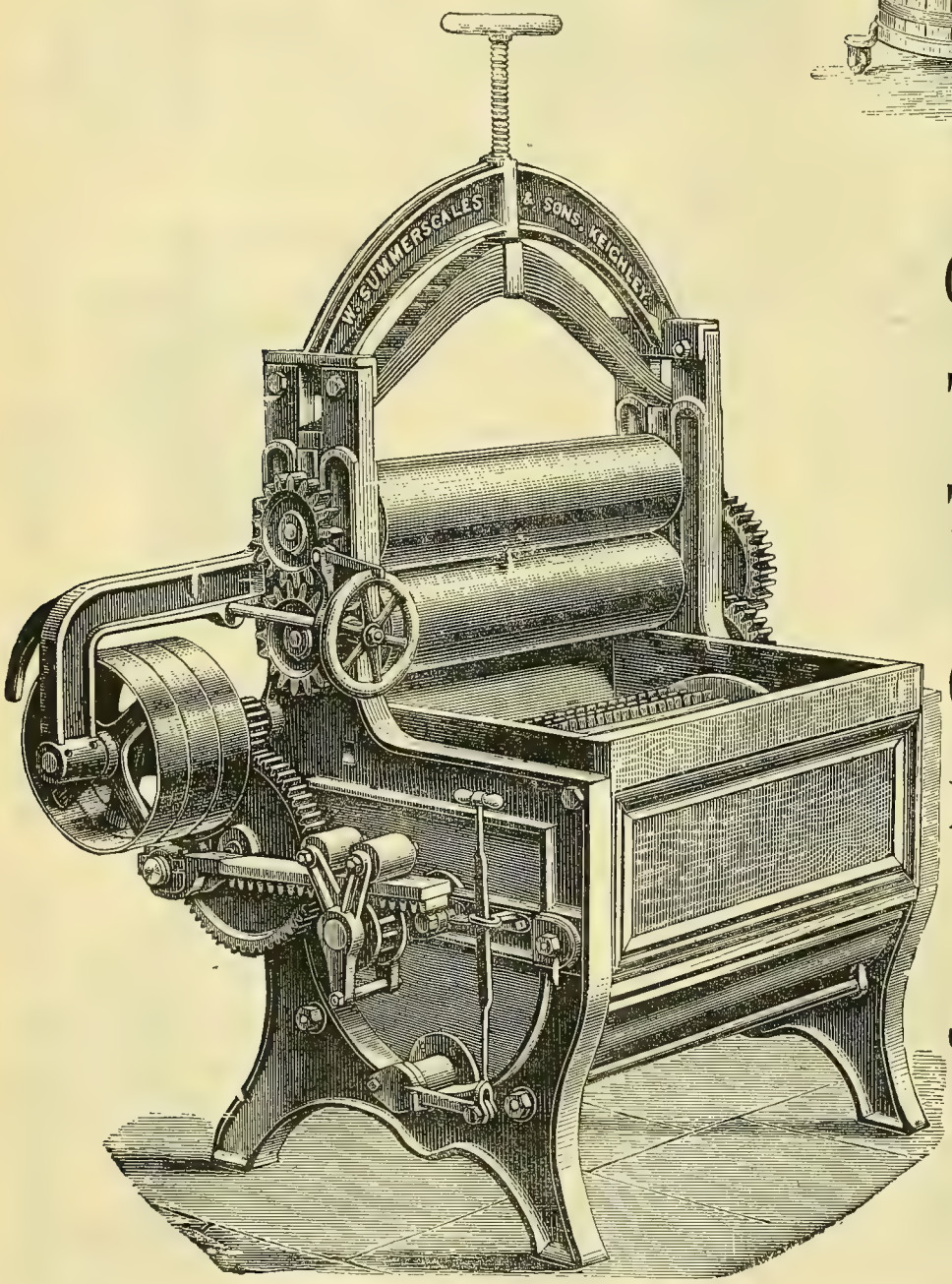
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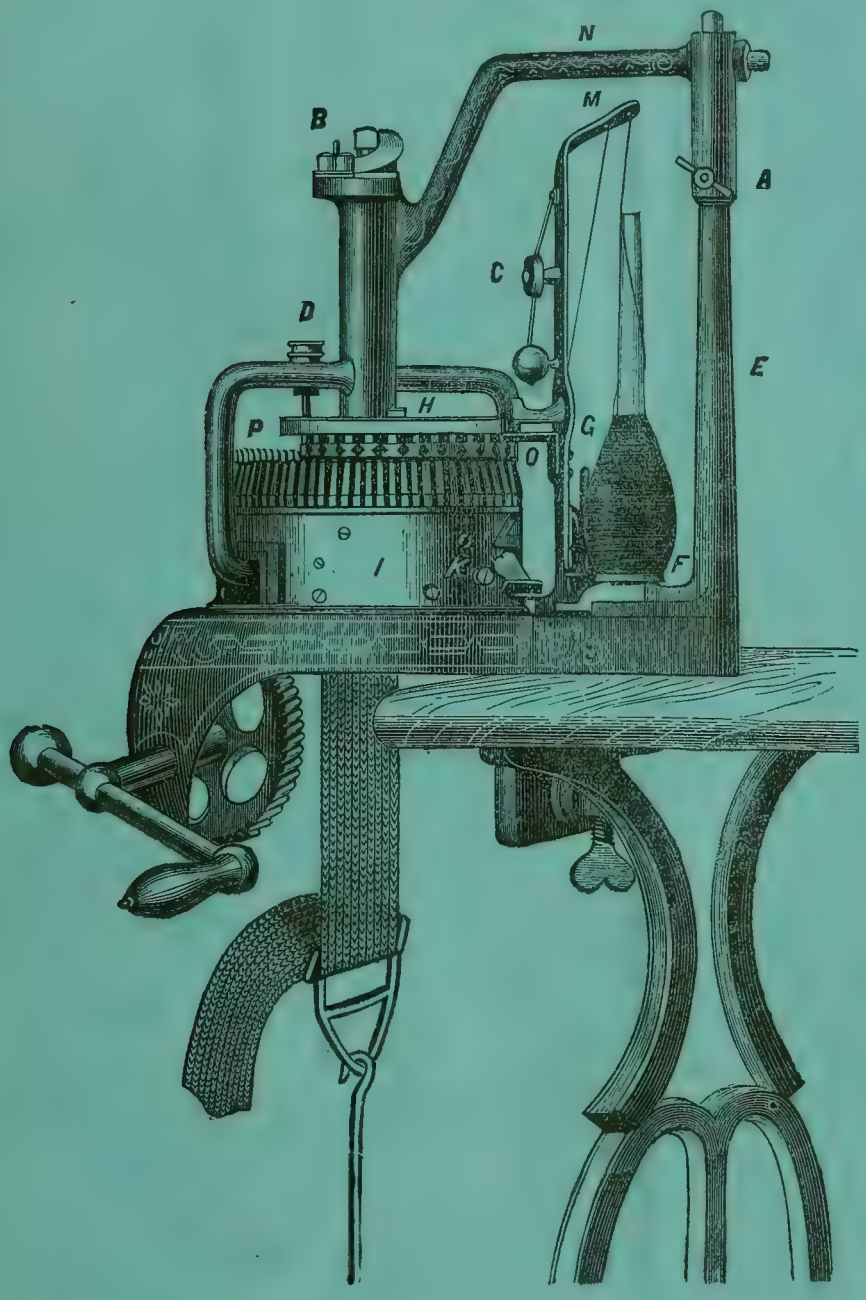
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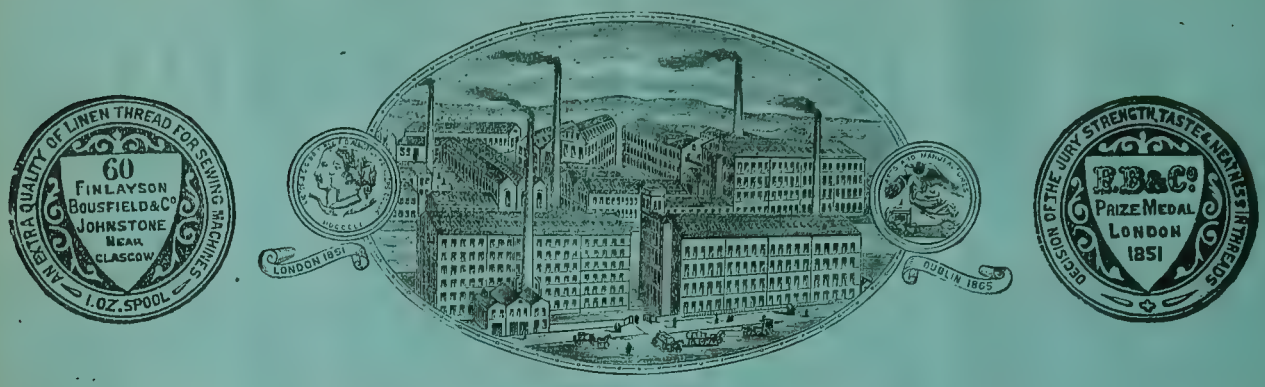
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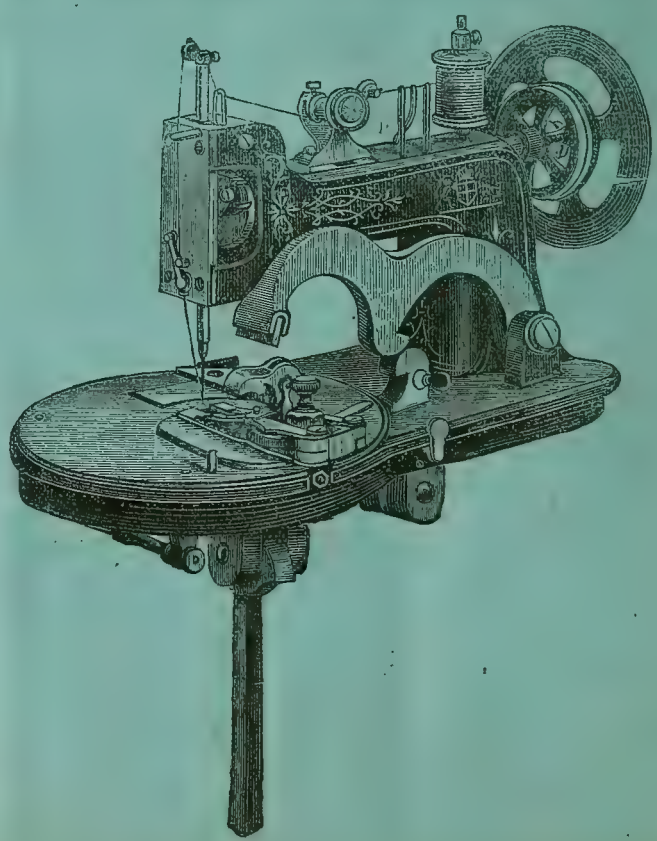
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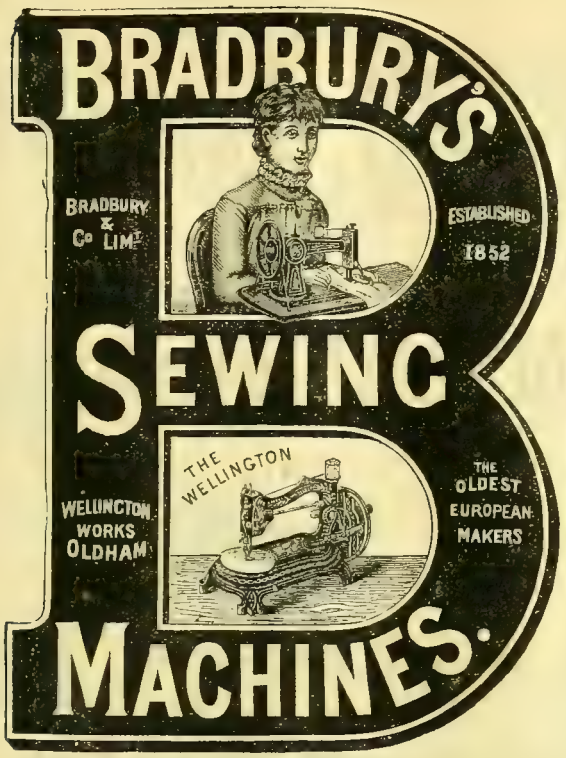
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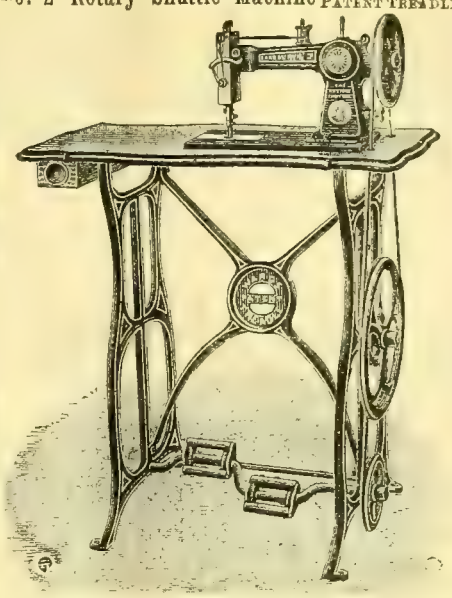
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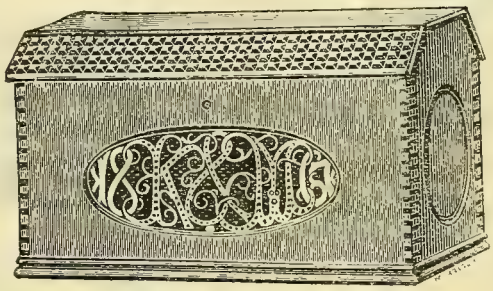
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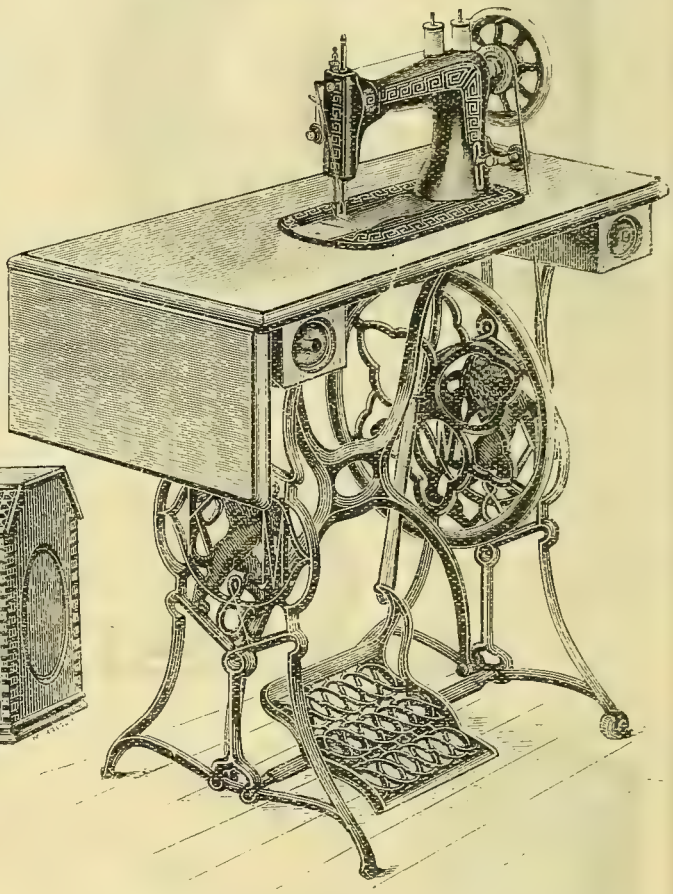
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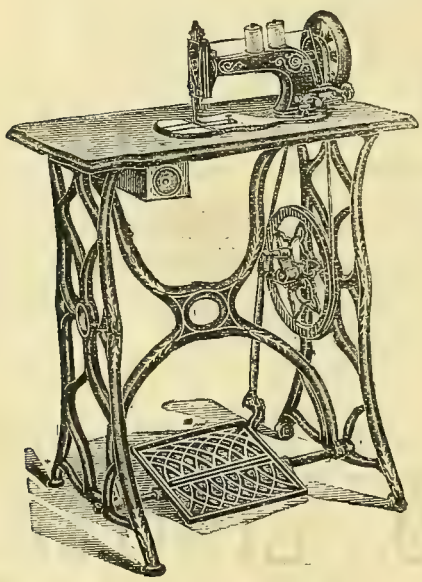
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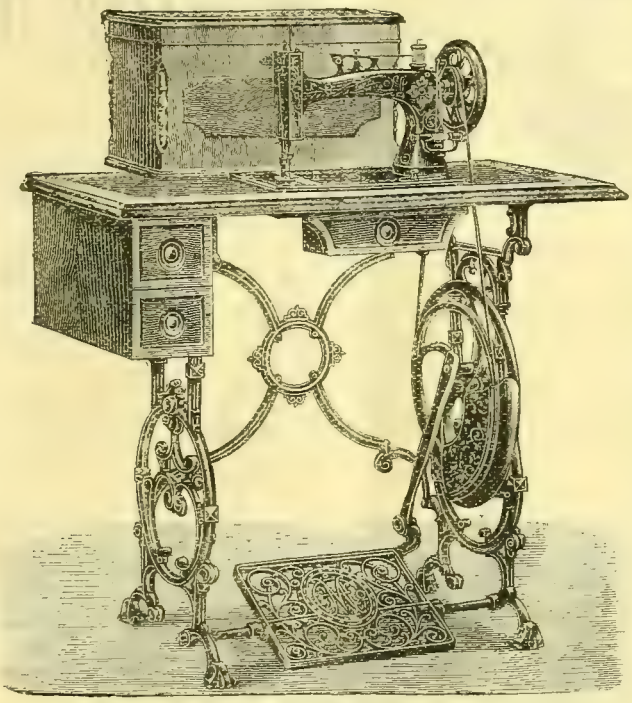
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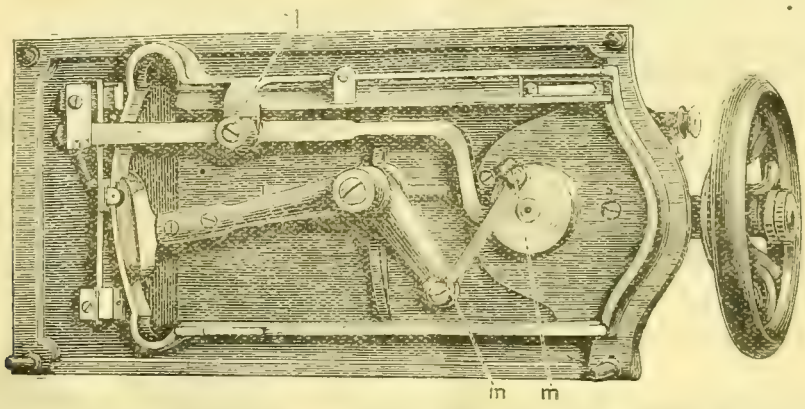
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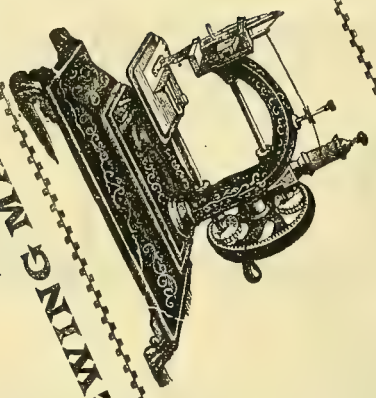
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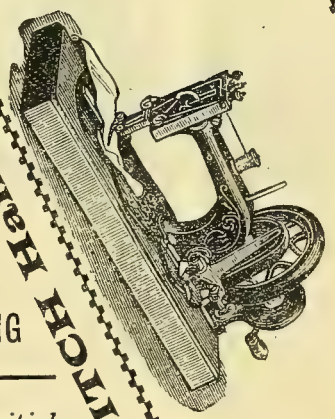
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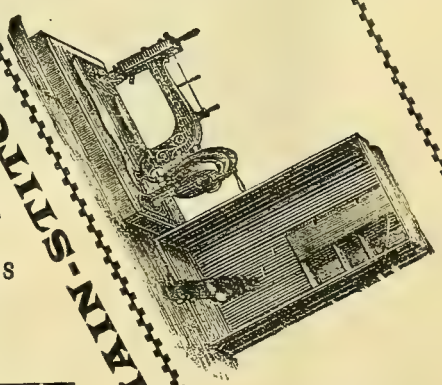


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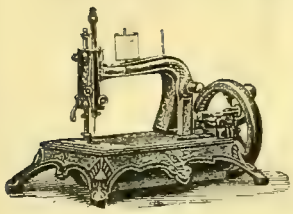
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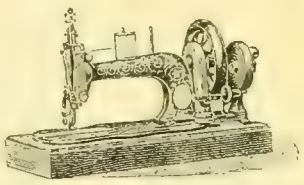


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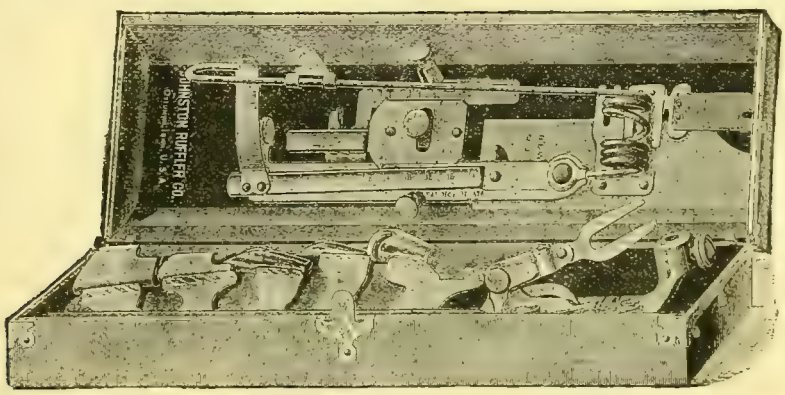
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To Mr. J. E. CARVER,

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Yours faithfully,

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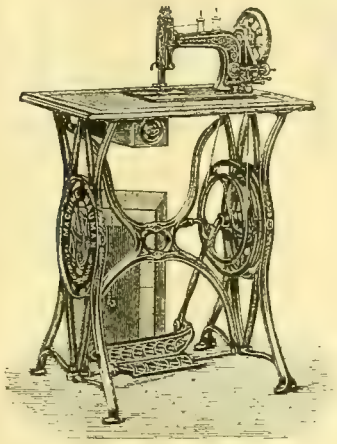
SEIDEL & NAUMANN,

Sewing Machine Manufactory & Iron Foundry,

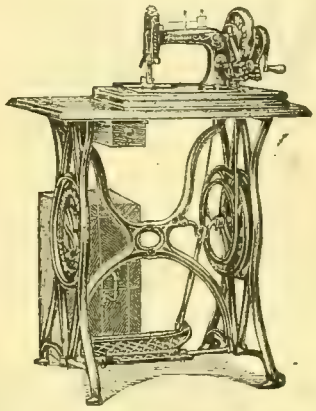
DRESDEN, SAXONY.

Trade Mark

for Treadle Machines



Naumann New High-Arm Family Machine, Let. B.



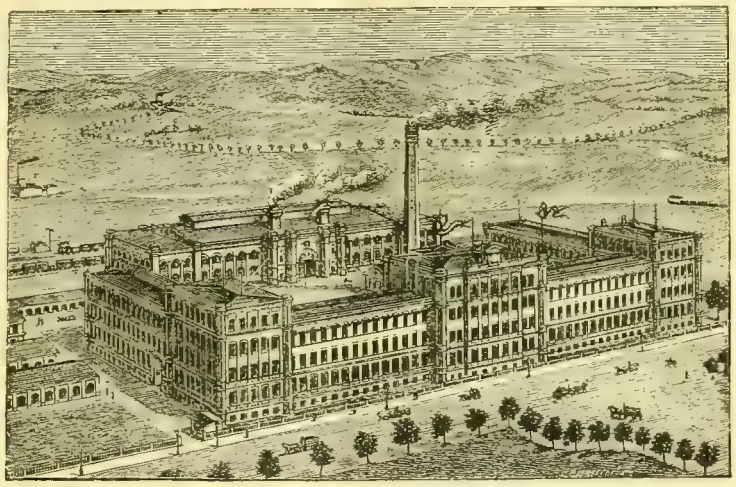
Naumann New High-Arm Family Hand Machine, Let. B, to be worked by hand or foot.

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YEARLY PRODUCTION **80,000** MACHINES.



New Establishment of Seidel & Naumann, Sewing Machine, Bicycles, and Tricycles Manufactory and Iron Foundry in Dresden (Saxony).

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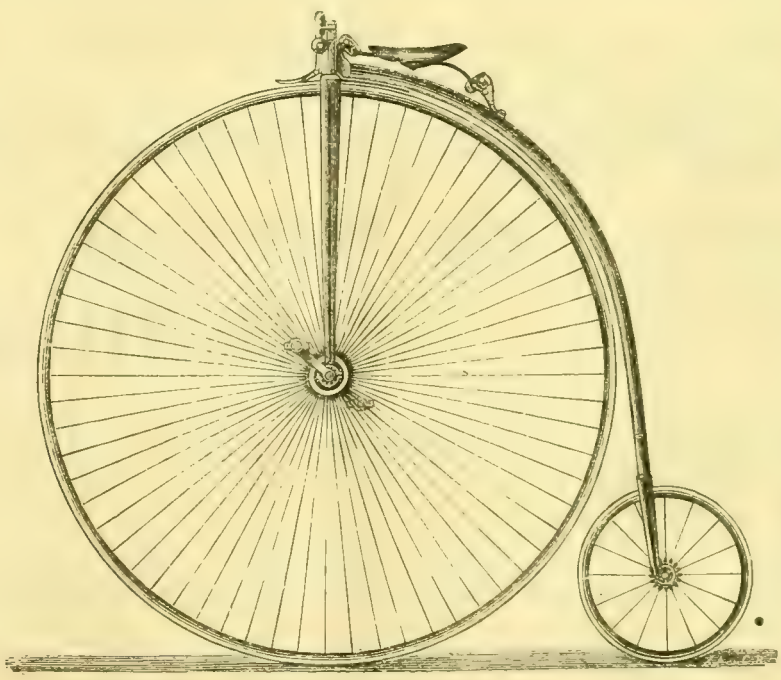
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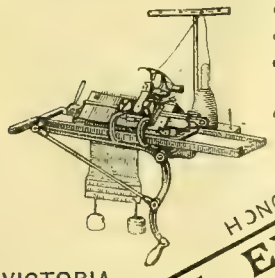
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Manufacturers of all Constructions. The only Knitting Machine Exhibit at the Health Exhibition, 1884, that received Two Medals.



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VALUABLE SEWING MACHINE PATENT RIGHT for Sale. Has already realized several thousands, and has a big future before it. Satisfactory reasons for disposal of H. H. H. Mather & Son, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, at once, a first-class SEWING MACHINE MECHANIC; constant employment and good wages to a skilled man. Apply by letter, or personally, to the Singer Manufacturing Company, 40, Granby Street, Leicester.

PARTNERSHIP, £500.—Sewing Machine and other Domestic Machinery Trade.—Wanted, by an old-established Dealer in one of the Western Counties, a PARTNER, sleeping or otherwise, with £500, to further develop his well-known business, which, with additional capital, can be increased to almost any extent; the business is of a profitable nature, and well worth the attention of a Capitalist, who, if necessary, could put in additional capital. Address, in first instance, Partner, Sewing Machine Trade, Office of this Journal.

TO be Let or Sold, with immediate possession, commanding Premises in the principal thoroughfare of a town of over 50,000 inhabitants, where a large trade has been done during the past five years with Sewing, Knitting, Wringing, and General Domestic Machinery, together with Wool and Knitted Goods generally; fixtures to be taken by tenant; small stock optional; a splendid opening for a good mechanic. Apply to "Lamb," *Gazette* Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN will be open to accept Engagement as SALESMAN in the retail Sewing Machine Trade on the 15th of May; twelve years in business, has canvassed five years in the United States; first-class testimonials; at present in good position with the most prominent company on the Continent; wants to change climate. Address, Canvasser, E. G., 41, Office of *Sewing Machine Gazette.*

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

MARCH 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

Selling Hired Goods.

ON Wednesday last, at the Clerkenwell County Court, Judge Eddis gave decision in a peculiar case. The Midland Furnishing Company, Euston Road, were plaintiffs, and Marsks & Son, Shaftesbury Avenue, the defendants, the claim being £15 7s. 6d., value of certain furniture, the property of the plaintiffs. The evidence showed that a man named Ellis, who is now undergoing five years' penal servitude for bigamy, furnished a home for wife number three on the hire system, but soon afterwards he sold £20 worth of goods for £4 to the present defendants. The terms under which the furniture was hired were that plaintiffs should have the right of claiming the goods in default of any instalment, and of any other party in whose possession they might be found. Defendants submitted that they had no knowledge of the ownership of the goods when they purchased, but contended that the value was not as stated. Verdict for plaintiffs for £14 7s., with costs.

Suing both for Instalments and the Hired Article.

On the 18th February, at the Folkestone County Court, the case of Goy & Co. *v.* E. J. Holden and C. Garner was decided. The plaintiffs sued Mr. Holden for the recovery of a Kangaroo bicycle, their property, and Mr. Charles Garner for £27 1s. 1d., balance due on the hire of the said bicycle. Mr. Charles Garner, it appeared, hired the bicycle and other things from Messrs. Goy & Co., and when he got into difficulties he offered them to Messrs. Wightwick & Garner and others, but they refused to receive them. Mr. Holden purchased the bicycle, and was now sued for it. Mr. Harman, for the plaintiffs, submitted that this was a hiring and a sale by a bailee, who agreed to pay certain sums at stated intervals, and at the expiration of a specified time the bicycle would have become his property. If he failed to pay an instalment the owner could claim the goods, and all the payments were forfeited. The bailee could not confer on another person a better title than he had himself. The writ was a writ issued for hire; they did not treat it as a sale of goods. He cited cases in support of his contention. In an action by Cramer & Co. for the recovery of a piano, which it was agreed should be paid for in quarterly instalments, the defendant paid fifty guineas, but neglected to pay the last two instalments of five guineas each, and under the agreement the piano reverted to Messrs. Cramer. His Honour said that the law having been laid down so clearly in the courts above, probably Mr. Minter would not contest the case further. Mr. Minter said, on the contrary, Mr. Harman's contention supported his case for the defence. Punctual payment was the essence of the agreement, and the plaintiffs had the right to resume possession of the bicycle as against Garner. It was actually offered to Goy & Co. by Garner, but declined. Goy & Co. could, if they had chosen, immediately on default of payment of instalments have resumed possession of it. He denied the contention that the writ was alternative. The plaintiffs said, "We sue for the money due under the agreement, for hire of goods, and we also sue for goods sold." In the course of legal argument, his Honour asked Mr. Harman if he recovered the machine from Holden he would still have his claim against Garner for £27 1s. 1d. Mr. Harman replied that they would not press both ways, but they were bound to protect themselves when parties broke their agreement. The question involved was an important one, and he hoped if his Honour decided against him he would give him leave to appeal. His Honour: Yes; but the whole thing is monstrously unfair. You enter into an agreement for payment by instalments; then, in default, you get judgment against the hirer for the whole amount, and then you ask to recover the machine itself from somebody else. In justice you are not entitled to recover; in law you may. Eventually his Honour gave judgment for £17, to be reduced to £1 on the recovery of the machine.

A Question of Guarantee.

On the 21st of February, in the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, an action was brought by Messrs. Norman & Co., Limited, 79, Queen Victoria Street, against Mr. J. Peace, solicitor, 11, Grocers' Hall Court, to recover the sum of £12 5s., arrears of instalments of £1 15s. per month due under an agreement dated August, 1885. In answer to the claim, Mr. Lynch, barrister, said the defendant was guarantor for a young lady who purchased a quantity of furniture from the plaintiffs. The instalments were duly paid by her up to May last. They then ceased, and, according to the agreement, the plaintiffs ought to have informed the defendant that the whole amount outstanding had become due by reason of the default. Had they done so the defendant would have taken means to get the young lady to pay. Another objection was that the plaintiffs had not supplied £50 worth of goods as stated in the agreement, but only to the amount of £34.—The plaintiffs' manager: That was because she only selected goods up to that amount.—His Honour: That does not affect the case.—The plaintiffs' manager: No. Besides, the defendant, when informed of the arrears, asked that proceedings

should be postponed for a week or two, which was done.—Mr. Lynch: It is ridiculous, under the circumstances, to attempt to saddle the defendant with liability. He should have been told that payment of the instalments had been stopped.—The defendant was called, and deposed that no intimation whatever of the arrears was given until the end of the year, when he promised merely to communicate with the person primarily liable. By reason of the delay, he considered he had been discharged from his position as guarantor.—His Honour: As it is oath against oath, the better way will be to send the case to a jury.—Mr. Lynch: I submit that the question at issue between the parties is one purely of law. If you send the case to a jury I shall have to raise the same point for your Honour's decision.—His Honour: I will give judgment for the plaintiffs, but the defendant can apply to set it aside if he chooses, and have a jury.

Illegal Distress.

On the 7th of December last, at the Cardiff County Court, his Honour Judge Owen heard the case of Cottle and wife *v.* Edwards, in which an important point was raised. Judgment was reserved, and has just been entered. In giving judgment, his Honour made the following remarks:—

This is an action brought by a husband and wife, as co-plaintiffs, to recover £25 as damages for an alleged illegal distress. The facts which I find proved are as follows:—The plaintiffs were married more than thirty years ago. The husband is by trade a boiler-maker, and his wife carried on at her husband's house a small dress-maker's business, the profits from which go into the common stock for the benefit of the family. A distress for £2 13s. 3d. for rent due from the husband having been put in, a sewing machine which was in actual use by the wife at the time was seized. This machine had been hired by the husband in his own name, under the common hiring agreement, and he would have become the owner of it when a few more monthly payments had been made. The machine was used by the wife for the purposes of her business with the husband's consent, and it had been hired by him for the purpose of being so used. It was sold under the distress for £1 17s. 6d. The plaintiffs claim that it was privileged from distress, upon the ground that it was a tool of trade of the husband's in actual use at the time of seizure. The defence is that the trade was the wife's and not the husband's, and that the privilege does not extend to her tools of trade. No authority upon the point was cited to me at the trial, and I have been unable to find one. The leading case, as to privilege from distress, is Simpson *v.* Hartopp (Willes, 512), set out at length in 1 Smith's Leading Cases, and the privilege is there stated to extend to the instrument of a man's trade or profession actually in use at the time of the seizure. In that case a stocking-frame was seized, which was in use, not by the person upon whose goods the distress was made, but by his apprentice, so that in the present case the use by the wife was sufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to the privilege claimed, if the sewing machine was the husband's, and used for his business. Upon the evidence given, I find, as a fact, that the machine was the husband's, and the only question which it seems to me I have to determine is whether the business was also the husband's. Now, it is clear that, by common law, and apart from the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, the business and the profits of it were the husband's, he not having done anything to make it his wife's. Has the Act made it the wife's? The Acts of 1870 and 1874 are repealed by the Acts of 1882, and sect. 5 of that Act is what seems to me to apply to the present case. That section provides that a woman married before the Act shall be entitled, upon her separate estate, to earnings gained by her "as aforesaid." The words "as aforesaid" have reference, I think, to sect. 2, and the earnings there meant are those gained by her in a trade "which she carries on separately from her husband." Now, what is the meaning of a wife carrying on her trade separately from her husband? The rule is, I think, given by the late Lord Justice James in his judgment in *Asworth* v. *Outram* (5 Ch. Div. 923), decided under the Act of 1870, which was, I think, stronger against the plaintiff than the present case. There Lord Justice James stated that if a married woman is allowed by her husband to carry on a trade for her own benefit separately from and independently of him, then the trade becomes her separate property. Applying that rule to the present case, I think that the evidence shows that the husband did not allow his wife to carry on her dressmaking business for her own benefit, independently of him; that it was not so carried on, and that it was not her separate property. I have come to the conclusion that the business was the husband's, the machine also his, and that as it was in actual use at the time of seizure it was privileged, and that its seizure was illegal. I therefore give judgment for the plaintiff, the husband. As regards damages, I think the husband is entitled to more than the sum which the machine fetched at the sale, that being a forced sale, and that he is entitled to something for loss of business, and the inconvenience he was put to; and I give judgment for £7 10s. and costs. For the purposes of an appeal (if any) I find, as a fact, that there were on the premises, at the time when the distress was made, other goods of the plaintiffs, sufficient in value to satisfy the distress.

A Knitting Machine Case.

Messrs. Davis & Co., of Blackman Street, London, recently sued for £7 15s., the balance of an account for a knitting machine supplied to the defendant, Miss Young.

The defendant said she had paid £2 on account of the machine. It was not what she expected it to be. The plaintiffs had the machine now.

Mr. Davis stated that the defendant had refused to accept the delivery of the machine.

His Honour pointed out to the defendant that since she returned the machine to the plaintiffs she had made a payment on account, and hence she could not turn round and say she would not have the machine.

Judgment was then given for the plaintiffs, and an order was made for the payment of ten shillings per month.

The "Grocers' Journal" on the Hire System.

The *Grocers' Journal* contains the following:—"H. C." cannot recover the machine which was distrained upon for arrears of rent by the landlord of the hirer. This is the greatest danger which owners of goods sold upon the hire and purchase system have to run. As between themselves and execution creditors of the hirer, the courts will take judicial notice of the custom of hiring; but there is no analogous remedy as against a landlord distraining for rent due from his tenant. But in such a case it is not fair for a landlord to take hired goods which do not belong to the tenant and leave other goods which do belong to him. Of course, our correspondent has still his right of action against the hirer upon the agreement, if that can be made available; but that will not be of much value if he has nothing. Agreements of the kind referred to ought always to provide for the production within a limited time of receipts for rent, rates, and taxes, and if any default should be made therein the goods ought to be removed.

Recovering Possession.

At Auckland County Court, on Tuesday, February the 8th, John Weston, who was represented by Mr. Maw, sued Waddington Bros., musical instrument manufacturers, of Leeds, to recover £25 for illegally detaining a pianoforte, or in the alternative £16 3s. 3d., being the amount of payments made by the plaintiff. An agent of the defendants called upon the plaintiff's wife and persuaded her to take a piano on the hire system, at a monthly payment of 14s. 7d. The piano was delivered in March, 1885. The plaintiff's wife, who was sworn, said that she made her last payment on November 23rd, 1886, which made the total amount paid £16 3s. 3d., all that according to the agreement should have been paid. On the 16th of December the firm's agent came with two policemen and four men and took the piano away, leaving a letter. They refused to give up the piano or to refund the payments which the plaintiff, a miner, had made. For the defendants it was alleged that the plaintiff was two payments in arrears, and the defendants, hearing that he was going to America, instructed their agent to call and get what money was due or take possession of the piano. Weston's account in the manager's ledger at Leeds only showed that £14 14s. 1d. had been paid by the plaintiff, which was £1 9s. d. less than he alleged he had paid. Mr. Armstrong, the agent of the firm, was called, and denied receiving the extra £1 9s. 2d., which was said to have been paid in two payments of 14s. 7d. Judgment for the plaintiff for £16 3s. 3d. in fourteen days.

Suing the Wrong Person.

On the 7th February Messrs. L. & A. Soloman, of 164, Queen Victoria Street, brought an action to recover the sum of £11 5s. from the defendant, Mr. H. J. Winter, of The Limes, Epsom, balance due for the hire of furniture. One of the plaintiffs said the defendant had called at their place of business on two or three occasions, and having been told the amount of their charges for the hire of furniture thought the prices rather high. The goods were ultimately had, the price agreed to (£10) being paid as the first quarter's rent. When the second quarter became due the defendant promised several times to send it on, but he had not done so. The defence was that the price charged was excessive, and that the goods were hired by Winter on behalf of Lucas, therefore the claim was against the wrong man. His Honour said the defendant had his remedy against Lucas. The plaintiffs must have judgment. The defendant could move for a new trial, which would be granted upon bringing the money into court.

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

Inquirer.—The registration of hire agreements in the same way as bills of sale would be very objectionable to the public at large, and is decidedly against your interests. The sewing machine trade would gain nothing, and would stand to lose much, by an enormous falling off of business on the hire-purchase system.

Jones.—You are not acting wisely in spending money unnecessarily in stamps. An agreement when the value is £4 19s. 11d. requires no stamp whatever. Increase the value a penny and a sixpenny stamp becomes necessary. To put a sixpenny stamp on every agreement regardless of value is —— foolish.

S. M. Agent.—We have nothing whatever to do with the Singer Co.'s leniency to hirers. They may, as you say, show too much consideration for the convenience of hirers, but you need not follow in their footsteps. You say that your customer has not paid you a single farthing for two months. In that case you can undoubtedly take back the machine, and the hirer must forfeit every farthing he has paid you.

Anxious One.—We think you were very inadvised in the steps you took to get back your machine, and fear that the action you are threatened with may not end to your advantage. Never break into another person's premises to recover your property. We should advise you to try and settle the matter out of court.

Lock-stitch.—Your agreement form is not at all badly drawn up. One desirable clause you have left out, and that is insisting on the hirer notifying any change of address within seven days.

Bolt.—What do we think of written agreements? Very little. We strongly advise the use of boldly printed agreement forms.

Jottings.

Owing to the pressure on our space, due to the number of pages devoted to Mr. Urquhart's paper, we are unable to insert the continuation of the articles on French Polishing, and also "Talks with Mechanics."

* * *

The New Home Sewing Machine Company of America have recently been making improvements in their machines and enlarging their premises. They are now anxious to extend their trade in this country. Mr. H. L. Bean, of the New Home Company, has arrived in London, and intends to make arrangements with a view to a considerable increase in the imports of the "New Home" machine. Mr. Bean's address is the American Exchange, Strand.

* * *

In our last issue we requested any reader having an instruction book for the "Alexandra" machine to lend same to the editor for a few days. We have to thank Mr. A. White, of Glasgow, for sending the book.

* * *

As we expected, the letter of Mr. G. R. Sims, in the *Daily News*, in reference to the hire-purchase system, has gone the rounds of the papers, and many remarks in reference to it are not pleasant reading.

Mr. Naumann, of Messrs. Seidel & Naumann, sewing machine manufacturers, Dresden, recently visited London. Mr. Naumann's visit was undertaken with the view to arrange for the manufacture of a new machine which is shortly to be placed on the market.

* * *

A Walsall correspondent informs us that in our January issue we did not do justice to his town as a market for sewing machines. There are several firms who sell quantities of sewing machines; among them Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Edwards, both of whom make a considerable show. Upwards of fifteen firms sell machines in Walsall and district.

* * *

"Wanderer" writes, "We English will soon lick the Yankees at blowing the trumpet. In Birmingham last week I saw a new man (Walker, 16, Worcester Street) was blowing his tootle in the local papers. He offers to any lady within three miles, who shall present her lord with twins during March, a present of one of his famous bassinettes, and to the lady who shall in March marry a *second* time, her *first* having died within twelve months, he offers a hand-sewing machine."

* * *

We are informed by Mr. McWilliam that the Exhibition of Sewing Machines and Domestic Appliances will be held at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, in October next. It will be opened on the 1st, and continue until the 15th October.

* * *

Mr. Lee has promised us for our next issue "The Genesis and Revelation of the Sewing Machine." At the Vienna Exhibition he ventured to predict the future of the trade, and he now proposes to discuss how far his prophecies have been fulfilled.

* * *

We understand that at the next session of the Society of Arts Mr. Urquhart will read a paper on "Machine Tools in Boot and Shoe Manufacture."

* * *

Messrs. Kimball & Morton have registered their business as a limited liability company.

* * *

A "Jubilee" machine has at last made its appearance. Mr. Lohmann is about to import a machine which he calls the "Victoria."

* * *

On the 4th of February the Solicitor-General for Jersey obtained confirmation of a distraint upon the effects of Mr. Hermann Loog, Bath Street, at the suit of Mr. Charles Le Masurier, for rent amounting to £26.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Jackson, has severed his connection with Bradbury & Co., Limited, for whom he was until lately district manager at Sheffield. He is an elder brother of Mr. James A. Jackson, the manager of Messrs. Bradbury's London Depot.

The New Family Knife Cleaner.

We illustrate the New Family Knife Cleaner which Messrs. Crowden & Garrod, of Southwark Street, London, are now introducing. It is the patent of Messrs. Guhl & Harbeck, and is one of the simplest and most effective



machines we have ever inspected. The knives are cleaned by two revolving leather bands, which will last for years. It cleans steel forks and carvers, as well as knives, and the work is quite as well executed as when rotary machines are used. The emery powder is self-supplying.

Foreign Jottings.

Translated by "Polyglot."

Soldering.—Chloride of zinc, which is used for soldering, may be easily and cheaply obtained by dissolving zinc in hydrochloric acid at its normal temperature. It may be replaced by the following solution :—

Ordinary water	...	...	1½ lbs.
Lactic acid	...	...	3 oz.
Glycerine	...	...	3 oz.

Memorial Industriel.

* * *

Removing Stains from Sewing Machine Tables.—To remove the stains produced by tallow or candles of all kinds on sewing machine tables without injuring or removing the varnish, the grease should be rubbed off with a small rag dipped in tepid water.—*Memorial Industriel.*

* * *

Scalds.—The following is a recipe for scalds produced by steam :—Take olive oil and lime water, both in equal quantities, and add a few drops of laudanum. After shaking the mixture, dip a piece of wadding about the size of the burn into it, and carefully place it on the part affected. This operation must be repeated three times a day, but care must be taken that the wadding which is to replace the first wadding is ready before the other piece is removed from the injured part, in order to avoid all contact of the part with the air.

Continental Jottings.

THE *Sewing Machine Journal* Paris Correspondent says that the average sewing machine mechanic in Paris receives in wages 6s. 6d. per day. Some of the best hands earn from 8s. to 10s. per day.

* * *

The same correspondent says that in selling machines for cash the discount allowed is from 10 to 20 per cent. The commission allowed to canvassers is from 15 to 20 per cent.

* * *

It is further stated that retail dealers frequently pay wholesale firms from whom they receive their supplies with the notes of their customers. Should these notes not be honoured the retailer is held responsible.

* * *

At the Exposition of Industrial Arts, held in Paris, the Vigneron machine was awarded the diploma of honour.

* * *

The correspondent aforesaid makes the extraordinary statement that the "Domestic," which was on exhibition, was awarded no prize because it was of foreign manufacture. The exhibition being denominated "international," this pretext is very unfair.

* * *

A traveller in the employ of G. Heiliger (F. & R.'s depôt), Aix-la-Chapelle, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for embezzling from £75 to £100. In evidence it came out that he had only been receiving a salary of 3s. a week during the latter part of his engagement.

* * *

In order to promote the further development of their business, Messrs. Padovani & Alberti, of Florence, Italy, have increased their capital to 200,000 francs, and have converted their business into a joint-company, under the name of Padovani & Co. This firm has already the agencies for Italy of the following :—Messrs. Seidel & Naumann, Dresden ; Baer & Rempel, Beilefield ; Gebrüder Ephraim, Hamburgh ; Richard Knoch, Saalfield i/T ; Joseph Anger & Söhne, Vienna ; Karl Schultheiss, Vienna ; Robert Kiele, Leipsic ; Julius Gutmann, Berlin ; Lintz and Eckhardt, Berlin—and is open to take up some agencies from first-class firms.—*L. M. à Coudre.*

Answers to Correspondents.

J. P.—The Kœnig machine is made by Herr Kœnig, of Kaiserlautern.

S. O.—Your letter to hand ; we will deal with it.

Lockstitch.—We intend to give an article on the subject you mention, but pressure on our space prevents our giving it in this number.

Bolton.—We will have an article written on the subject you name, but cannot give it this month.

Hints to Machine Repairers.

Conducted by Rotating Hook.

THE editor says that, owing to pressure of space, I must "cut it short" this month ; I can, therefore, only answer the questions which have been put to me by inquiring correspondents.

* * *

"F. A. P." says that he finds a difficulty sometimes in removing rusted screws, and asks for assistance. A good plan is to heat a small rod of iron to redness and then apply it to the head of the screw ; this hot iron will loosen it.

* * *

Why is it that under threads break ? "Dealer" should understand that there are a number of causes. The thread may catch between the slides when not closed. The bobbin may be too full or uneven. The bobbin may be wound loosely. The shuttle tension may be too great. Or, again, the quality of the thread may be at fault. "Dealer" can find out for himself what is the cause in his particular case.

* * *

To "Arthur."—From what you say I should think the needle is badly set, which frequently causes the machine to drop stitches. There are several reasons for the stitches being dropped. What is at fault in your case I can hardly determine with such vague details you send me.

* * *

"Jones" can easily determine the cause of the needle breaking. First see if it strikes the throat-plate and then the shuttle. Now look to the presser foot and see that there is not too much play.

Alleged Extensive Long Firm Frauds.

AT the Birmingham Police Court, on February 8th, Alfred Ellis, *alias* Curtis, *alias* Elvis, *alias* Johnson Brothers, *alias* Adlard & Co., who was stated to be carrying on business at 111, Wheeler Street, was charged with obtaining by means of fraud various goods, including washing machines and chimney pots, from all parts of the country. Mr. Stubbins appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jaques for the defence.

In opening the case, Mr. Stubbins said the prisoner was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences, but in reality it was a case generally known as a long firm fraud. Ellis had been carrying on business at Leicester and several other towns in the country, as well as at different places in Birmingham, under fictitious names. Early in 1886 he took some rooms at Stone Street, Dudley, where he presumably carried on a very extensive business as a merchant, dealing chiefly in whiting, bath brick, soda, slates, cement, and general building materials. These premises, however, never contained anything else but salt. When he quitted the place in Stone Street, on the 25th March, he engaged a number of rooms at 5, Thomas Street, Dudley, and from there he sent out orders for goods from Johnson Brothers, 5, Thomas Street, Dudley. He applied to the Patent Enamel Co., Park Road, Hull, on the 10th May, for seven mantelpieces. The goods, which were supplied, amounted to £6 10s. 8d. Immediately the mantelpieces reached Dudley they were reconsigned at the request of the prisoner to Birmingham, where they were handed over to an auctioneer to sell for what they would fetch. On the 13th June another attempt was made by the accused to obtain three more mantelpieces, but on this occasion he was unsuccessful. The prisoner even opened a correspondence with Messrs. Summerscales & Co., Keighley, and from them ordered, in the name of "Johnson Brothers, merchants, 5, Thomas Street, Dudley," two wringing machines, which on being received were disposed of in the same manner as the mantelpieces. At this stage Mr. Jaques expressed his intention of retiring from the case.

Frederick Gillard, clerk to Summerscales & Co., Keighley, and others gave evidence, and the prisoner was then committed for trial.

Prosecution of Mr. Hermann Loog.

[IN our last issue we gave a full account] of this case, which was adjourned until the 11th of February.

At the adjourned hearing Mr. Alexis Riese, of Frister & Rossmann, was examined on the question of Mr. Loog's agreement with the German Company.

Mr. Besley contended that the prosecution had not proved their case, and that the Alderman would not be justified in sending the defendants for trial. He cited the case of the Queen *v.* Brownlow, and held the decision there given to favour his client.

After considerable contention between Mr. Wontner and the counsel for the defendants, the matter was left in the hands of the Alderman.

After a brief retrospect of the case, Alderman Lawrence said that he did not feel able to send the defendants for trial on the evidence given. He held that the decision in the case of the Queen *v.* Brownlow was of great importance, and must therefore dismiss the charge of fraudulently appropriating money of the prosecutors.

The charge of illegally pledging machines belonging to the German Company was now taken, but made little progress at the first hearing. The defendants' counsel appeared anxious to establish the fact that the goods were consigned to Hermann Loog, Limited, and were pledged by Hermann Loog, Limited.

Several witnesses were called to prove the advance of £600 by Mr. Harris to Hermann Loog, Limited, on the security of four hundred sewing machines. The stock clerk at London Wall was called and questioned as to the dispatch of the machines which had been pledged. The warehouseman was also called, and stated that he had received instructions to prepare the machines for dispatch. Mr. Loog, jun., came to the office one morning at seven o'clock, and took the numbers. He was told not to say what had been done with the machines.

Mr. Wilson Wright, clerk to the trustee of the estate of Hermann Loog, Limited, was called, and examined as to the books of the firm. The questions put to the above witnesses possess but little interest, and we therefore refer only briefly to the matter. The further hearing was adjourned until the 16th February.

On Wednesday, the 16th February, the charge of illegal pledging again came before the Guildhall Police Court.

Mr. Wontner at once called Mr. William Henry Broughton Stacey, Secretary New Civil Service Corporation, Limited, who stated that he had been in the habit of purchasing machines from Hermann Loog.

Mr. Wilson Wright, who was examined on the last occasion, was recalled, and produced and proved entries in the books of Hermann Loog, Limited.

Witness was closely cross-examined by Mr. Besley as to his knowledge of the books, but it was only of a formal character.

Mr. Riese was called, and produced some correspondence. This witness was also severely examined by Mr. Besley, with the view of showing that Hermann Loog, Limited, was responsible, and not the defendant. The goods had been consigned to Hermann Loog, Limited, and not Hermann Loog himself. Mr. Besley had not concluded his examination at past the time for adjourning, when the Alderman inquired if Mr. Besley would be able to finish that afternoon.

Mr. Besley was afraid that was not possible, as he had a great deal of correspondence to examine the witness upon, and it would necessarily occupy some time before he concluded his cross-examination; but if the Alderman would give an early appointment for the adjournment he hoped to finish on the next occasion.

The Alderman expressed a wish that the case would finish at the next adjournment, and adjourned the further hearing until the 24th of February, at 11.30.

On Thursday last the case again came before Alderman Lawrence, sitting at the Guildhall Police Court, and the court was more crowded than on any previous day.

Mr. Riese was again called for further cross-examination by Mr. Besley. The examination related entirely to the correspondence and the manner in which the German Company addressed the defendant Hermann Loog. Sometimes he was addressed as Hermann Loog, and at other times he was called Hermann Loog, Limited. The witness stated that addressing letters and consigning goods to Hermann Loog, Limited, was a clerical error.

Mr. Abrahams (for Robert Loog) asked the Alderman to what charge he was to direct his questions to the witness, on behalf of his client.

Mr. Douglas replied that Robert Loog was charged with aiding and abetting his father, and further with falsifying the entries in the books.

Mr. Abrahams then cross-examined witness on behalf of his client, and put in his certificate of birth, proving that his age was 17½. The witness said he thought he was much older. He related what the arrangement was as to the expenses and salaries and other matters, but nothing of special interest transpired.

Mr. Wontner only put one or two questions, when he stated that that was the case for the prosecution; whereupon Mr. Besley inquired of the Alderman whether the documents he had produced and put in evidence had had any effect on his mind.

The Alderman replied that they had, and he had come to the conclusion that the case against both defendants must go to a jury.

Mr. Abrahams made a strong appeal to the Bench to dismiss the case against his client, Robert Loog, and urged that he (Robert Loog) was a servant of his father and bound to obey whatever commands were made to him, and as such he was helpless. He said it would be a fearful thing to send this youth—for he was but a youth—who was on the threshold of life, for trial. He (Mr. Abrahams) was in a position to prove that there was no case against his client, and was quite sure no jury would convict; he hoped, therefore, the Alderman would reconsider his decision to send Robert Loog for trial.

The Alderman said that he had given the case the greatest consideration as regards both defendants, and he could not alter his decision.

Mr. Abrahams then said that, if the Alderman had made up his mind to send both defendants for trial, it would be idle for him to say anything further.

In reply to the usual caution, the defendants, through their respective legal advisers, reserved their defence and the calling of witnesses until the trial.

Mr. Besley then asked that, as the more serious charge had been dismissed, the bail for Mr. Hermann Loog should be reduced.

Mr. Wontner left the matter in the hands of the Alderman, observing that he saw no reason why it should be reduced.

The Alderman, however, consented to reduce the bail to two sureties in £500 each, accepting the recognisances of Mr. Robert Loog as before.

Both defendants were then committed to take their trial at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Besley intimated that Mr. Wontner had agreed that, as the sessions commenced on Monday next, there was insufficient time in which to prepare the defence, and there would be an application to postpone the trial until the April sessions.

Yesterday an application was made to the Recorder (Sir Thomas Chambers), at the Central Criminal Court, by Mr. Gill, on behalf of the defendants, to postpone the trial until the next sessions. He said that the case was of a complicated nature, and would probably occupy some time. The defendants were only committed last Thursday, and there had not been time to prepare the defence. He added that the other side agreed to the application being granted, and it was, therefore, a mutual one.

The Recorder at once assented.

The defendants were admitted to bail as before, and the case now stands over until next sessions.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

656. T. J. Harris, for improvements in perambulator joints.

680. W. J. Parker, for improvements in brakes for perambulators.

711. T. M. Cockroft, for improved means for sewing hat leathers or bands to hats by machinery.

719. J. Jackson and P. A. Martin, for improvements in sewing machine shuttles and shuttle bobbins.

854. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. M. Stickney, of United States, for improvements relating to the sewing or stitching of paper and other materials.

971. G. Capewell and J. W. Flavell, for improvements in sewing machines.

975. G. R. Holding, W. G. Attree, and G. E. Smith, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,085. E. O. Eaton, partly communicated by J. Lancaster, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,090. D. Jones and J. Godsell, for improvements and means for driving sewing machines.

1,113. M. Lachman, for certain improvements in sewing machines.

1,179. G. H. L. Gundelach, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,180. H. Grossmann, for a new or improved device or attachment for sewing machines for plush embroidering.

1,220. F. D. Abell, for improvements in sewing or stitching the bottoms of boots and shoes.

1,252. W. J. Parker, for improvements in brakes for perambulators.

1,335. F. O. Pol and L. F. Triebe, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,358. J. Jackson and P. A. Martin, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

1,361. J. Moss and C. B. Hunt, for improved arrangement of lock-stitch sewing machines, and the employment of ordinary reels of cotton as the under thread therein.

1,402. F. A. Hertel, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,416. T. W. Haus and A. C. Hettler, for an improved brake for perambulators and other similar vehicles.

1,610. J. F. Haskins, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of United States, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for holding, feeding, and sewing buttons to fabrics.

1,622. J. F. Haskins, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of United States, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for holding, feeding, and sewing buttons to fabrics.

1,676. S. Keats, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,682. J. W. von Pittler, for improvements in embroidering apparatus.

1,723. W. Wilson, for improvements in the bodies of perambulators, and similar vehicles.

1,761. J. Holroyd, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,917. C. Stuart, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,963. G. Asher and J. Buttress, for improvements in wheels for perambulators and other like carriages.

1,997. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. E. Wheeler, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines for use in making button-holes.

2,041. S. W. Wardwell, for improvements in take-up devices for sewing machines.

2,064. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. A. Fisher and A. J. Hart, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines and in apparatus for communicating motion thereto.

2,084. J. Cutlan, for a lock-stitch, fair-stitch machine for stitching the soles of boots and shoes.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

756. J. Kayser, for improvements in sewing machines.

969. W. Walker and J. Gill, for improvements in sewing machines.

1,589. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufac-

during Company, of United States, for improvements in button-hole tattachments for sewing machines.

1,590. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

7,240. G. Browning, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

10,534. T. S. James, for a twisted loop, stitch pocket sewing machine.

11,122. L. L. Hollier, for improvements in perambulator bodies.

13,956. P. Gotthelf, for improvements in sewing and other needles.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Issued and Dated Jan. 4th, 1887.

355,529. J. B. Hipwell, Philadelphia, Pa. Tension device for sewing machines.

Issued and Dated Jan. 11th, 1887

355,735. S. W. Wardwell, jun., Woonsocket, R.I. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

Issued and Dated Jan. 18th, 1887.

356,203. W. A. Mack, Norwalk, Ohio. Sewing machine.

356,413. A. Morehouse, Danbury, Conn. Sewing machine.

356,414. A. Morehouse, Danbury, Conn. Sewing machine gauge.

356,415. A. Morehouse, Danbury, Conn. Method of sewing.

Issued and Dated Jan. 25th, 1887.

356,458. F. Egge, Bridgeport, Conn. Attachment holder for sewing machines.

356,510. F. T. Strobeck, Boston, Mass. Throat plate for sewing machines.

356,590. C. Kohler, Oakland, Cal. Sewing machine.

356,621. J. S. Collins, Philadelphia, Pa. Button-hole cording attachment for sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

309. *Sewing machine tuck folders.* W. Matthews, of Sedalia, Pettis, Missouri, and A. G. Easton, of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America.—Dated January 8th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to improvements in tuck folders, and is designed to produce a device for forming tucks of any desired width or distance apart, that will yield easily and quickly to a seam or other obstruction in the cloth, that is adapted to either right or left hand machines, or to operate either from the outside or under the arm, and that will deliver the folded cloth truly to the needle.

The improvements consist essentially in the following points:—

Swivelling or pivoting of the hanger, so that it may be swung horizontally without changing the relation of the folding heads on the gauge carrier to the line of the feed and needle.

Mechanism producing the lateral adjustments, the combined horizontal, swivelling, and lateral adjustments.

A combined swivelling and lateral adjustment and the vertical play of the gauge carrier.

An indicator gauge having a spring arm with a head about parallel to the line of feed, for the purpose of presenting a smooth surface to the finished line of stitching.

A headed gauge carrier with the lipped head, the indicator gauge on one side, and supplemental gauge, all adjustable, the gauge being formed of two spring arms, one slotted.

A folder with the vertical adjustment, and carrying a longitudinally adjustable folding head, and a guide on the slide plate, pivoted at one end and the other end having a restricted lateral adjustment.

2,823. *Improvements in button holding and feeding attachments for sewing machines.* A. G. Brookes, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States of America.—Dated February 26th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention has for its object the production of a button-holding attachment adapted to hold a button above the material upon which it is to be secured, so as to be entered by the eye-pointed needle of any suitable sewing machine, the button-holding and moving foot of the attachment also acting to feed or move the material, so that the needle penetrates in succession the holes of the button, whether the same has two or any usual number of holes.

In the present invention the button-holder is actuated by or from the needle-bar, and is so constructed as to be capable of having a substantially universal movement imparted to it in any direction with relation to the needle-hole or line of reciprocation of the needle-bar.

The invention consists in a button-holding or feeding attachment composed essentially of a lever of the first order having its fulcrum on a pivoted arm, and provided at one end with a button-holding foot, the said lever at its other end having a rotating feed-collar provided with an opening from end to end, which is inclined with relation to the axis of rotation of the collar, a needle or other reciprocating bar entering the said feed-collar, and thereby vibrating the button-holding foot.

2,976. *Improvement in driving apparatus for sewing machines.* D. Noble, of 22, Wellclose Mount, Leeds, Yorkshire, engineer.—Dated March 2nd, 1886. Price 11d.

The object of this invention is to provide an arrangement of driving apparatus whereby the speed of sewing machines can be reduced or increased at pleasure without the slackening and tightening of belts hitherto employed for the purpose. To effect this a straight cone is provided mounted in centres above or below the sewing machine as may be most convenient; this is caused to revolve by any suitable motor at a given speed.

Another cone is also provided having a convex or curved surface throughout its length; this second cone has its bearings or centres mounted on a radial arm or bracket, capable of a radial movement, whereby the curved cone can be brought in contact with the straight cone at any point in its length, so that the driving cone imparts motion to the curved or driven cone; the speed of such cone varying in proportion to the diameters of the two surfaces in contact.

An arrangement of adjustable fulcrum is also provided at fast end and also at the slow end, whereby, should the attendant attempt to drive the machine too quickly or too slowly, the driven cone is disengaged from the driving cone and the motion of the machine is thereby stopped.

An ordinary brake at this point may be employed for bringing the machine to a standstill.

The sewing machine is actuated from a pulley at one end of the driven cone, and the position of such driven cone with regard to the driving cone is regulated by the attendant through a treadle, this actuating the radial arm or bracket on which such cone is mounted.

12,324. *Improvements in sewing machines.* N. Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and W. F. Dial, machinist, both of Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States of America.—Dated September 28th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention has for its object to provide means for positively rotating a segmental loop-taker in a circular race or loop-taker guide.

The machine has reference to a former invention, and has, as the driver for the loop-taker, a saddle fixed to one end of a variably rotating shaft, the said saddle being provided at one end with a lug and at the other end with a prong, the said lug, owing to the eccentric adjustment of the loop-taker guide, being made to move out and in a notch in the loop-taker back of its point, the said lug at times pushing and at other times pulling the loop-taker in its guide.

According to the present invention the eccentric adjustment of the loop-taker guide with relation to the rotation of the shaft carrying the saddle is maintained, but instead of a long saddle extended somewhat about the bridge of the loop-taker, and having at one end a point, and at its other end a lug separated a considerable distance one from the other. A lighter and simpler driver is made, consisting of an arm provided with two projections, one extending outwardly into a notch in the loop-taker back of its hook, the second projection extending downwardly from the said arm and entering a notch in the loop-taker or its bridge at or near its junction with the shoulder of the loop-taker; the said two projections being substantially in line one with the other, and constituting a double-ended horn, which, in the rotation of the shaft, enters first one and then the other notch of the said loop-taker, the movement of the horn taking place at the proper time to permit the loop of needle thread to pass the horn, and the loop-taker to pass through the said loop.

The horn at all times impels the loop-taker positively through the loop of needle-thread.

14,754. *Improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.* J. Thomas, appraiser.—Dated November 13th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to certain improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines, the object being to lessen the cost of manufacture and to produce a machine that shall be simple and efficient, with the great advantage of making the lock-stitch direct from two reels of cotton.

In carrying out this invention there will be attached or cast to the bottom of the bed-plate of the machine a tubular bracket-piece for receiving and holding the carrier containing the reel of cotton. The loop from the top thread will be passed over the said reel carrier by means of a small hook or loop-taker attached to the free end of a rocking lever bar. This rocking lever bar is fulcrumed by means of a ball formed upon it, working in a bearing, projecting from the bottom of the bed-plate. The other end of this bar is attached by means of a hinge to a pitman worked eccentrically from the main driving shaft of the machine.

The rocking lever bar is operated by these means in a novel manner, and receives a variable motion, the loop-taker end being made to travel around the reel carrier, the said end in its travel describing an oval.



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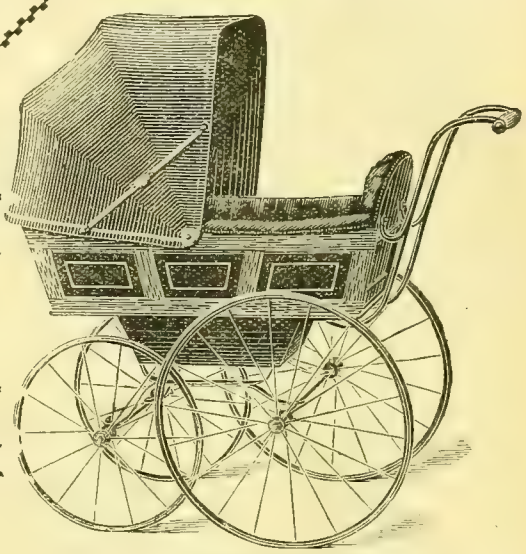
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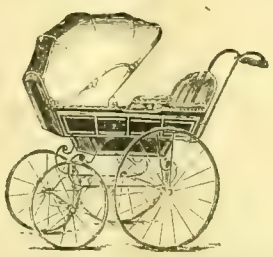
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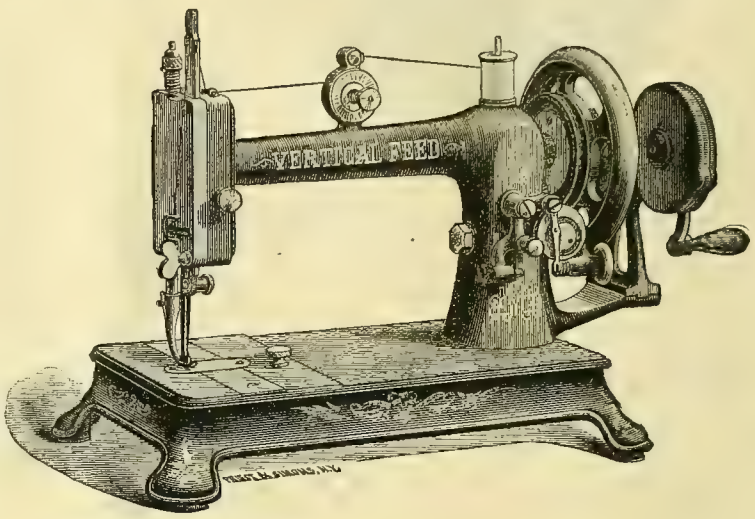
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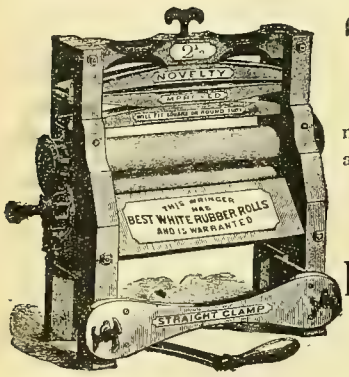
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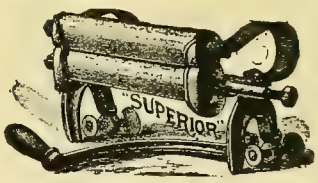
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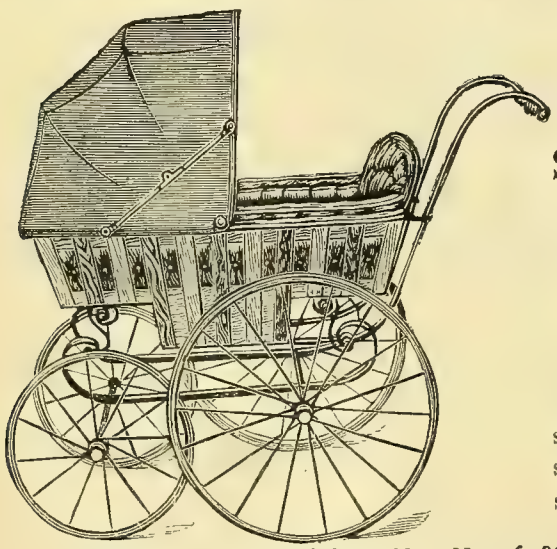


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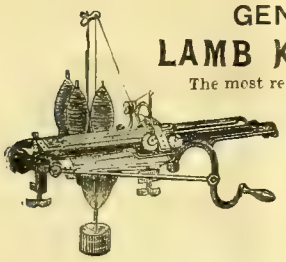
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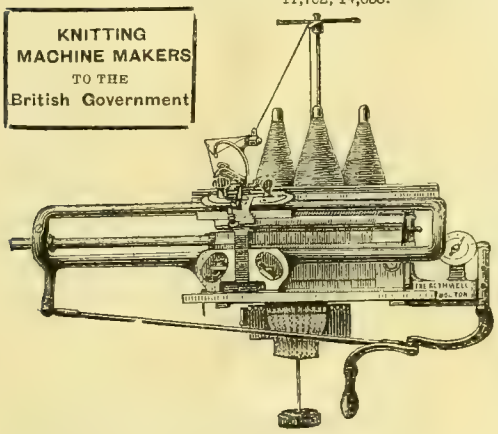
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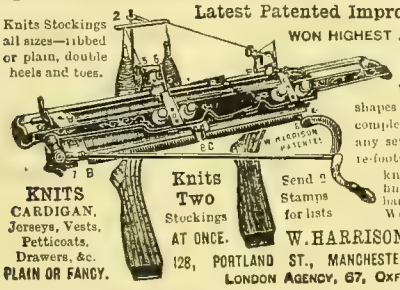


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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
MARCH 1st, 1887.

Recent Advances in Sewing Machinery.

By John W. Urquhart.*

THE distinct improvements in sewing machinery, to which I would invite your attention this evening, have reference more particularly to the results of inventive effort within the past ten years. But although marked development in the machines has occurred in so short a time it may be taken for granted that those advances are but the accumulated results of many years' prior invention and experience of stitching appliances.

The history of the sewing machine, and the decision of the great question—who invented an apparatus that would unite fabrics by stitches?—do not at present concern us. Many sources of information are open to those who would decide that extremely involved problem. But whether the production of the first device of this kind be claimed for England or for America it is quite certain that no one man invented the perfect machine, and that those fine specimens of sewing apparatus shown here to-night embody the labours of many earnest workers both in Europe and America.

Most of us are familiar with the arrangements of an ordinary lock-stitch machine, and an able paper by Mr. Edwin P. Alexander, embracing not only a good account of its history, but most of the elements of the earlier machines, has already (April 5th, 1863) been read before you. This and sundry descriptions of such apparatus in the engineering papers confine my remarks to the more recent improvements in three great classes of machines. These are, briefly, plain sewing machines; sewing machines as used in factories, where they are moved by steam power; and special sewing machines, embracing many interesting forms, only recently introduced. We have thus to consider, in the first place, the general efficiency of the machine as a plain stitcher; secondly, its adaptability to high rates of speed, and the provision that has been made to withstand such velocities for a reasonable time; and, thirdly, the apparatus and means employed to effect the controlling of the motive power when applied to the machines.

To deal with the subject in this way must, I fear, involve a good deal of technical description, and I hope to be pardoned if in attempting to elucidate the more important devices use must be made of words but seldom heard outside of a machinists' workshop.

It appears scarcely necessary to premise that the sewing machine of twenty years ago has almost faded away, save, perhaps, in general exterior appearance. That the bell crank arms, the heart cams, the weaver's shuttles, the spring "take ups," rectangular needle bars, and gear wheels, have developed into very different devices for performing the various functions of those several parts.

The shuttle is perhaps the most important part of a lock-stitch machine. But what is a shuttle? So many devices for performing the functions of the early weaver's shuttle have been introduced of late that the word shuttle, if it be used at all, must not be accepted as meaning "to shoot." We have vibrating shuttles, which are, strictly speaking, the only surviving representatives of the weaver's shuttle in these new orders of machines, and stationary shuttles, oscillating shuttles, and revolving shuttles, besides the earlier rotating hook, in several new forms difficult to name. But the general acceptation of the word shuttle, as indicating those devices that pass bodily through the loop of upper thread, is, I venture to think, sufficiently correct.

Many changes have been effected in the form, size, and movements of the shuttle, and we may profitably inquire into the causes that have induced manufacturers to abandon the earlier forms. The long, weaver's kind of shuttle, originally used by Howe and Singer, had many drawbacks. Mr. A. B. Wilson's ingenious device, the lock-stitch rotating hook, was not free from corresponding faults. The removal of these in both has led to the adoption of an entirely new class of both shuttles and revolving hooks. It is well known that the lock-stitch is formed by the crossing of two threads, one of which lies over and the other under the cloth to be sewn. This crossing point, to insure integrity of the stitch, must occur as nearly as possible in the middle of the thickness of the fabric. The crossing must also be effected while a certain strain, called tension, is imposed upon both threads. If the tension of one thread should outweigh that of the other the locking point becomes displaced; if the tension be insignificant the stitches will be loose; if the tension should vary, as in the long shuttle, there will occur faulty points in the seam.

In the earlier rotating hook the tension depended upon the friction developed between the spool and the hook. This tension, therefore, varied in proportion to the speed of the latter, and could never be constant. This was quite apart from the frictional resistance offered to the upper thread in passing over the cavity of the hook.

In the shuttle the tension was obtained by threading through holes in the shell, or beneath a tension plate, as in Howe's machine. This tension, so long as the reel ran between spring centres, was never constant. The variation was chiefly due to the angular strain set up when unwinding from the reel. This strain varied according to the point of unwinding. It was light in the middle of the reel, and heavy at either extremity. These drawbacks caused immense anxiety to the first makers of sewing machines, and numerous attempts to overcome them led to little improvement. With reference to high rates of speed, the older shuttle, requiring a long and noisy reciprocation, had its disadvantages.

The only effective remedy for these drawbacks was a radical one. It was necessary to substitute depth of reel

* Read before the Society of Arts, February 23rd, 1887. For the loan of woodcuts we are indebted to the Society of Arts.

for length. Hence several attempts have been made to construct disc or ring shuttles. Many forms of those have been tried. They all depend upon the principle of coiling up the thread in a vertical plane, rather than in horizontal spirals. Some makers placed the disc in a horizontal plane, and caused it to revolve. Nothing could be worse, as will be seen, if we follow the course the enveloping loop must take in encircling such a shuttle. But a complete solution of the difficulty of employing a ring shuttle has been achieved in the oscillating form invented by Mr. Phil Diehl, and known as Singer's (Fig. 1). A short

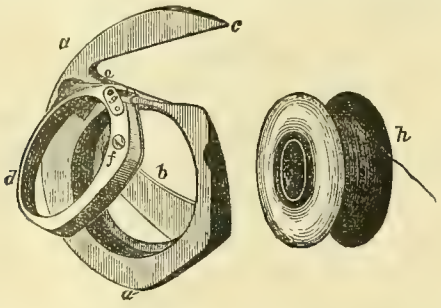


Fig. 1.

examination of it may profitably engage your attention. The shuttle itself is sufficiently well known, but certain features of it, and to which it owes its efficiency, appear to call for some explanation. Its introduction dates back some years, during which time it has undergone certain modifications.

It consists of a thick disc bobbin of thread, *h*, fitting loosely in a case constructed in the form of a bivalve, *a* and *d*. This case is furnished with a long beak, usually forming a continuation of the periphery. The beak is intended to enter and detain the loops of upper thread, and lead them so that they ultimately envelop the shuttle, a motion of the thread which is chiefly due to the oscillation of the shuttle in a vertical plane. The oscillating movement is to the extent of 180 degs. of the circle, which suffices to cast the loops freely over the shuttle. The centre of oscillation is not coincident with the centre of the shuttle ; but it is nearly so with the periphery of the thread reel, and exactly coincides with the point where the under thread is drawn from the shuttle, *g*. The shuttle thread is thus entirely freed from any tendency to twist, an objection frequently urged against circular or revolving shuttles. It will be observed, also, that the body of the shuttle is extremely narrow. Bulging of the thread loops to one side or the other is thus obviated.

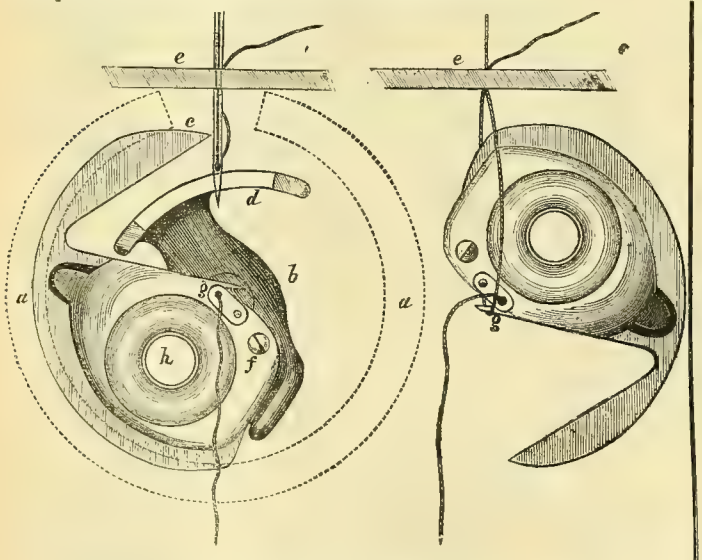


Fig. 2.

But the long beak in this description of shuttle serves an important purpose other than that of seizing the upper thread loops, otherwise a very short beak would be preferable. It adds so much to the efficiency of the machine that a little further explanation of it appears essential. In the old-fashioned machines the thread required to envelop the shuttle was dragged downwards through the cloth, while the needle still remained in the fabric. This necessitated the use of large needles with deep side channels, to enable the thread to run freely, and, as a consequence, the punctures that had to be made in the fabric were unnecessarily large, and could not in any case be entirely filled by the thread, a condition which is now recognised as essential in linen stitching and for waterproof boots.

The long beak in both shuttles and hooks offers an immediate solution of the old difficulty experienced with long shuttles. When the needle begins to rise, the shuttle commences to oscillate through the loop, the motions so coinciding that the long beak, *c*, merely detains the loop until the eye of the needle has ascended above the cloth—then, and then only, does the envelopment of the shuttle commence, and the thread required for it flows downwards through the puncture. The envelopment is completed before the needle has attained its highest point, and the consequent loose thread is immediately pulled up by a lever, called a positive take-up, before the needle begins to descend for a fresh stitch. In this way little or no movement of the thread is required in the cloth while the puncture made is occupied by the needle.

The result is the capability of such an apparatus to work with an incredibly fine needle — indeed, so fine as to be no thicker than the incompressed thread itself. This would have been considered quite impossible of accomplishment by our earlier machine makers. The advantage thereby gained in stitching linen goods, and in sewing leather, where every puncture of the needle should be quite filled by the thread, is at once apparent. Indeed, a rubber or leather sack, stitched in this way, will contain water without leakage—a very extreme test.

Revolving Shuttles.—The class of shuttles known as revolving or rotating, and which really consist of a combination of the disc shuttle and the earlier rotating hook of Wilson, have been under trial by several makers for many years. If, for example, the oscillating shuttle we have just examined were to complete its circular movement, it would constitute a revolving shuttle, but would not be quite similar to those devices now known as such. The most remarkable device of this kind yet introduced is to be found in Wheeler & Wilson's machine known as No. 10 D, and invented by Mr. Dials last year. It consists, in fact, of a detached hook, and its inventor declines to class it with shuttles at all, styling it a detached hook. It consists of an exterior shell or skeleton of steel, capable of rotation in an annular raceway. Its detachment from the axis forms a striking exception to the general construction of interlocking apparatus in this company's machines. Under the beak of this curious device is found an oblong recess, into which fits, loosely, a carrier or driver, rotating with a differential or variable motion. The space between the carrier and the sides of the recess is sufficient to permit the free passage of the thread in encircling the shuttle. The skeleton of this device is only one-sided, and does not really carry its bobbin in the course of its revolution. The bobbin is placed in a cup-like holder, which lies within the shuttle or hook body, and is retained in position by a latch hinged to the bed of the machine. The cup and bobbin are prevented from partaking of the rotatory movement by a steel spur projecting from the cup, and fitting loosely into a notch in the latch ; tension upon the under thread is obtained by passing it under a tension plate upon the bobbin cup. Twisting of the thread is by these means entirely obviated. In this apparatus the disc-like appearance of the bobbin is partially lost in its considerable breadth, and there is thus a distinct departure from the lines of the ring shuttles before mentioned. The diagrams exhibit the shuttle in several positions during its revolution, and the position of the threads corresponding thereto.

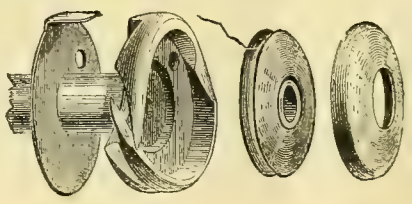


Fig. 3.

Rotating Hooks.—Wilson's rotating hook for lock-stitch machines, and Gibbs' hook for single-thread machines, are both well known. In the year 1872 the Wheeler & Wilson Company introduced a new hook, forming an improvement upon Wilson's original device (Fig. 3). Its chief peculiarity consists in the extension

of the termination of the periphery, forming a long tail-piece quite overlapping the point, and serving as a guard, both to keep off the bobbin thread and to prevent collision between bobbin and needle.

This improved class of hooks are provided with a much deeper cavity than those first introduced, an arrangement permitting of the employment of a more commodious bobbin, which is generally covered by a cap, as in the revolving shuttle, but free to revolve. In some cases the cap carries a tension plate, preventing its revolution with the hook. But beyond these improvements on Wilson's original device, the utility of the hook mainly depends upon two things quite apart from the hook itself. These are the dispensing with the old-fashioned check brush, and the use of a positive take-up. Thus, in the original machine the stitch was pulled up by the succeeding revolution of the hook. For while one revolution sufficed to cast it over the spool, a second turn was requisite to complete the stitch. In this way to make a first stitch with such an apparatus required two turns of the rotating hook. The improvements mentioned enable the machine to complete a stitch with one turn of the hook—an important step in advance, when we consider that by the old method each length of slack thread must be tightened up solely through the fabric and the needle eye. But this particular arrangement bears so much upon the introduction of the positive take-up itself that further reference to it must be reserved until that device has been described.

Simple Thread Hooks.—The best known of these is Wilcox & Gibbs. It has been so often described that no further reference to it may be made. It continues to make the same excellent twisted stitch as it produced twenty-five years ago.

Of Vibrating Shuttles.—These are shuttles of the long description, moving in a segment of a circle. There are several varieties; the most novel machine of this kind is the vibrating shuttle machine just produced by the Singer Manufacturing Company. In this case the shuttle itself consists of a steel tube, into the open end of which the wound reel is dropped, and is free to revolve quite loosely. Variation of tension is thus obviated in a very simple manner. The chief point of interest in the machine is undoubtedly the means employed in transferring the motion from the main shaft to the underneath parts, an arrangement certainly as ingenious and effective as any device ever introduced into stitching mechanism. It is the invention of Mr. Robert Whitehill, and consists of a vertical rocking shaft situated in the arm of the machine. Motion is imparted to it by means of an elbow formed upon the main shaft, acting upon two arms, called wipers, projecting from the rocking shaft, the angle formed by the arms exactly coinciding with that of the elbow in its revolution. This admirable motion will no doubt attract much attention from mechanists and engineers.

The Lock-stitch from Two Reels.—In the early days of the sewing machine the makers of it often met with the question, "Why do you use a shuttle at all? Can you not invent a method of working from the reel direct?" The questioner generally means a reel placed upon a pin, just as the upper reel is placed. The reply to such a query is, of course, that to produce the lock-stitch in that way is impossible—as indeed it is. But many ingenious machinists have pondered long over the problem, and several clever contrivances have been invented with a view to its solution. It may scarcely be necessary to say that the best manufacturers of sewing machines have conducted experiments with the same object in view, and the result has always been a return to the shuttle, with its steel bobbins.

Why is this, and how is it that a very big shuttle cannot be used, large enough, indeed, to accomodate any bobbin within itself? The answer is very simple. It has been done over and over again.

Since the whole bulk of the under thread must pass through the loop of the upper one, it is quite clear that the size of that loop must be proportioned to the bulk of the shuttle. Thus, a small shuttle would, perhaps, be covered by an inch of thread, while our supposed mammoth shuttle might require ten times that amount. Now, let us consider that to sew an inch of thread into lock-stitches frequently involves its being drawn up and down through both needle and fabric twenty times. This means considerable chafing, and possible injury to the thread. But if we were to sanction the use of capacious shuttles, ten inches of thread must undergo this chafing and seesaw treatment, and under the above conditions every part of the ten inches must pass up and down two hundred times—treatment that might reasonably be expected to leave little "life" in the thread. But, in spite of this tremendous drawback, there are machines offered for sale made with such shuttles.

For reasons that I have now pointed out, it is quite clear that a large shuttle or bobbin is by no means an unmixed advantage. Indeed, the very best makers of sewing machines have always striven to keep down the bulk of the shuttle, and in those splendid machines shown here to-night the use of the small shuttles is conspicuous. It may be contended that small bobbins frequently require refilling, which is quite true, but the saving of the thread effected thereby, not to mention that of the machine itself, amply compensates for the use of small shuttles. Apart from this, however, it is no longer necessary to wind bobbins at all. Dewhurst & Sons, of Skipton, and Clark & Co., of Paisley, have produced ready wound "cops" or bobbins of thread for placing direct into shuttles. Thus no winding of bobbins is necessary, and indeed the bobbins themselves are dispensed with. I believe that the slightly increased cost of the thread thus wound is the only present bar to the extensive introduction of ready wound "cops."

Of Thread Controllers.—One of the earliest difficulties encountered by the maker of a sewing machine was that of effectually controlling the loose thread after it had been cast off the shuttle. In some machines this slack thread amounts to six, in others to one or two, inches. Howe got over the difficulty by passing his thread, on its way to the needle, over the upper extremity of the needle bar—the ascent of the bar then sufficed to pull up the slack. Singer improved upon this by furnishing his machine with a spring take-up lever, partially controlled by the needle bar. Wilson, in the Wheeler-Wilson machine, had neither of those arrangements, but depended upon the succeeding revolution of the hook to draw up the slack of the preceding stitch. These devices were all far from perfect in their operation, chiefly because they commenced to act too soon. In each case the pulling up commenced with the rise of the needle,

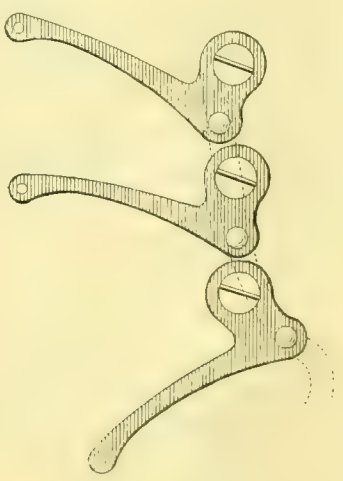


Fig. 4.

and the tightening operation subjected the thread to all the friction of rubbing its way through both needle-eye and fabric. Now, an ideal take-up should not commence to act until the needle has ascended above the fabric, and one of the most important steps towards perfection in sewing machines was undoubtedly attained when such a device was actually invented. In effecting this the means employed consisted of a differential or variable cam, rotating with the main shaft. This controlled the movements of a lever called the take-up, pivoted to the machine (Fig. 4). Not only has it been possible by these means to control the tightening of the stitch, but the paying out of the thread for enveloping the shuttle also, and both the paying out and pulling up are actually effected after the needle has ascended above the cloth. The introduction of the positive take-up, the first forms of which appeared in 1872, not only simplifies the movements of the shuttle or hook, but for the first time renders the making of the lock-stitch possible, while the needle has a direct up and down motion. Thus we find that in most of the swiftest sewing machines the needle-bar is

actuated by a simple crank-pin, or eccentric, there being no loop-dip or pause in its motion.

The diagram shows the positive take-up in three positions; at the commencement of the needle's descent, during the detention of the loop by the beak, and during the casting off of the loop. The dotted lines indicate the path of the cam to produce these positions. The intermittent movements of the take-up have thus led to the abandonment of variable motions in both needle and shuttle, and particularly so in oscillating shuttle machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's Variable Motion.—But while the simple and direct movement is now preferred for shuttles, both oscillating and rotary, the revolving hooks of Wheeler & Wilson are provided with a differential motion, and the way it is effected appears sufficiently interesting to call for a short description. When the

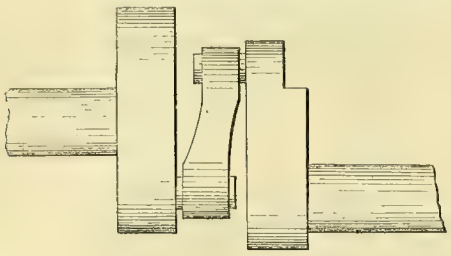


Fig. 5.

rotating hook has seized the loop of thread it makes half a revolution with great rapidity; its speed then slackens, and becomes very slow for the remaining half a revolution. In the first machines introduced this was effected by means of a revolving disc, having slots, in which worked pins attached to the main shaft and hook shaft respectively. In the later and more improved machines the variable device is much simplified (Fig. 5).

The main shaft, leading to the rotating hook, is separated into two portions, the axis of one portion being placed above that of the other. A crank-pin is attached to each, and these pins are connected together by a simple link. An examination of the device itself shows that, while the motion of the main shaft portion is uniform, that of the hook shaft is alternately accelerated and retarded. The picture on the screen gives a general view of the No. 10 D machine, in which these motions are embodied, and showing the position of the positive take-up affected by those motions; a position which is preferred for very high speeds in this machine, especially for threads possessing little elasticity.

Motions of the Feeder.—The speed attained by the fastest sewing machines is due more to the reduction and simplification of the movements than to any other improvement. Heavy concessions and reactions have been replaced by direct motions, and cams have been excluded as much as possible. Mr. A. B. Wilson's famous invention of the four-motion feeder depended upon both gravity and a reacting spring for two motions. Singer improved upon it by making three of the motions positive, a spring being used for the drop. But a really positive four-motion feeder was long sought by inventors. Hitherto the reaction of the feeder—that is, its descent and recession—was generally attained by means of a spring. The drop and ascent are now effected by means of a separate eccentric in Singer's machine. Uncertainty of action in the feed, once a cause of much inconvenience, may now be said to be overcome. A peculiarity of the four-motion feeder in Wheeler & Wilson's machine is an arrangement enabling the operator to feed in either direction at will.

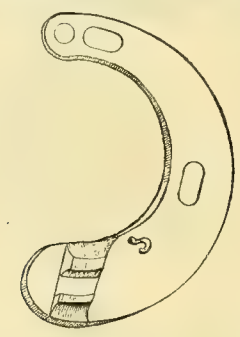


Fig. 6.

Not less worthy of note are improvements that have been made in wheel-feeders. The wheel-feed was originally much used for cloth sewing machines, especially in Singer's system; but in recent years the drop or four-motion feeder has entirely superseded it for such purposes. The wheel-feed still holds its own, however, for sewing leather, especially in the "closing" of boot uppers, in this country. Singer's original wheel-feeder was actuated by a friction shoe riding upon the flange of the wheel. The friction grip, however, had certain faults, owing to the tendency of the shoe to slip when the surfaces became covered with oil. A later form of Howe's machine used a pair of angular clutches, embracing the flange of the wheel. In both Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's latest styles of machines this arrangement is simplified and improved by the use of a single angle clutch, which is found to work even when the surfaces are freely oiled (Fig. 6).

Any motion of the free extremity of the lever upon which the biting clutch is formed binds the latter upon the flange of the wheel, which then advances so long as the lever continues to move in that direction. When the stitch is completed the clutch is allowed to recede, and is pulled back by a reacting spring. The bite of the clutch is given by the two opposite corners.

The feed-wheel itself is free to revolve in a forward direction, but is prevented from rocking backwards in Singer's machine by an ingenious little device, recently introduced. It consists of a small steel roller, situated within the angle formed by an inclined plane and the flange of the wheel, and constantly pulled into the angle by a spiral spring. Any backward tendency of the wheel binds the roller more firmly in the angle, and stops the wheel. Former feed-wheels were checked by a brake spring or block, which retarded the motion of the whole machine when heavily adjusted.

Feeders for button-hole sewing machines are almost invariably of the wheel type, but in this case the cloth is usually carried by a clamping device, and moved in a pear-shaped path by means of a cam cut in the feed-wheel, as shown in the samples of this wonderful kind of mechanism exhibited here to-night.

The Compensating System of Construction.—Compensation for wear is a part of the mechanist's art that appears just as essential to him as compensation for variation of temperature are to a maker of chronometers. In the construction of sewing machines to be run in factories by power at their utmost speed such a system is of the

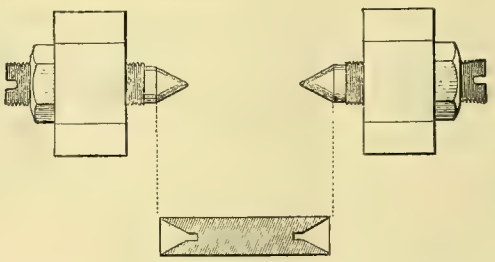


Fig. 7.

greatest importance. An effective *system* of compensation has been eagerly sought by the best machine makers ever since the introduction of fast-speed sewing. Compensation has been attempted here and there in the machines for many years, but no sewing apparatus could be said to be so compensated until the cone compensator came into use, a device which has been taken advantage of by various makers. Save in the shuttle race itself there is not a part of the oscillating shuttle machine subject to serious wear that cannot be instantly adjusted to full motion by the turning of a screw, while wear in the shuttle race can be compensated for in the usual way. This effective system depends upon the union of two mathematical forms, long used in mechanism—the *cone* and the *screw*. In screw-cones we possess a perfect compensator, and it is surprising that parts of mechanism so hung appear subject to very little wear. Another advantage, too, is gained by the introduction of screw-cone bearings; the friction is always greatly reduced by their use. In every case the fine adjustment of the cones is securely maintained by locknuts (Fig. 7).

But the screw-cone system is not the only compensator used in sewing machinery; where it cannot be easily introduced, other devices have been employed. The well-known tapering needle bars of former years have been superseded by cylindrical needle-bars. The Wheeler & Wilson Company appear to be the first who

utilised the engineer's shifting box as an anti-friction device for round needle-bars. They packed their bars round with felt rings, and compressed the whole by a screw-cap. In the Singer machines the same excellent device has been adopted, hemp packing and screw bushes being used (Fig. 8). *f* and *g* show the direct action on the needle-bar. This method of forming needle-bar bearings, partially of metal and partially of felt or hemp, has afforded the most surprising results.

When the bars are of hard or finely-polished steel no perceptible wear can be detected in them, even after they have been in daily use in factories for twelve months, whereas bars not so bushed might show considerable wear in that space of time. The packing, to be effective, should be sufficiently close to prevent as much as possible friction of the steel with the cast-iron needle-bar ways. Lubrication of the steel is ensured by keeping the hemp packing moistened with oil.

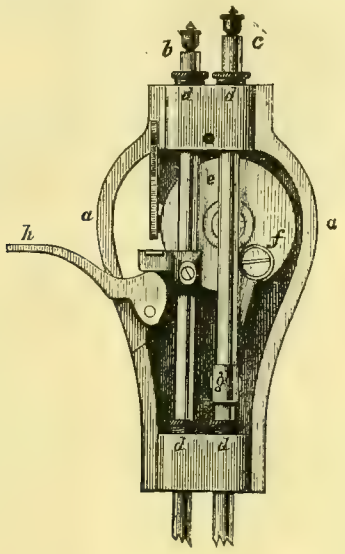


Fig. 8.

Cylindrical needle-bars, when combined with an effective system of brushing, have proved themselves superior to every other form of slide for lock-stitch machines. But their introduction is by no means a thing of yesterday. They were used freely in sewing machines as far back as 1860, but were never very successful until united with the lubricating brush. Some makers go a step further, and elaborate the system by the introduction of steel brushes, easily renewable.

Every effort is now made to reduce, as much as possible, not only the extent of movement of the parts in high-speed machines, but the weight of the parts themselves; indeed, so far has this been carried that in some of the Wheeler & Wilson machines now shown the needle-bars consist really of steel tubes. Small moving parts are made as light as possible, but rigidity is secured by the free use of strengthening ribs. Many of the parts are of cast iron, rendered malleable by annealing, and finally case-hardened. Such parts are found to be quite as durable as if made of forged steel, and are, of course, less costly. As to the automatic tools now used in the construction of the machines, it may be said that scarcely a file, hammer, or chisel touches the frame or parts while they are being assembled to work together. The interchangeable system of construction is, of course, the only one possible for the accurate production of the millions of sewing machines now manufactured annually.

High Arm Construction.—Sewing machines, as now constructed, exhibit a rather short and very high arm, a form of framework that has been found to contribute in no small degree to the light running capabilities of fast-speed machines. While it reduces the length of the various parts concerned in the transference of the motive power it adds to their rigidity, and diminishes their weight, maintaining at the same time the capacity of the machine to accommodate the largest garments beneath the arm.

But the specific improvements in plain sewing machines, to which I have had the honour of drawing your attention, do not exhaust the list, and, time permitting, it might be considerably augmented. Nor must it be inferred that advancement has taken place exclusively in those systems of sewing machinery now before us.

Accessories to Sewing Machines.—The number of special attachments that have been successfully adapted to plain sewing machines has multiplied so rapidly of late that only one or two of the more notable can be spoken of on this occasion. Perhaps the most generally useful of these is the trimmer, an arrangement consisting of a vibrating knife, which trims off the superfluous edge of a seam as the machine stitches it. These are in extensive use in the factories at Leicester, Nottingham, and elsewhere, while Northampton and Norwich use the same device for paring the seams in boot-upper manufacture. The chisel-like knife is usually actuated by a cam rotating with the main shaft, and one or two of the usual forms of this attachment are to be seen here this evening on both lock and loop stitch machines.

When machines are moved by the foot there are many objections to running the whole machine while winding the shuttle reels. We have, therefore, several useful devices for releasing the balance wheel of the machine from the main shaft while winding. These are to be found both on Wheeler & Wilson's manufacturing machine, and upon Singer's highly-finished "family" machine, which also carries a most ingenious automatic reel winder, capable of doing all the work itself, and ceasing to act as soon as the bobbin is filled.

The setting of the needle in a sewing machine was once quite a task. Ofttimes it had to be adjusted by chance, in other instances by certain guiding marks upon the needle-bar. It is gratifying to know that all this has

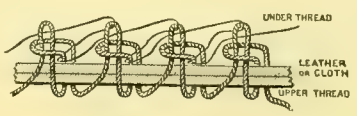


Fig. 9.

been done away with, and that the needle has only to be inserted into the bar, and fastened by turning a small screw. These are styled self-setting needles, and are usually so arranged that they cannot be adjusted wrongly as to the position of the eye.

In the Wilcox & Gibbs machine, and in Singer's single-thread machine, shown here, we have an intermittent tension arrangement, which clamps the thread at the right moment, and differs from ordinary tension devices, inasmuch as it may be said to be automatic. The feeder, too, on these machines is of excellent design, while the arrangements that have been introduced into the Wilcox & Gibbs straw-hat sewing machine are surprisingly effective in spinning up a hat from a loose roll of braid. Speaking of straw-hat machines, mention should be made of Wiseman's hand-stitch apparatus, as improved by Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs, and shown here this evening. This machine employs two needles, and makes a stitch resembling hand-work at intervals,

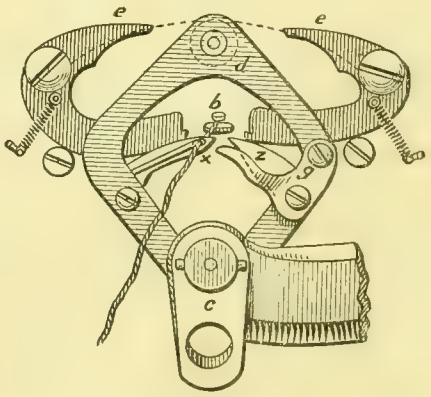


Fig. 10.

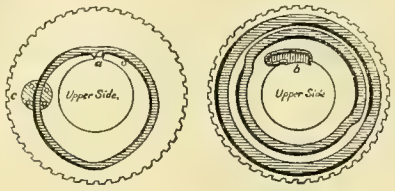
producing a short stitch at the centre of the hat, and automatically widening the space between the stitches as the distance from the centre increases. The machine itself is of wonderful ingenuity, and must be examined to be understood.

The stitch-making itself is, I believe, quite new, and is also of much interest. A pair of needles, the width of a stitch apart, rise from beneath, through the material; one of these is an ordinary machine needle, threaded; the other is a barbed needle. After rising above the surface the loop of the threaded needle is seized by a "threader," and thrown into the barb of the barbed needle. The needles then descend, and the feed occurs, being the length between stitches. Upon the ascent of the needles

again against the material the loop is both given off the barb, and is entered by the threaded needle, completing the stitch.

Of Button-hole Machines.—The mechanism of button-hole machines is so intricate that I can only attempt on this occasion to partially elucidate the construction of one of them, recently introduced, namely, Singer's, which automatically cuts, guides, and stitches the work.

Fig. 9 exhibits the stitching made by this machine upon the edge of the button-hole, and Fig. 10 represents the right and left hand loopers and loop spreaders and for the stitchmaking. They rock from right to left with an intermittent motion obtained from a cam. The left-hand looper carries the under thread and interweaves it with the upper, forming the stitch, originally invented, I believe, by Mr. George Fisher, of Nottingham, and reinvented for the button-holing machine by D. W. G. Humphreys, of Massachusetts, United States of America, in 1862. The loop



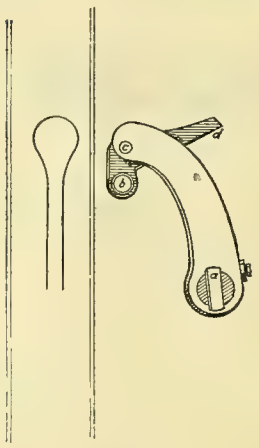


Fig. 11

spreaders are moved by a roller carried upon the looper frame. Fig. 11 exhibits the feeding arrangement, both sides of the feed-wheel, the driving lever and the shape of the path given to the carrying clamp by the heart cam cut in the upper surface of the feed-wheel. The picture on the screen represents the upper portions of the machine, exhibiting the conveying clamp, the too and fro dipping motions of the needle-bar, and the parts conveying motion to the arrangements beneath the bed-plate. These are shown in Fig. 12, and represent the feed and looper cams, the feeding and looper levers, and the stitch-forming mechanism already shown. A most ingenious device in this machine is the arrangement for automatically lengthening the throw of the feed while stitching around the eye of the button-hole. It is effected by means of a cam, which imparts more or less leverage to the feed-arm by the intervention of a "shipper" lever, hinged to the feed-lever itself. The space of time at my disposal obliges me to recommend a personal examination of the machine itself, to fully understand its various motions and its action in working a button-hole.

Mention may be made of Singer's special button-hole machine for making the straight holes used in linen work, and in which a shuttle is employed. Of Wheeler & Wilson's ingenious button-hole machine for the same purpose I am enabled to show a diagram, in which it will be observed that the feeding arrangements are placed above the bed-plate, and are no doubt thereby rendered easily accessible.

Application of Power to Sewing Machines.—There was a time when a cry arose to the effect that the introduction of mechanical sewing would lead to divers calamities, physical and mental. The ladies were to become crooked in the spine, and regular operators were to become regular cripples. It is scarcely necessary to ask has this been so? The operators of to-day are, I think, superior in physical attainments to their sisters of the needle and thread fifty years ago.

Within the past few years a revolution has taken place in the moving of sewing machines. Domestic machines will probably always be driven by foot power; spring, electric, and water motors notwithstanding. But the age of treadles in the great manufacturing trades is a thing of the past. It was not necessary for Parliament to step in and protect the workers, as was frequently suggested by alarmists. The commercial interests of manufacturers themselves were at stake. Machines driven by power could do 25 per cent. more work than those moved by foot. The operators, relieved of the treadling, maintained a much better working condition; and altogether the introduction of power driving, once well tested, became a necessity. Power sewing machinery was speedily devised

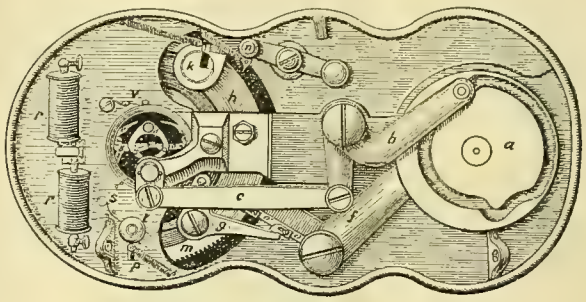


Fig. 12.

and introduced by several of the first manufacturers, controllers of the speed of the machines followed, and two or three splendid systems of stitching by steam power were soon widely known.

By the kindness of three of the best manufacturers of power sewing machinery, I am enabled to show to you, this evening, the best-known systems, arranged just as they are fitted in many large factories, as also a sketch of the arrangements of Wheeler & Wilson's system. We have, in the first place, a light shafting carrying a band wheel opposite to each machine. By the use of a powerful electro motor the shafting is caused to rotate at the rate of 400 revolutions per minute by electricity. The current is generated by the society's dynamo machine, and is conveyed here by copper cable. I do not know of any instance of sewing machinery in a factory being driven by an electro motor, but such means of conveying motive power appears admirably adapted for that purpose, when the stitching-room happens to be far removed from the main shafting or engine. But with regard to motors for sewing machines, when special power has to be fitted down for that purpose, my own experience leads me to speak in favour of the admirably-governed "Otto" gas engines made by Crossley Bros. These are especially steady, a feature of no small moment in moving stitching machinery of various kinds.

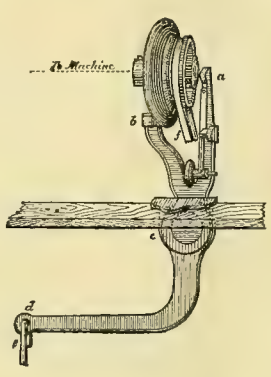


Fig. 13.

Much attention has been devoted to the invention of controllers of the motive power supplied to sewing machines. The principle of the friction disc has found most favour. In many cases two of these plates, fast and loose, are placed upon the main shaft, and their separation and contact controlled by the treadle. The great sensitiveness of the friction attachment employed by the Singer Company is due chiefly to the transference of the friction plates to the axis of the machine itself (Fig. 13). Their contact and separation are controlled by a lever worked by a very slight movement of the treadle. But the chief

point of interest in this device lies in the combination with the lever of a brake, enabling the operator, by a simple reversal of the treadle's motion, to instantly suspend the rotation of the machine. The forked lever, in fact, acts simultaneously in throwing off the motion and applying the brake. The speed is always in direct proportion to the pressure exerted upon the treadle, and a single stitch can be made at will. Fig. 14 shows the friction wheel separated, the portion *a* being fast, and *e* loose.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company do not confine

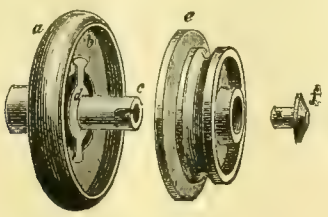


Fig. 14.

themselves to any particular controller, but prefer the form shown here this evening (Fig. 15), in which two bands and an intermediate pulley are employed. The first band is left rather loose, and the machine is set in motion by the tightening of this band through the depression of the treadle. The speed varies in proportion to the pressure applied, and the sensitiveness of the arrangement is increased by a brake device coming into play by the reversal of the treadle as before.

Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs depend upon a similar device shown in three varieties to-night.

Speed of Power Sewing Machines.—The fastest practicable speed of a machine worked by the foot appears to be 1,000 stitches per minute. Most operators can guide the work at a much higher rate, especially in tailoring or on long seams. The average speed upon such work is 1,200 stitches per minute ; but many lock-stitch machines are run at

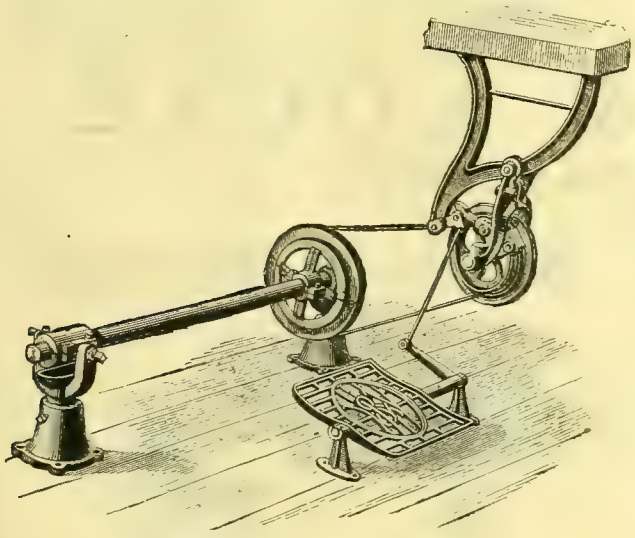


Fig. 15.

1,500 and 1,800 per minute, and even at much higher rates. There is always a limit to be imposed upon speed by the guiding powers of hand and eye ; it is this limit, and not the capability of the machine, that confines the rate of driving. Wilcox and Gibbs' single-thread machines are run in many instances at 3,500 stitches per minute. We have before us a single-thread Singer machine (appropriately named the "Lightning Sewer") and a Wilcox machine, moving at the enormous rate of 4,500 stitches per minute, and producing good work. But it is doubtful whether such very great velocities can ever be advantageously employed. Upon collar work, and in sewing boot uppers, the rate seldom rises above 1,200 with advantage. If the machines be speeded too high in any trade, the operator never uses the excess, and it only proves a drawback. I have seen the heaviest and hardest kind of navvy boots stitched at 1,500 to the minute upon Singer's lock-stitch machines. Wheeler & Wilson's No. 10 D machine has been run by them, I am informed, as high as 2,500 to the minute. Loop-stitch machines, when well made, can be actually run as high as 6,000, but 4,500 is, I believe, the maximum yet used for this class of machine even experimentally. There can be no doubt that lock-stitch machines can be run as high as 3,000. The actual speeds of the lock-stitch machines shown here upon the power stand averages 1,300 ; those of the chain-stitch machines varies from 1,200 for the sack sewing machine to 4,500 for the small or single chain stitchers. Any of the latest styles of either lock-stitch or single-thread machines can be run far faster than any known expert operator can possibly guide the work under it. It is very improbable that such speeds will ever be exceeded. The limit has no doubt been reached. Very high speed is generally a delusion, and either results in indifferent work, or actually retards its progress. Some idea of the speed of the single-thread machines, now shown, may be gathered from the fact that, running at 4,500, and making eight stitches to the inch, they accomplish over fourteen yards of sewing every minute.

Of special machines of interest, and which are too unwieldy to be shown here, I am enabled to exhibit a few photographs. One of the most novel of these is the "Twin" machine, designed by the Singer Company, for the connecting together of the Jaquard cards used in lace machines. The operation was formerly performed by hand. It is now done by machine at less cost. The cards are placed upon a feeding drum, and fed beneath a pair of needles. The laces forming the connection between the cards are fed above and beneath, in line with the needles, and the whole is easily stitched together. An extension of the same device is the multiple machine, in which four needles and shuttles are used, sewing all the four seams at one operation. This method of linking the cords is considered better than similar work done by hand.

Before drawing my remarks to a close, I would briefly indicate the nature of the various machines shown upon the power benching. Of the Singer system there are four : a drop-feed oscillating shuttle machine for manufacturing purposes ; a wheel-feed oscillating shuttle machine, furnished with a trimmer, used chiefly in stitching leather and boot uppers ; double chain-stitch machine, used for sackmaking, now shown for the first time ; and a single-thread "Lightning Sewer," fitted with a trimmer for hosiery work. Of Wheeler & Wilson's system there is a drop-feed manufacturing machine with the new detached hook and latest improvements ; a No. 10 machine with the usual hook, a wheel-feed, and trimmer ; and a smaller machine of the same type with drop-feed. Of Wilcox & Gibbs' system there is the ordinary single-thread machine for manufacturing ; a single-thread machine, with a trimmer, as used in the hosiery trades ; and a machine specially used for straw hat making.

We have here a small Singer machine, riding upon the edge of two pieces of carpet, a carpet machine weighing ten pounds. When the handle is turned it stitches and travels over the edges, uniting them faster and more securely than six hand-sewers ; and several others, representative of the family type of sewing machine, besides Wheeler & Wilson's hem-stitch machine, the working of which is of much interest.

Mention should be made of the revolving shuttle, to be found in the Standard machine, shown by Mr. Carver, which appears to have all the advantages of the disc type, and is certainly adapted for a high rate of speed, even by treadle. The shuttle partakes of a variable motion imparted to the under shaft, as in Wheeler & Wilson's machine. The head is furnished with a positive take-up and a direct needle motion.

I would now invite those of you who seek a better acquaintance with those curious and novel machines to freely examine and test the various types to be found upon the power benching and upon stands. One or two operators will come forward and show some of the capabilities of the machines upon actual work, in which the making of a straw hat will perhaps show what can be done in a few minutes by quick speed and expert fingers, but these performances must not be regarded in the light of competitive tests between the manufacturers showing them, and are intended merely to show the utility of motive power driving.

In conclusion, I desire to thank those gentlemen at the head of the leading firms of sewing machine manufacturers for the trouble they have taken to arrange for your inspection specimens of their excellent systems, and for ready assistance in the preparation of my paper.

Discussion.

Mr. Alfred Carpmael said his experience was not so much with regard to improvements in sewing machines during recent years as of sewing machines as they were twenty years ago; but what struck him most in the paper was that though nothing ought to be considered small or trivial, yet most of the matters brought forward to-night appeared, taken singly and individually, to be of itself small. Twenty years ago there were machines with straight needles, making the same stitch they did to-day, and also the motions which feed the work forward, and answered the purpose; and yet they were told that all those machines had disappeared, and would have no chance of being sold if produced to-day. What were these changes which had been introduced? The first, and most important, was what was called the positive take-up, and a most essential thing it was in a sewing machine, because if the slack given off from the shuttle were not taken up, the thread got into all sorts of extraordinary places where it was not wanted, the shuttle did not catch the loop of the upper thread, and you did not get a perfect stitch. The next thing which seemed of importance was a device for counteracting wear, to be able to adjust the wearing parts, and that was obtained by applying to the shaft the ordinary back centre of a lathe, so that if any wear took place by turning a little screw you brought a new surface to bear. There were no doubt many other improvements, but, having no recent experience of these matters, he would not attempt to go into them. But, as an Englishman, he must disclaim any credit for this country in the invention of the sewing machine. Mr. Urquhart said he did not know whether this credit belonged to America or England; he believed there was a claim put in by France; but it certainly did not belong to England, for the first machine ever seen in this country which was capable of sewing a garment certainly came from America.

Mr. J. C. Chaplin said he was connected with the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and he regretted he had not an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Urquhart before his paper was finally settled, as he should have liked to call attention to the progress made by the company with which he was connected. He had, with the permission of the Council, brought the original machine invented by Elias Howe, which might be interesting, though, of course, he did not suggest that it was capable of making 6,000 stitches a minute. Many of the things brought forward to-night were quite new, and perhaps some might be ephemeral; and he doubted whether many persons present had been able to realise and understand the technicalities which had been put before them, though many would be able to do so much better when they read the paper quietly at home. He regretted that they had not heard more of the solid advantages which had resulted from the labours of others besides the two or three who had been specially referred to. There were firms in England, Bradbury, Jones, and others, who had introduced important improvements of which they had heard nothing. Messrs. Singer, and Wheeler & Wilson, and Wilcox & Gibbs, they had heard a good deal of, but he thought it would have been more useful if Mr. Urquhart had given as the result of his experience, apart from the machines exhibited, what were the three or four leading alterations and improvements which had occurred in the manufacture of sewing machines, and which were now well established. One subject he had touched upon very lightly which was considered very important by many, viz., that there should be some device by which people might be able to take two reels of cotton and sew away at once without having to reel the cotton in one case on to a little bobbin to be placed in a shuttle. This was partly accomplished by having the cotton supplied ready wound for placing in the shuttles, but that was tried years ago and did not succeed, and he doubted if it would succeed now. The great desideratum was to have an effective machine which would utilise two reels of cotton. A German firm had introduced a machine which would do this, but it was rather a cumbrous arrangement. The introduction of the radial shuttle race instead of the simple straight shuttle race was a great improvement; that had been done by White, Horne, and several others, including Howe. The Wheeler & Wilson principle was the same, and for many years that firm had made most excellent machines, though they had not indulged in so many novelties as Messrs. Singer & Co. What was still known, however, as the Singer system, he believed, still formed the solid part of their business, and he doubted whether many of these novelties would last ten or twenty years as the original machine had.

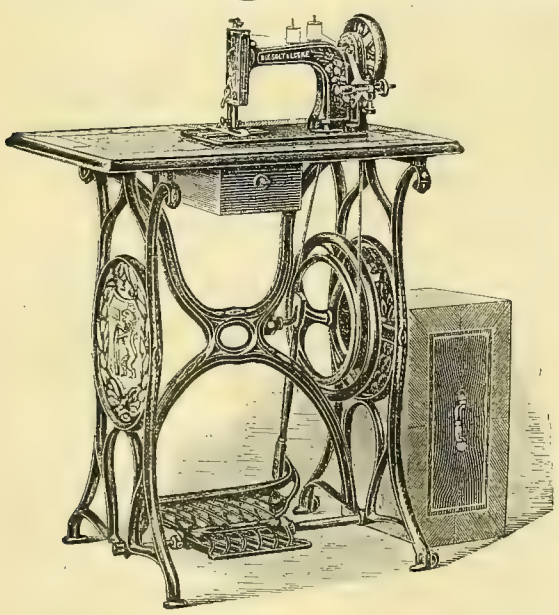
Mr. Newton Wilson said he had been connected with sewing machines for a longer period probably than anyone present, and could look back much further than Mr. Urquhart. Some of the novelties now described he recollected being in use twenty years ago. One of them he himself applied to the Singer machine twenty-two years ago, when he was being sued by them for an infringement of their patent. His memory went back further than Mr. Carpmael's, and he must inform him that there was no longer any doubt where the original idea of the sewing machine had birth. In a specification in the Patent Office for boots and shoes, dated 1790, he discovered, some years ago, a drawing of a complete sewing machine, together with drawings of other machines, showing wonderful ingenuity on the part of the inventor, who was a London carpenter, Thomas Saint by name. Being much interested in this matter, he made a model from the drawing, which was exhibited in the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876. He had had it brought there that evening, and an examination of it would show how many of the modern improvements had been anticipated fifty-six years before the time of Howe, and forty-four before the time of the Frenchman, Thimmonier. The feed was performed by a slide-rest motion, there was the straight needle on the line of Howe, and the very modern invention of a separate awl to bore the hole, while the needle followed with the thread at the next operation. He desired to bear testimony to the amount of patient research which Mr. Urquhart had bestowed on this matter, and the admirable manner in which he had illustrated modern inventions deserved high praise; but the subject had not been treated in so comprehensive a manner as he could have wished. Wheeler & Wilson had received fair recognition, and Wilcox & Gibbs also, but of all the other numerous houses and in-

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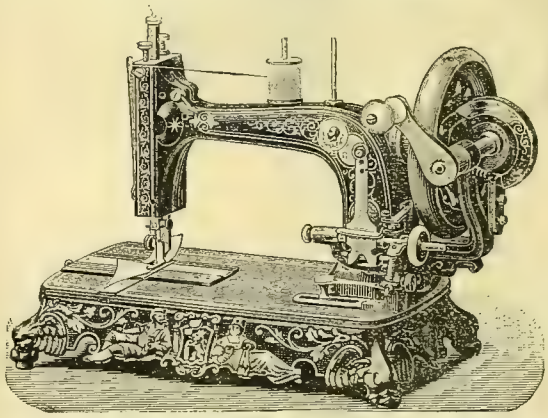
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ventors—English, French, and German—who had contributed to make the sewing machine what it was to-day, they had heard practically nothing. It would be only fair that some notice should be taken of these people, and particularly of what our German rivals had effected. One firm had been referred to by Mr. Chaplin as having introduced a machine in which the spool was used intact. He had not seen it. They said it was perfect, and he could not say it was not. But Mr. Urquhart said it could not be that such an invention could succeed. But this was an age in which an impossibility only meant something not yet accomplished, and he yet hoped that it might be done. He knew it was attempted twenty years ago, and he had such a machine, though it was not a success, and perhaps might not be yet. Many other inventions might have been referred to, and as he had thought it possible that the latest might not have been mentioned, he had brought it in his pocket—the Moldacot.

Mr. J. L. Carver remarked that though the past history of the sewing machine might be interesting, the great question for practical men was as to the future—what was to be the system or plan adopted in mechanism for sewing? They had seen various kinds of shuttles, and probably there must always be chain-stitch and lock-stitch machines, but the main question, to his mind, was what is to be the mechanism for the lock-stitch? Was it to be a revolving shuttle with two revolving shafts, or one revolving shaft and a revolving shuttle, or an oscillating shuttle? Those were the questions on which a skilled opinion would be valuable.

Mr. R. J. Johns inquired whether the needle would not become very hot at the enormous speeds which had been mentioned.

Mr. Urquhart, in reply, said this subject was such a comprehensive one that it was utterly impossible to deal with it thoroughly in one paper. Reference had been made to English improvements, but these had been very few indeed of late years, not so much for want of ingenuity as on account of the state of our patent laws. American inventors appeared to be encouraged in every kind of way, but English inventors had not been able to bring forward their ideas; but no doubt many of the clever contrivances he had shown found their way to the States from this country, and were brought out there under more favourable auspices. They had been told that several of these American devices were of a trifling description; but it seemed to him that the sewing machine was made up of trifles, and if you abolished all the trifles you would have to do away with the machine altogether. The prominence given to the Singer Co.'s improvements arose only from a sense of fairness, for they were more in number than could be assigned to any other firm. The Singer Company appeared to have devoted attention to points which had escaped the notice of many others. One gentleman had expressed a desire that the Junker & Ruh machine would prove a success, but he was afraid that that device, which was very old, never would be successful. No doubt the German machine referred to was the best thing which had been done in that way, but the principle of involving the whole under thread in one shuttle could never be attained in practice in high-speed machines, owing to the length of thread which had to seesaw up and down through the needle. The Moldacot machine was a beautiful little toy, but it scarcely came under the description of a machine for manufacturing purposes. The question of the future of sewing machines opened up a vast vista of possibilities, for he considered they were as yet only in their infancy. As to the heat developed in the needles driven at these enormous rates, he could only say that it would depend on the amount of friction developed in the fabric; with a soft fabric there would be very little heat, but with a hard fabric there would be a great deal, and no doubt the needle would become red hot in a very short time. Of course, such a speed as 4,000 stitches a minute was only experimental; it could be seen there that evening, but it would be absurd to speak of such speeds in practice. No operator could work at such a speed.

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Urquhart, which was carried unanimously.

The various machines exhibited were then put into operation, electricity being employed as the motive power.

The Paper at the Society of Arts.

THE interest excited by the paper was unquestionable. We saw most of the London representatives of English and foreign machine manufacturers. Among these were the following:—Messrs. Lohmann, Johns (Murdoch & Co.), Jackson (Bradbury & Co.), Higgins (Jones & Co.), Charles Bradbury, Fox (Frister & Rossman). There were also present Mr. Carver, Mr. J. C. Chaplin (Howe Co.), Mr. Power (Wilcox & Gibbs), Mr. Brinsmade (Wheeler & Wilson), and numerous other gentlemen connected with sewing machine manufacture. The display of machines was particularly fine, and the paper was rendered more interesting by the use of large diagrams. So much for the circumstances attending the preparation of the paper. Passing to the paper itself, we fear that many persons were disappointed with the manner in which the subject was

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SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINERY.

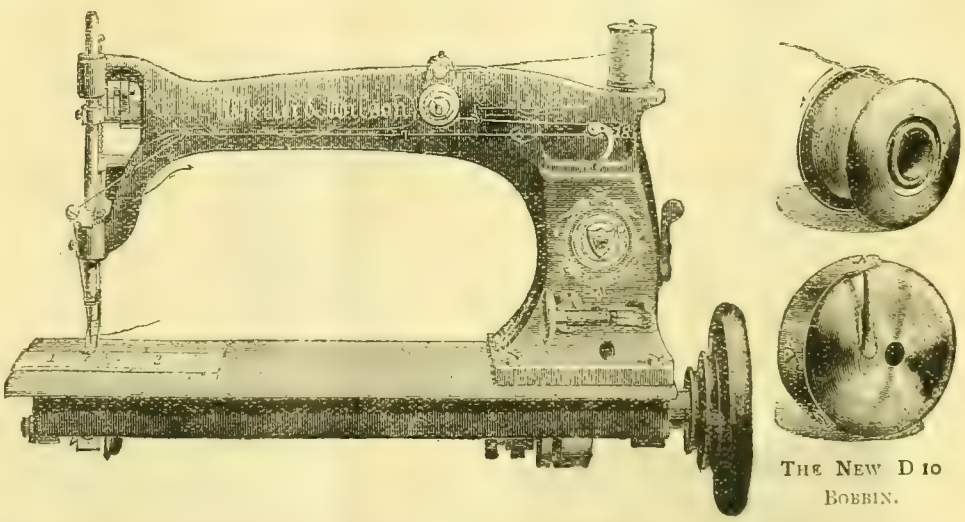
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treated. It was generally thought that Mr. Urquhart would commence with a reference to the Howe machine, and take the improvements on the early machines in chronological order. Mr. Urquhart's reply is that he was only allowed one hour for the delivery of his paper, and that his subject was "*Recent* Advances in Sewing Machinery." The English makers feel that they have been slighted, and that the paper was practically an advertisement of three different firms' machines. This is deeply to be regretted. The room being large, and Mr. Urquhart not used to reading in public, the paper could not be followed so carefully as was desired by many present.

We hope that Mr. Urquhart will, at an early date, give us another paper on the same subject, and that he will then be able to refer to all the improvements that have been introduced, giving credit wherever due.

Correspondence.

"OBLIQUITY OF THE BIGHT."

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—I was delighted with the article of "Singer Machinist's" first part, till I came to the latter clause. Then I was almost disgusted to see such stuff in your valuable *Journal and Gazette*. It is on "Obliquity of the Bight." He says if the bobbin is changed upside down it will change the twist of the thread. I will say, or exclaim like a man I was once acquainted with, "I wonder if that is true." If it is true, I would get it patented at once, as it will apply to lots of other things besides the thread and reel on a sewing machine I have often seen the bobbin turned upside down. I never could rightly understand why it was done. I remember a person once doing it in my presence. He had had a much longer acquaintance with sewing machines than I had; and I remember I thought at the time he was trying to fool me, and that he was not wishing to learn me anything. Now, as far as I see at present, a person with this sort of an idea as "Singer Machinist" writes is very much like the Scotchwoman who said her sewing machine had taken a "Gee" (I believe it is the same as *Huff* in English), and that it would go right again of itself if left alone; and also like the boy who found a pretty caterpillar and threw it over his head to make him a lucky boy. We, as machine men, don't want such nonsense. Tell him quietly, Mr. Editor, to correct it in next issue, and receive the thanks of

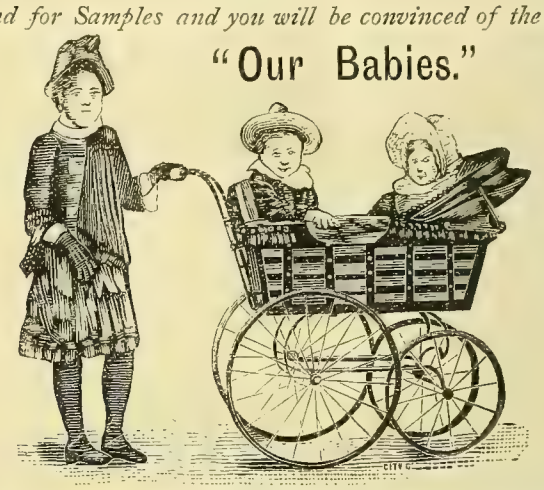
Yours, most respectfully,
G. M.

JOHN HARROP,
MANUFACTURER,
56, DANTZIC STREET,
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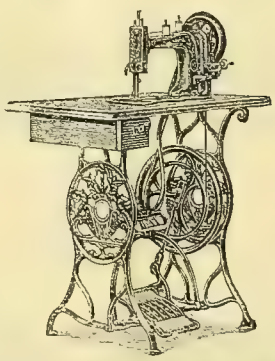
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With or without New Japanned

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IMPROVED FAMILY,

And other HAND MACHINES.



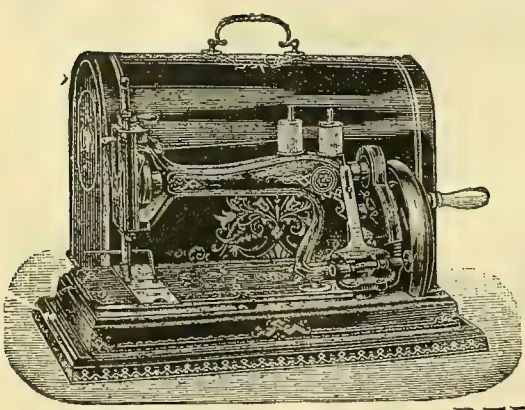
THE NEW HIGH-ARM

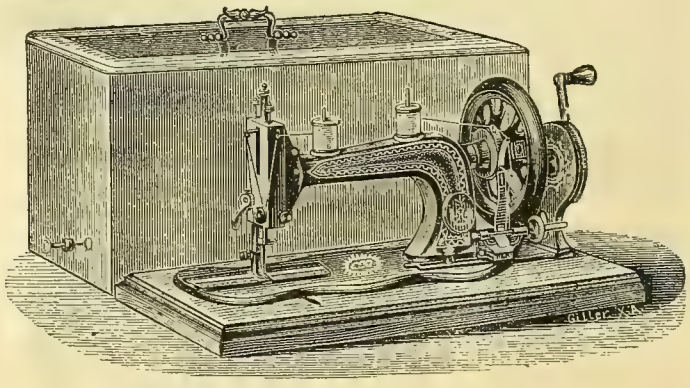
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MEDIUM B & C.

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And other TREADLE MACHINES.



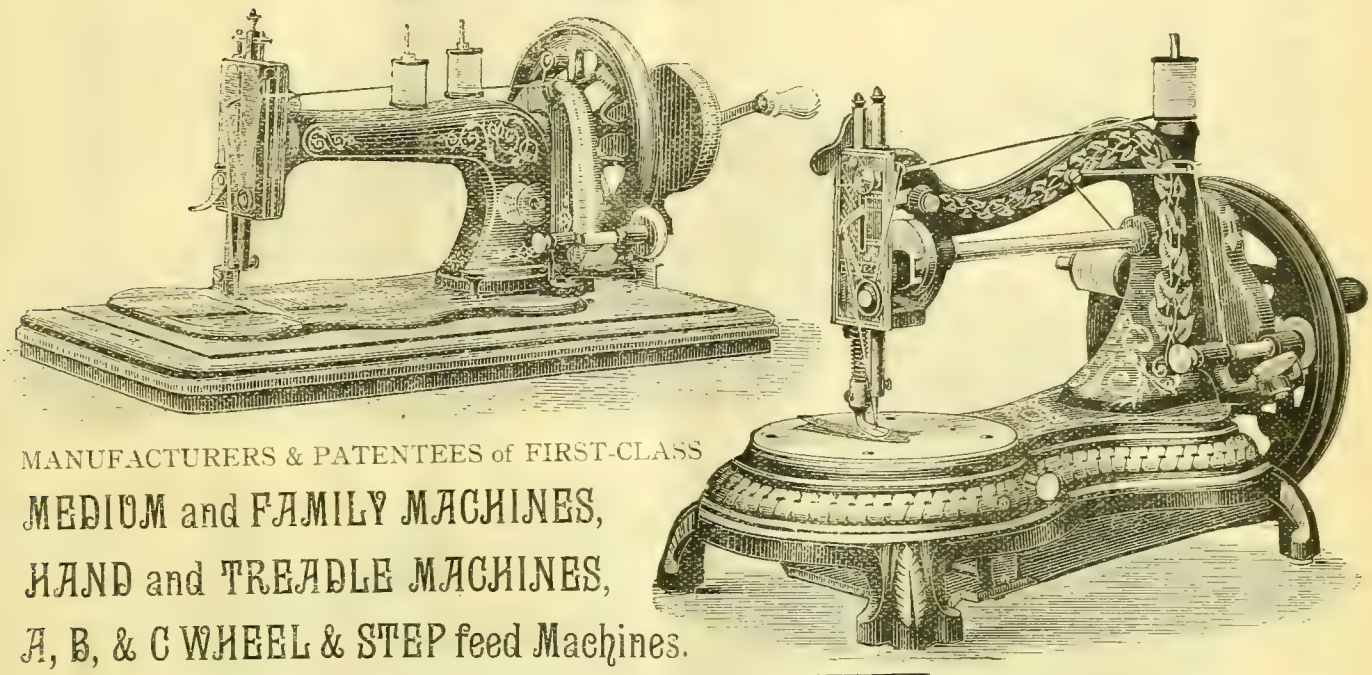


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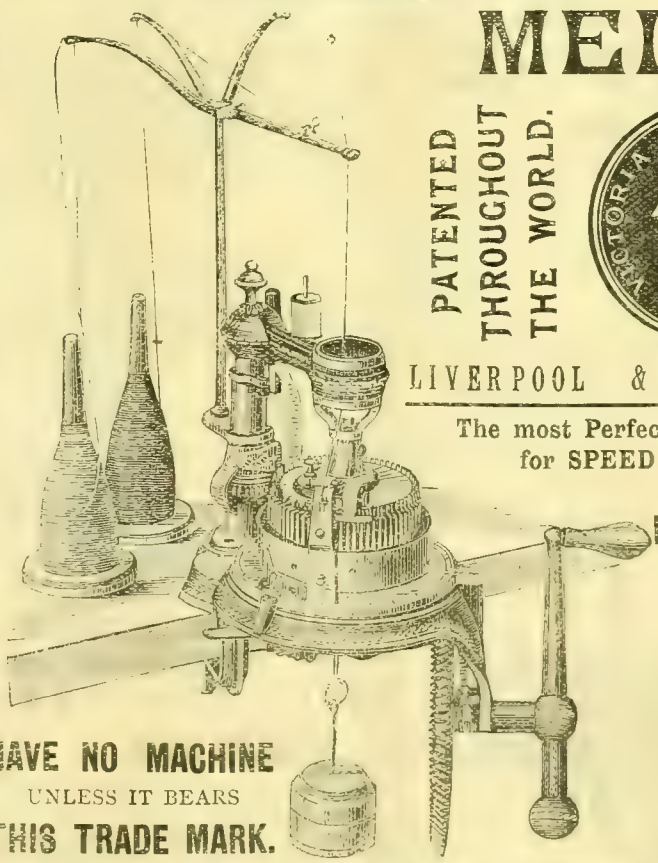
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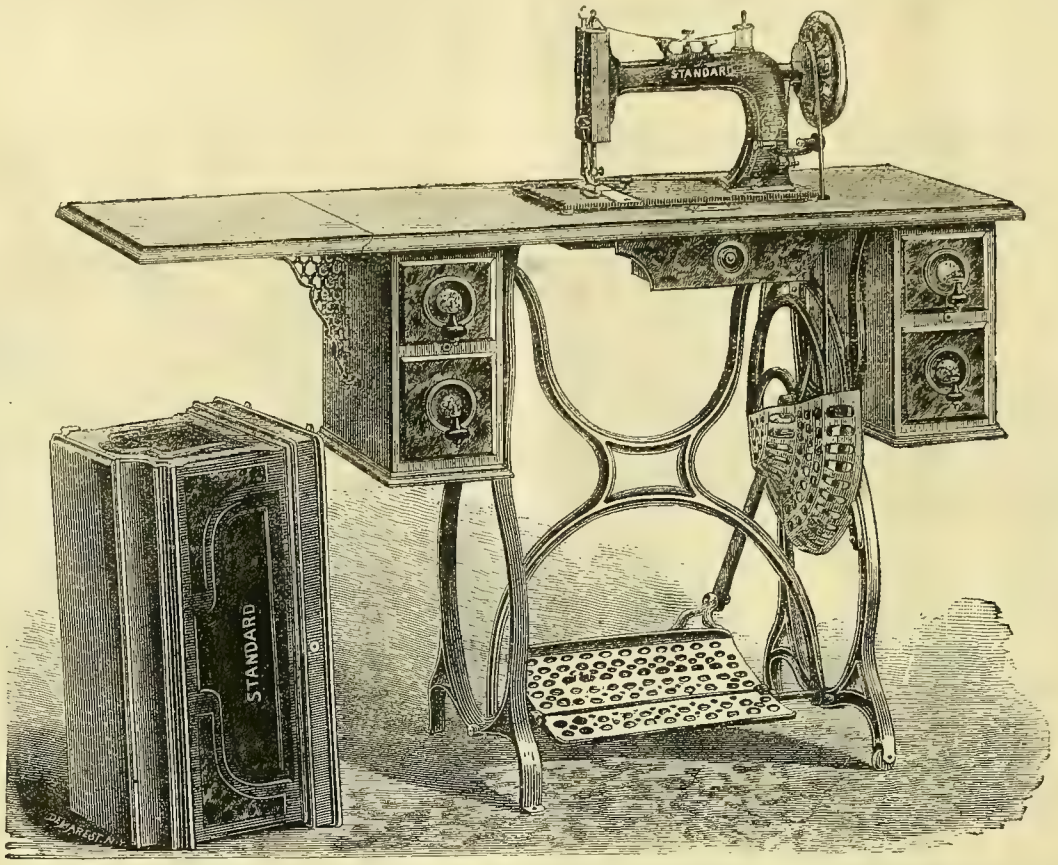
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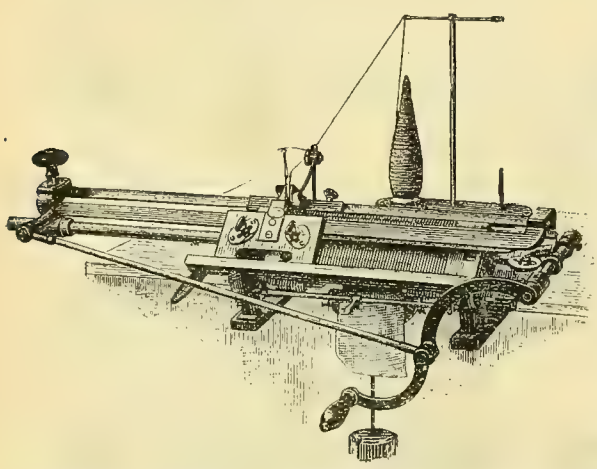
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ROTATING SEWING MACHINE,

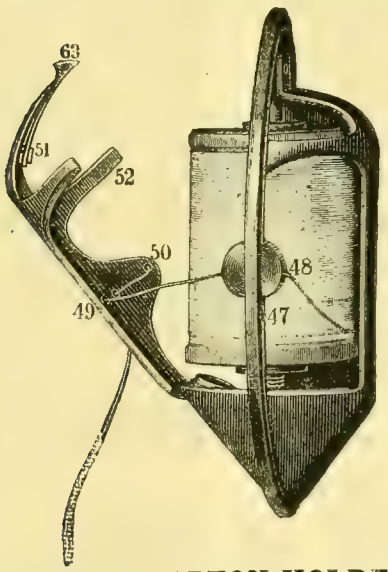
with two Spools, sewing on both sides directly from the Cotton-reel, and constructed with the greatest possible care. This splendidly-fitted Machine forms a first-rate Lockstitch, is exceedingly durable, and perfectly noiseless in its motions, the mechanism being wonderfully simple, and its motions rotary.

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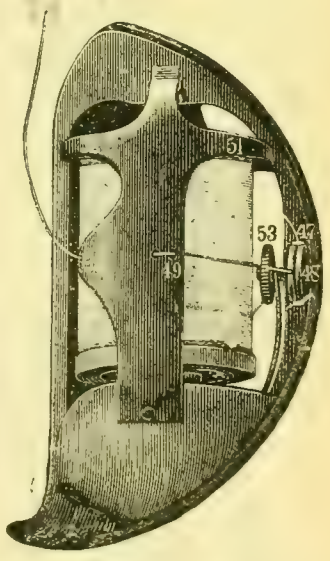
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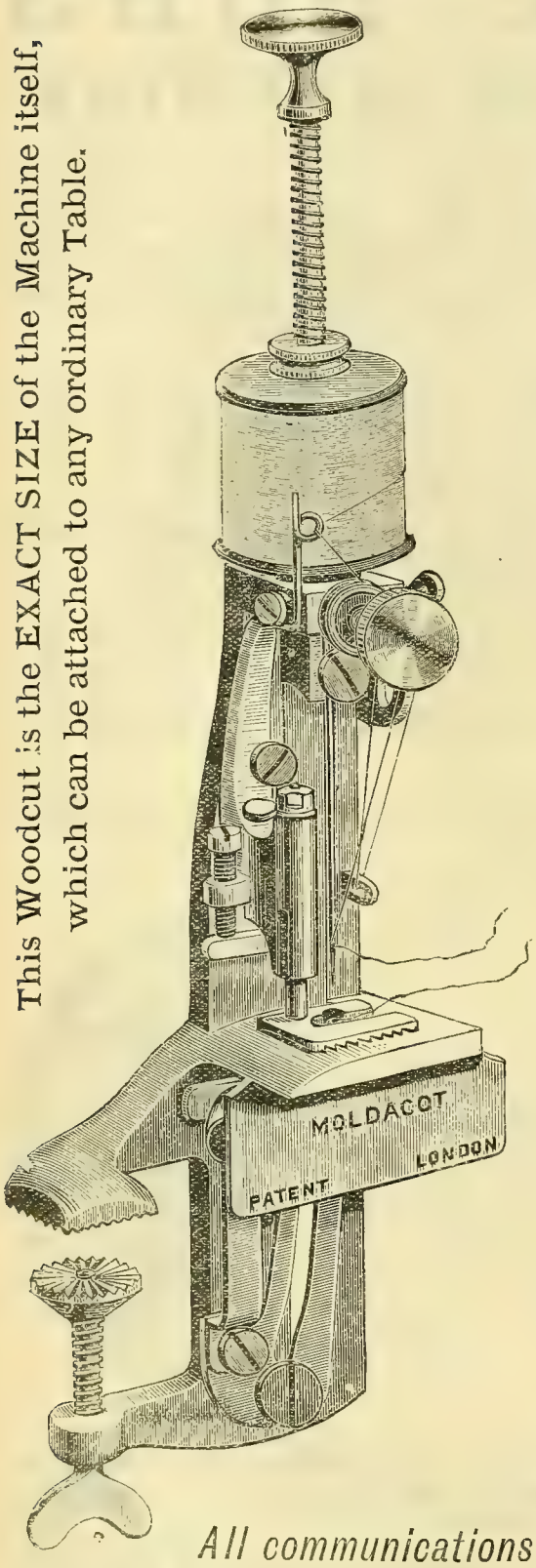
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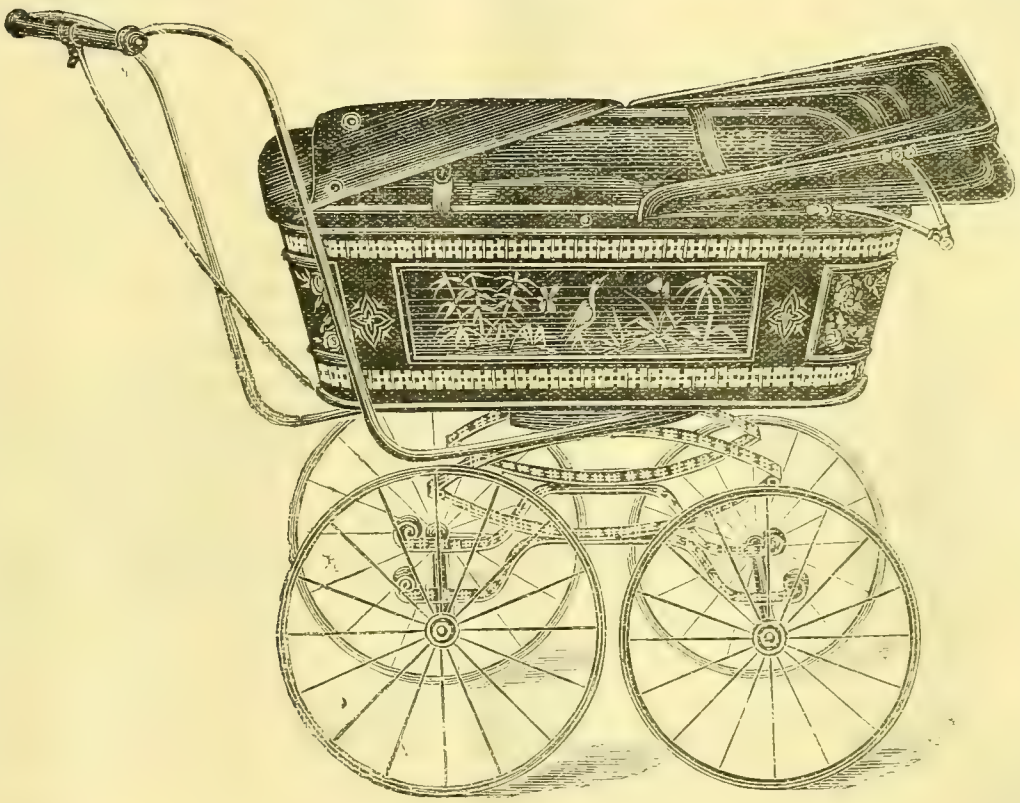
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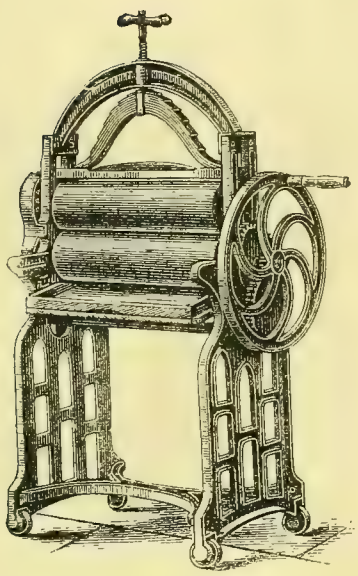
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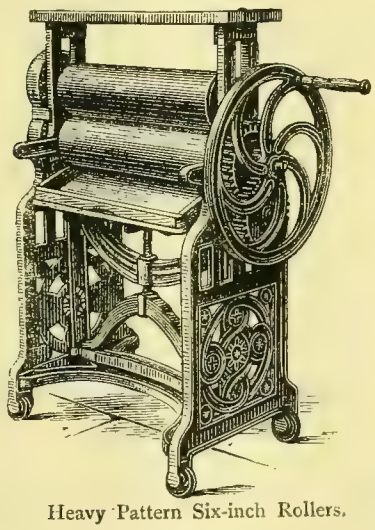
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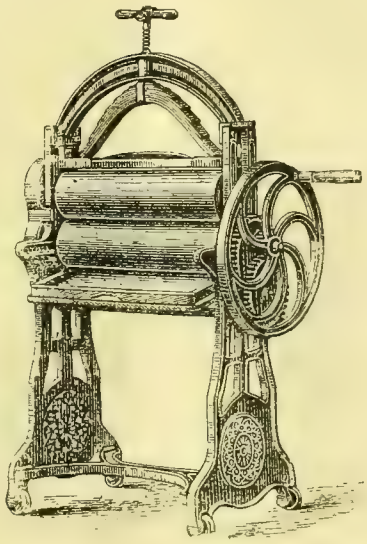
Heavy Pattern Six-inch Rollers.

No. 8.



Heavy Pattern Six-inch Rollers.

No. 5.

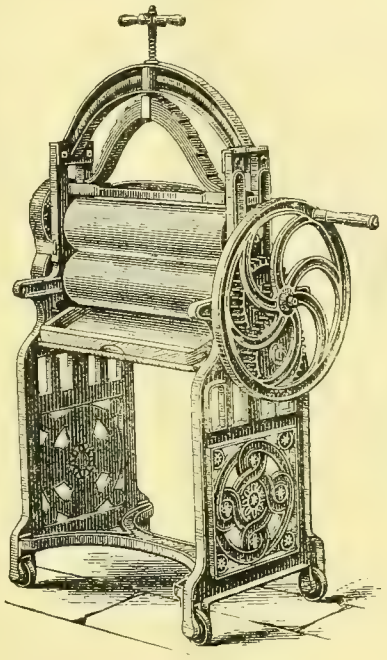


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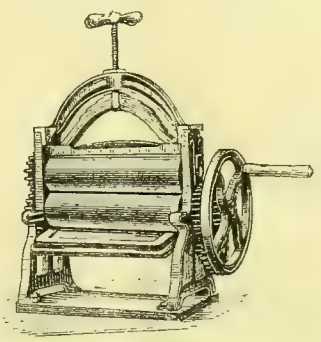
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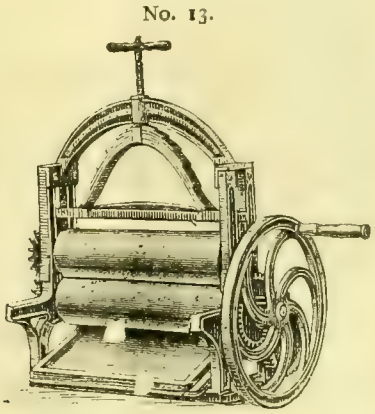
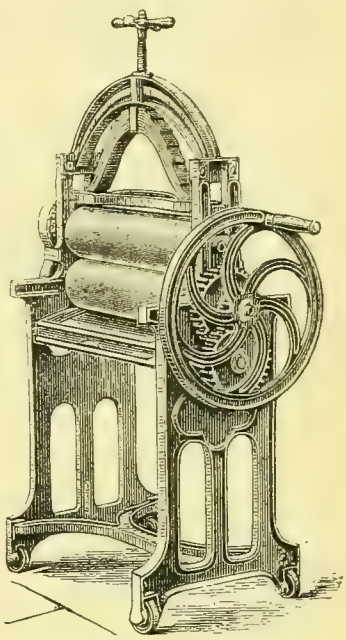


Table Wringer and Mangle.

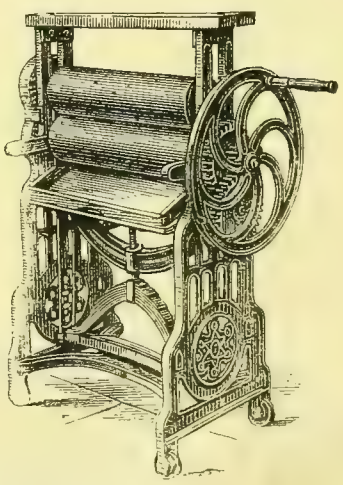
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Heavy Pattern Six-inch Rollers.

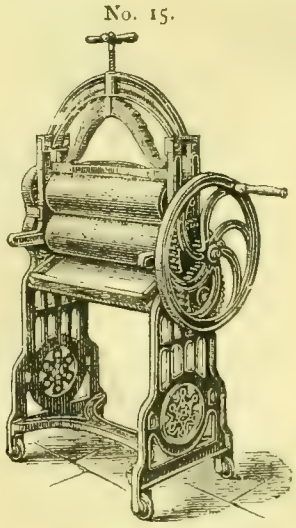
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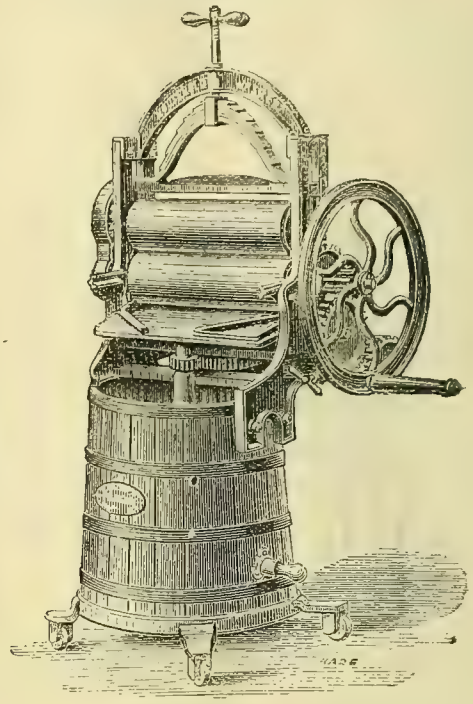
W. SUMMERSCALES & SONS,

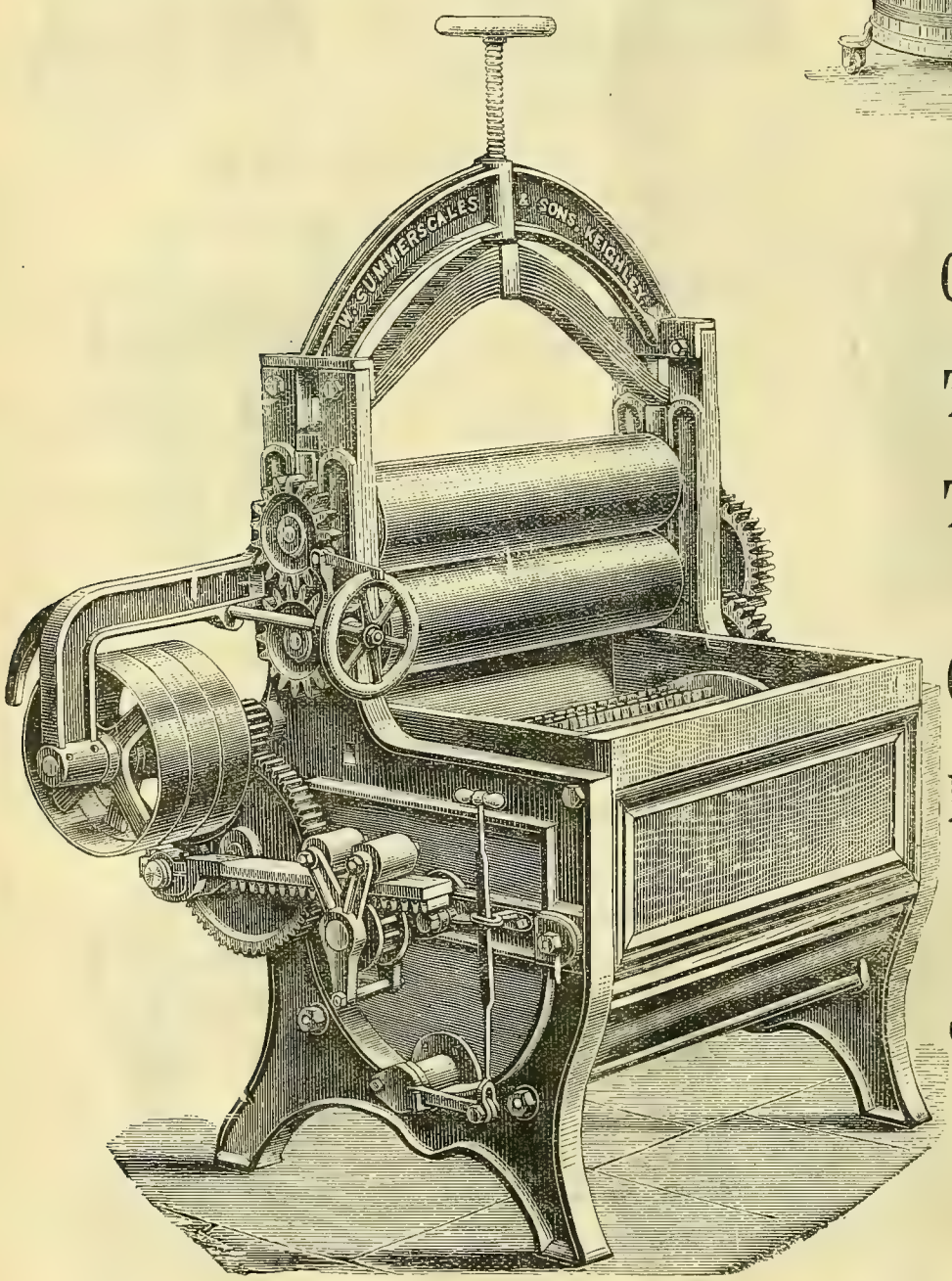
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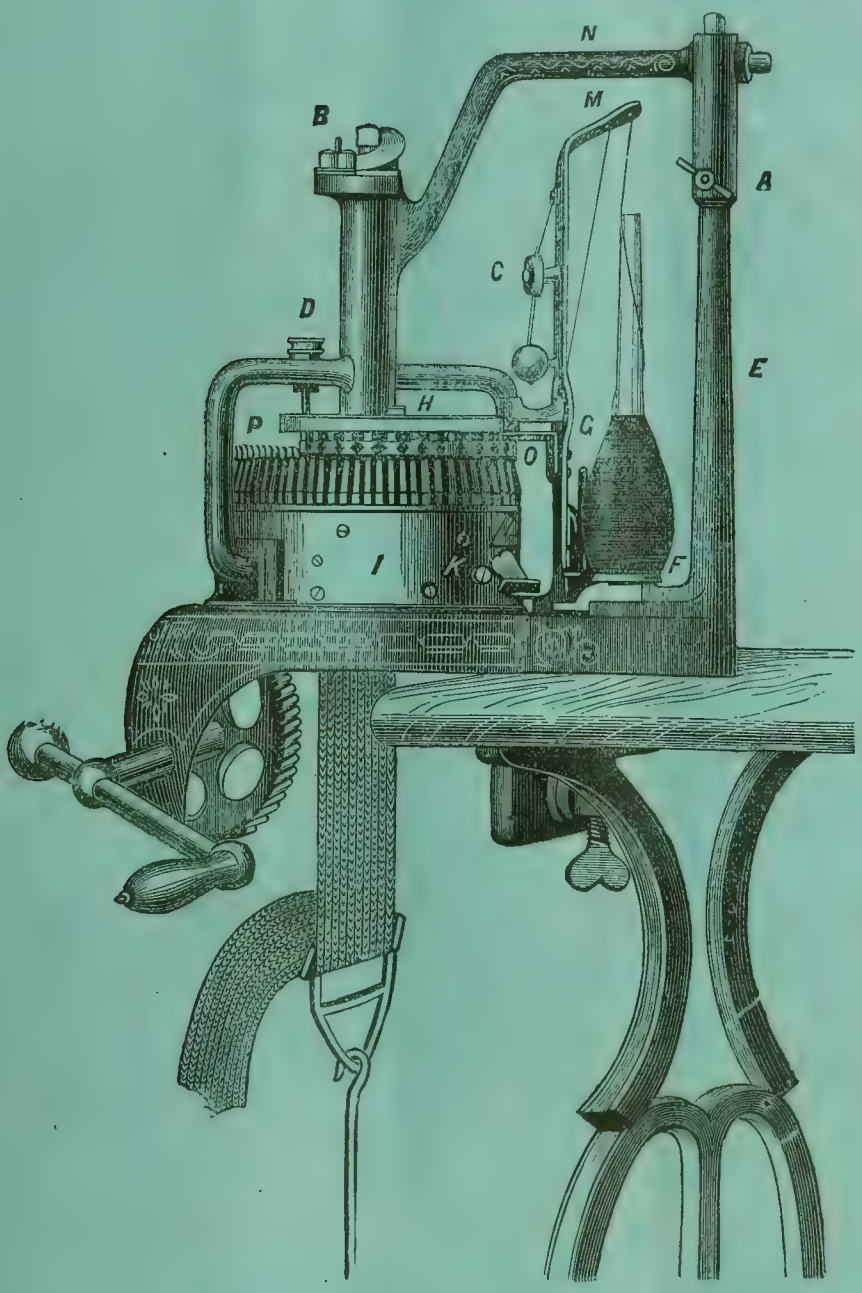
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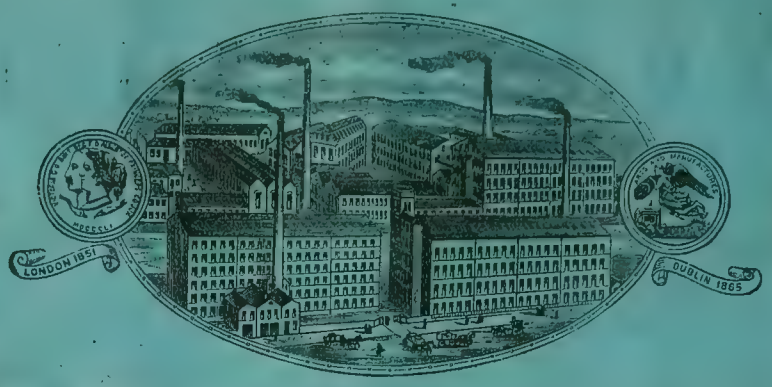
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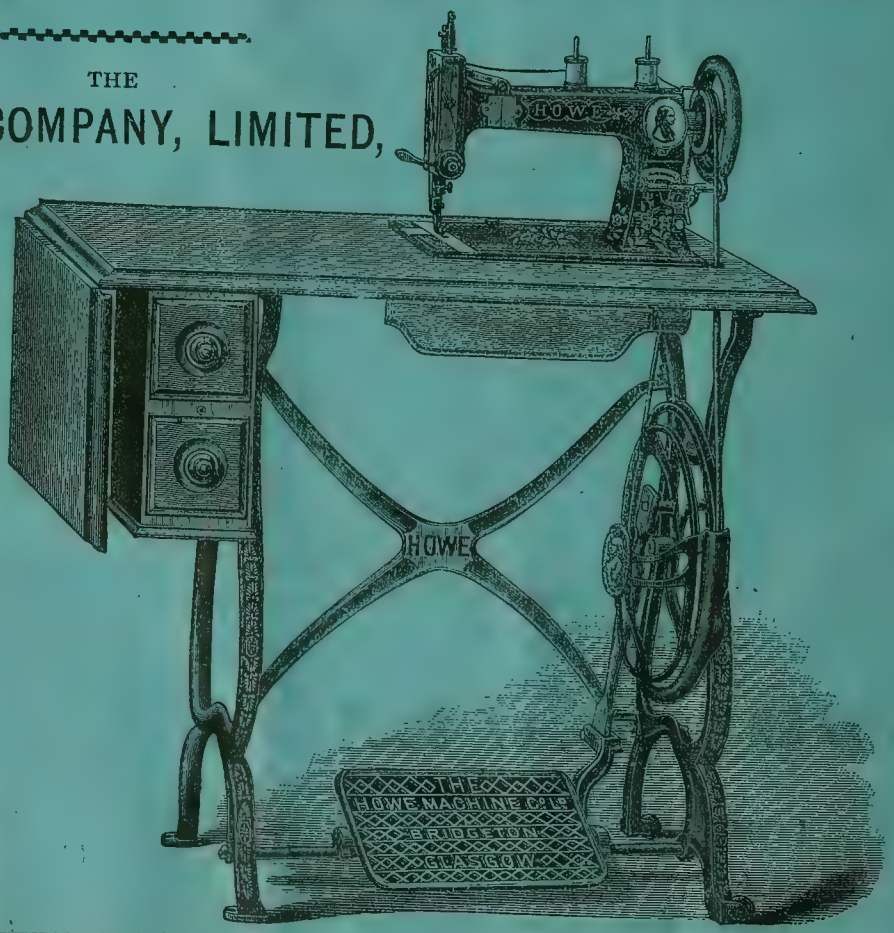
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THE JOURNAL OF

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The Hardware Trades' Gazette.

Vol. XV., No. 200. APRIL 1st, 1887. Price 4d.

DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co.,

GILFORD, IRELAND.

LONDON—40, NOBLE STREET.
NORTHAMPTON—15, BRADSHAW STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF LINEN THREADS.

MEDAL AWARDED FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE IN QUALITY — DUNBAR McMASTER & Co GILFORD. IRELAND. — PHILA 1876.

Highest Medals were awarded Dunbar & Co.'s Threads wherever exhibited, for Hand or Machine Sewing of all descriptions, suitable for all purposes, Shoes, Sole Sewing, Tailors, &c.

DUNBAR & Co.'s THREADS ARE THE BEST.

Samples and Prices on Application.

SIMMONS & Co.,

Wholesale and Export

PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURERS.



"Steering Perambulator."

Showrooms: Opposite London Bridge Station. Manufactory: Tanner Street, S.E.

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JONES' SEWING MACHINE

BEST MACHINES IN THE WORLD FOR AGENTS & SHIPPERS TO HANDLE

Afford a greater margin of profit to dealers that can be obtained from any other Machine in the Market.

WE CAREFULLY PROTECT OUR AGENTS' DISTRICTS.

Factory: GUIDE BRIDGE, near MANCHESTER.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND

EXCLUSIVELY MANUFACTURING

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW "VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINE.

JUBILEE MACHINE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

IMPROVED "NEW HOME" MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

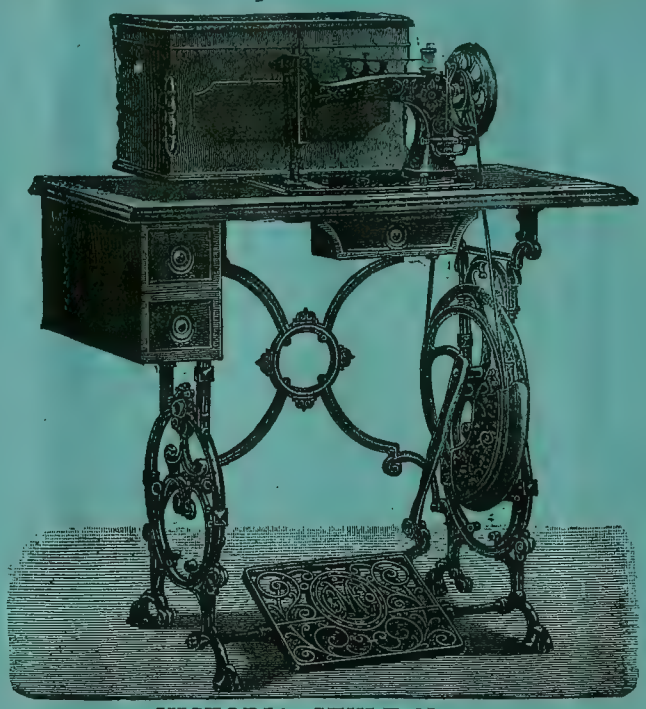
H. MUNDLOS & CO.,

NEUSTADT, MAGDEBURG.

DURABLE

AND

SILENT.



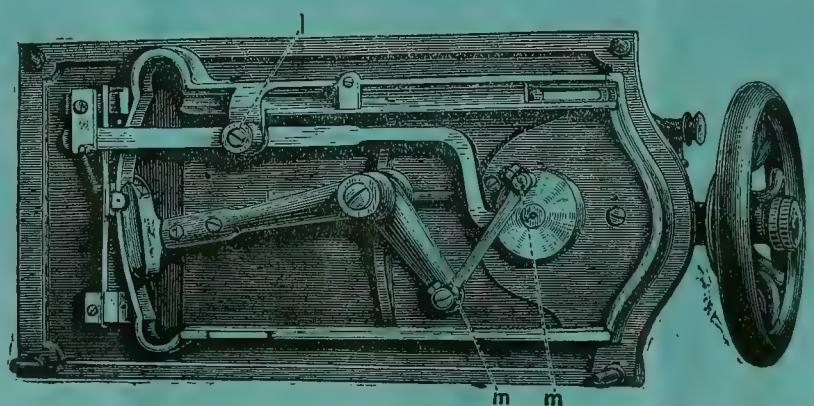
LIGHT

RUNNING.

SIMPLE.

VICTORIA, STYLE No. 2.

This Machine is made in various styles for family and manufacturing purposes, plain and highly ornamental. It is provided with all the latest improvements, and surpasses other machines owing to the simplicity of its mechanism and its light, noiseless, and quick action. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT that repairs may be almost entirely dispensed with, for all parts subject to friction are adjustable, by which unusual durability is obtained. The illustration below shows the simple and ingenious mechanism of the "**VICTORIA**" Machine. All parts subject to friction are made of hardened steel; the engraved letters show the parts to be oiled.



SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES,

C. LOHMANN,

43, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN

A

Sewing Machine

MAKE

2,500

LOCK-STITCHES PER MINUTE

with No. 100 Cotton? The most Perfect Stitching without a breakage in the Cotton, and with less expenditure in power for driving than is requisite in an ordinary Sewing Machine making from 500 to 600 stitches per minute.

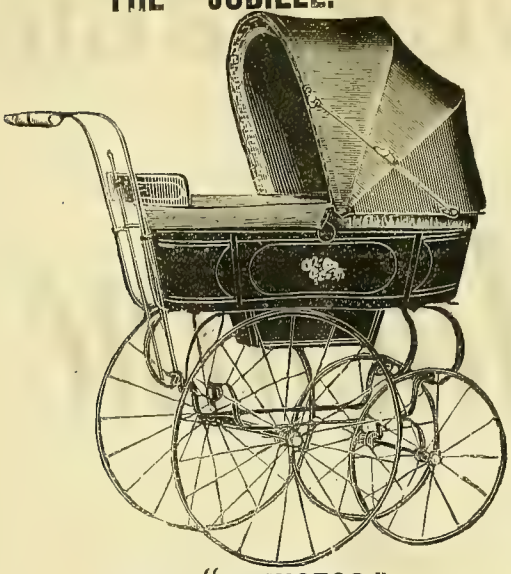
We are now showing a Machine which does all this and more, and all who are interested in seeing the latest and best thing in Sewing Mechanism should call upon or communicate with

J. E. CARVER,

6, GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON.

THE "JUBILEE."



THE "SHAFTESBURY" LAUNDLETTE.



Made expressly for the Hire System.

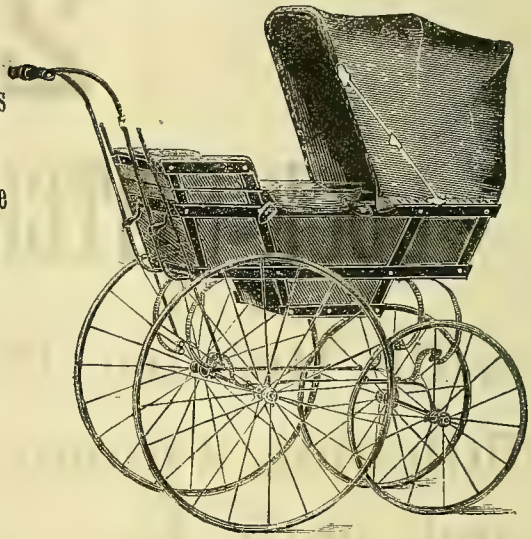
Unequalled in the Trade.

Send for samples and you will be convinced of the finish.

THE "PRINCESS."



THE "PARISIAN" LAUNDLETTE.



HARROP'S,

56, DANTZIC STREET,

MANCHESTER.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"BASSINETTE, MANCHESTER."



WORKS:

BURY ST. MILLS

HEATON NORRIS,

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NEAR

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The Largest Bassinette Works in England.

THE "EXCELSIOR."

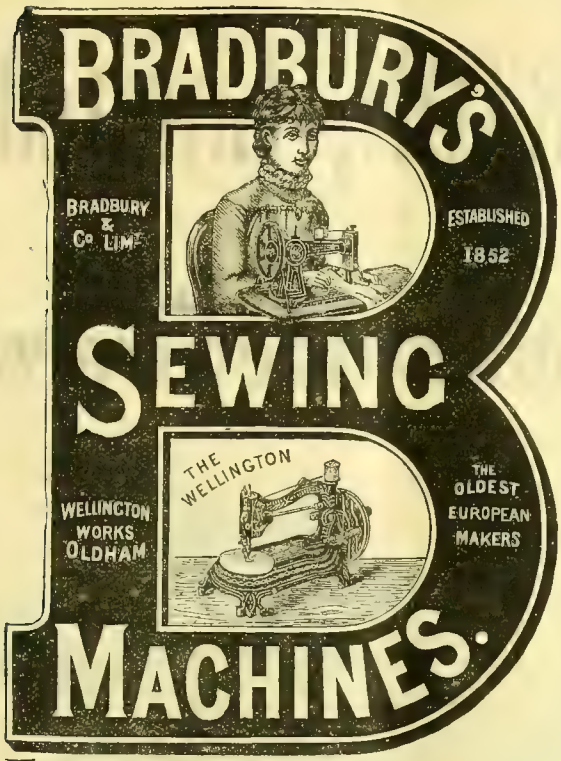


THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER "IMPROVED."

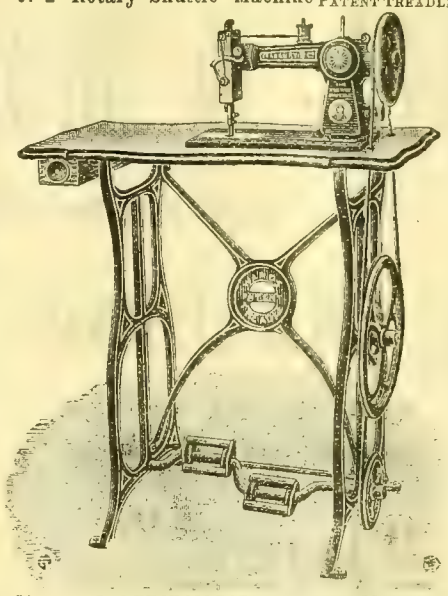
Nos. 151, 152, and 153.



LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION, WITH FULL PARTICULARS.



No. 2 Rotary Shuttle Machine (With WARD'S PATENT TREADLE).



The most PERFECT MOTOR for SEWING MACHINES is WARD'S PATENT ROTARY TREADLE, an Easy, Graceful, and Natural Motion. The usual speed of all Sewing Machines greatly increased with a less expenditure of physical force.

BRADBURY & Co. are the only Makers in Europe of Ward's Patent Treadle.

Bradbury & Co.,
LIMITED,

Have obtained the Highest Awards at all the most Recent Exhibitions.

GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1872.
GOLD MEDAL, Lyons, 1872.
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GOLD MEDAL, London, 1874.
GOLD MEDAL, Manchester, 1874.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1875.
GOLD MEDAL, Manchester, 1875.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1878.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1879.
GOLD MEDAL, Adelaide, 1881.
GOLD MEDAL, Perth, Australia, 1881.
SEVEN AWARDS at Melbourne, 1881.
TEN FIRST PRIZES at Local Exhibitions during 1882.
GOLD MEDAL, Huddersfield, 1883.
Also a Special Certificate of Merit from the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain (Glasgow Meeting), 1883.
GOLD MEDAL, Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

FOR more than thirty years BRADBURY & Co.'s Machines have been held in the highest favour by the public. This is due not only to their thoroughly scientific construction, accurate fitting, easy action, and great strength, but also to the superior quality of metal used in their manufacture, which make them more durable than any other makers' Machines.

BRADBURY & Co., LIMITED, are not only the Oldest and Largest European Manufacturers, but they also make the greatest variety of Machines, and are thus able to supply EVERY CLASS of Customers with Machines suitable for their requirements, and are not compelled to recommend ONE SYSTEM ONLY for all descriptions of work.

Liberal Terms to Shippers & Agents. Price Lists, Posters, &c., gratis on receipt of order.

TO AGENTS AND DEALERS IN BASSINETTES.





We respectfully inform the trade that our LIST of BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS for the SEASON of 1887 is now issued. During the last few months we have been making extensive alterations in our plant and premises, so as to enable us to produce this class of goods at the lowest possible cost, consistent with good quality and artistic finish, and we can confidently state that our NEW STOCK of BASSINETTES is unequalled at the price by any others in the trade. We have several new and chaste designs both in Wood, Wicker, and Wire Goods, and only the very best quality of material has been used in their manufacture.

Every attention is paid to the finishing and upholstering, and we feel sure they will give great satisfaction to our clients.

*** PRICE * LISTS * AND * FULL * PARTICULARS * ON * APPLICATION. ***

BRADBURY & CO., LIMITED,
Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited

(ESTABLISHED 1867),

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

Invite attention of the trade to their new

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

The "Lion."

(PATENTED).

It is carefully and accurately fitted and finished.

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

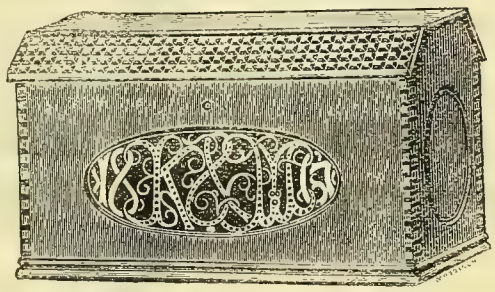
It is therefore

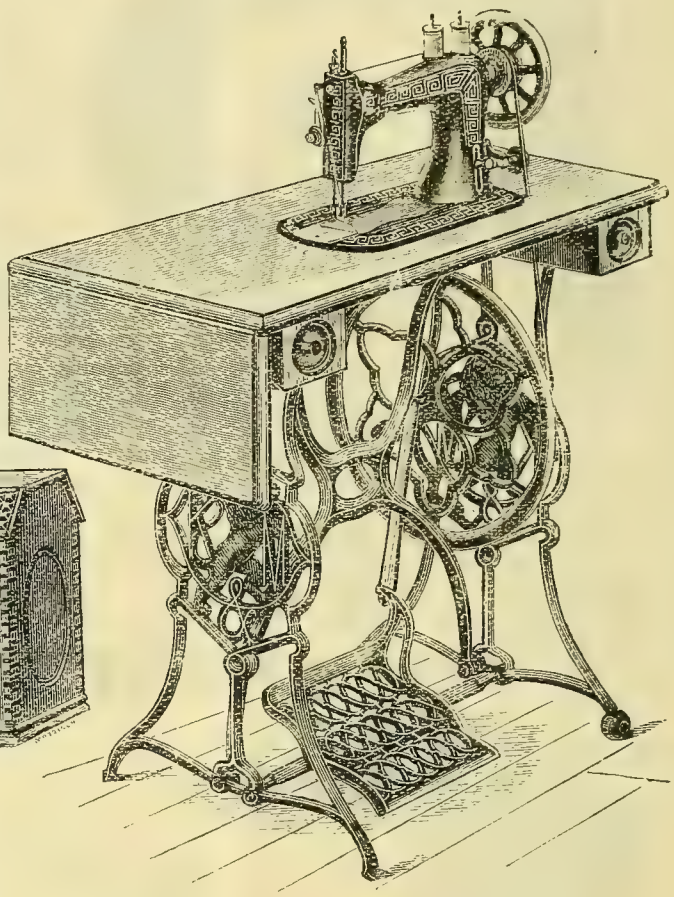
THE BEST MACHINE TO HANDLE

K. & M. manufacture, besides their well-known domestic and manufacturing machines, SPECIAL MACHINERY

SACK and SAIL-MAKING & CANVAS BELT STITCHING, KILTING, WRINGING, and for GATHERING.

Please send for Quotations and Price Lists, post free.





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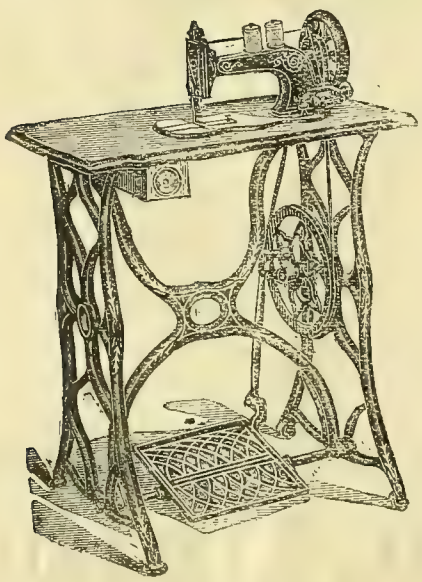
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VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CYCLOPS CELEBRATED

Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine,

FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.

REVOLUTION in the SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

WAR DECLARED!

Challenge to every Sewing Machine Maker in the World!

IMMENSE and UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY OBTAINED by the

SILENT "ELECTRA" MACHINE

(20,000 SOLD IN A FEW MONTHS),

MANUFACTURED BY THE

"DEUTSCHE NÄHMASCHMEN-FABRIK"

(Late JOS. WERTHEIM),

FRANKFORT, MAINE.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:—

C. LOHMANN, LONDON.

OFFICES.—43, LONDON WALL, E.C.

WAREHOUSE.—64, COLEMAN ST., EC.

Telegraphic Address.—"LOHMANNUS, LONDON."

The "ELECTRA" Machine is constructed on the "Singer" principle, but being combined with the best and latest improvements human skill has devised, it is one of the grandest achievements in the annals of invention. The Shuttle carrier is provided with a patent spring (*See* Patent Specification, No. 16043), designed to prevent rattling of the Shuttle. This latest valuable improvement, however simple it is, has been aimed at for a long time, and places the Machine beyond competition.

No "Singer" Machine as Silent as the "ELECTRA" in Existence.

Dealers cannot do better than sell this Silent Machine, which will lead the Market. Dealers too slow in trying it will lose the sale.

JOHN TESTER,

MANUFACTURERS'

AGENT & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

21, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAMS—"RETSET," LONDON.

Sole WHOLESALE AGENT for the Celebrated

GRITZNER
Sewing Machines

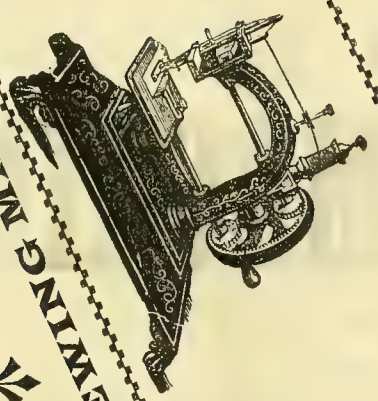
THE NEW HIGH-ARM

Gritzner Machines

Are replete with all the Latest Improvements.

Silver Medal awarded International Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

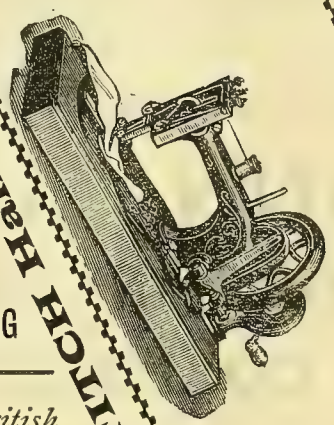
The GRITZNER Machine have been awarded Prize Medals at all the Principal Exhibitions since 1879.

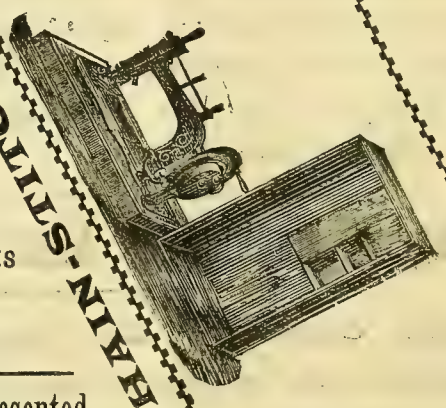


THE LATEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST.

CHAIN-STITCH, HOLLIS-LOCK & HOLLIS-SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

Treadle or Hand





Wholesale Agent for
S. LAW & CO.'S
Perambulators,
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AGENT FOR
Pickering, Son & Norton's
NEW PATENT
ACME DOOR CHECK AND SPRING

Importer and Exporter of British, Colonial, and Continental Goods.

Superior Lubricating Oils for SEWING MACHINES, BICYCLES & TRICYCLES

Fully Illustrated WHOLESALE & RETAIL LISTS may be had GRATIS.

The TORQUAY TERRA-COTTA WARE

A new and attractive line for Sewing Machine Agents

SAMPLES AT ABOVE ADDRESS.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL DISTRICTS not yet represented

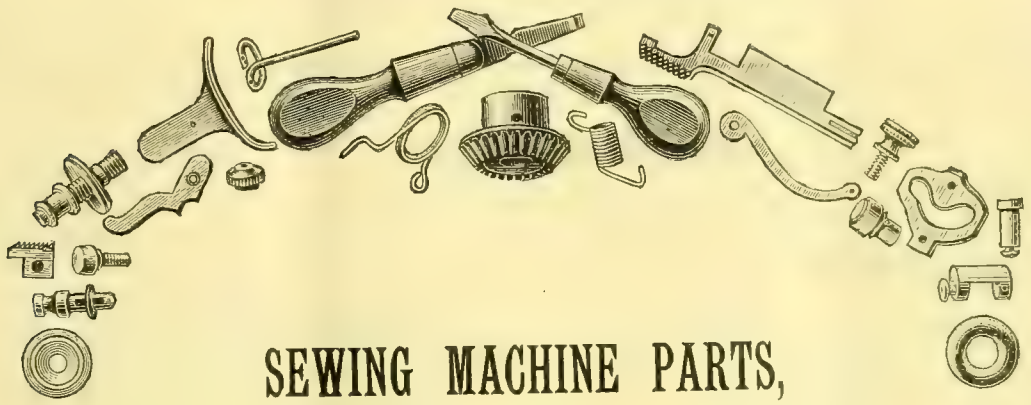
JOHN M. COLLINS,

39 AND 45, BARTHOLOMEW STREET,

Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Patentee and Maker of Fringing Machines for Shawls, &c., Shafting, Transmitters, and Benches for running Machines by Power.

PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.



SEWING MACHINE PARTS,

ATTACHMENTS, FITTINGS, AND

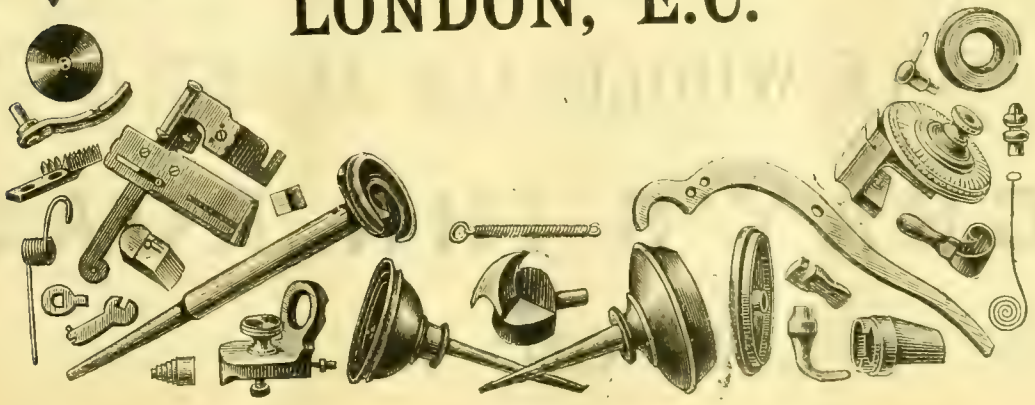
GENERAL ACCESSORIES OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

C. LOHMANN,

43, LONDON WALL,

LONDON, E.C.



THE

NEW PHŒNIX

IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES

ARE PERFECTION.

Memorandum.

From

John Shannon & Son,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

WALSALL.

Jan. 7th, 1887.

To Mr. J. E. CARVER,

6, GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON.

Dear Sir,

We have carefully tested the Phœnix B Machine submitted by you for trial, and after running it for three months we have much pleasure in testifying our appreciation of it by placing an order for one hundred Machines, to be delivered as agreed.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. SHANNON & SON.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS

J. E. CARVER,

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT,

6, GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON, W.C.

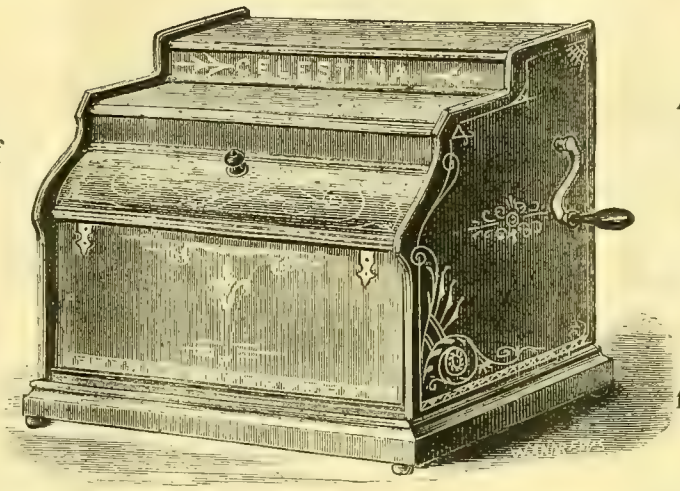
THE CELESTINA.

PRICE,

with One Roll of Music,

£6 6 0

Length, 16 inches. **Width, 14 inches.**



AWARDED THE

Prize Medal,

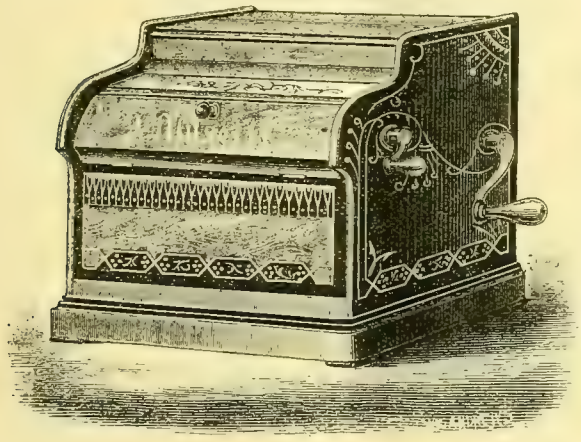
INVENTIONS EXHIBITION,

1885.

Height, 14 inches. **Weight-Boxed, 32 pounds.**

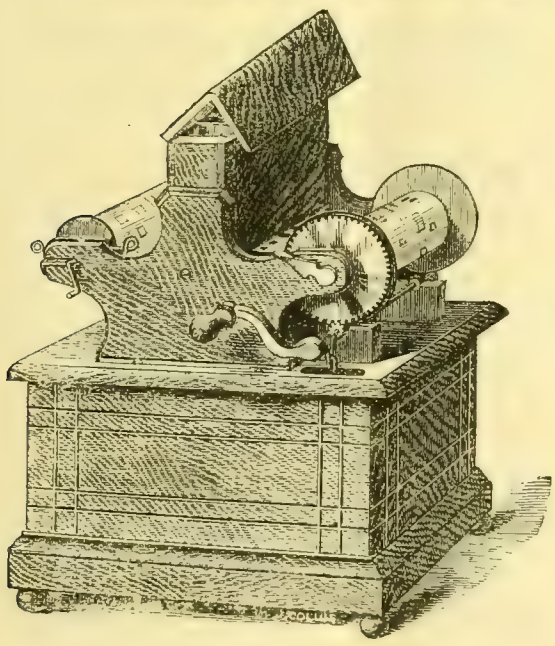
PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS CHARMING INSTRUMENT performs every description of Music for PSALM, SONG, MARCH, or DANCE, *rivalling the most skilled musician.* It plays thousands of tunes, there being practically *no limit to the number.* The tone is very rich and powerful. ANYONE, even a child, can play it. The music is very cheap and compact. The "Celestina" plays both with rollers and an endless band, so that any tune or hymn can be repeated *ad libitum.* Retail Price, packed in strong deal box, including one roll of tunes, **£6 6 0.**



THE MANDOLINA is an instrument similar to the above, both Instruments using the small narrow paper, acting on patented Pneumatic Valves. The "Mandolina," however, is especially adapted for and *sold only to the Canvassing or Instalment Trade*, to whose notice it is specially recommended. Retail Price **£6 6 0.**

THE MUSETTE is a smaller Instrument, constructed similar to the above, but with less compass. Price, packed, &c., **£4 4 0.**



THE CLARIONA is a very favourite Instrument of *loud tone and great carrying power*, using ordinary 14-note Orguinette paper on convenient rolls. Retail Price, packed, &c., **£3 5 0.**

The Popular Orguinette, using the ordinary 14-note paper. Retail Price, **£1 10 0.**

The above Instruments are all *first class* of their respective styles, and well worthy the attention of the Trade Canvassing and Instalment Houses, to whom a *very liberal discount* is allowed.

The Largest Stock in the Kingdom of every kind of Pneumatic and Orguinette Music Paper, at the very lowest prices possible for good Quality.

Illustrations and descriptions of every class of Pneumatic Musical Instruments sent free by post.

GEO. WHIGHT & CO.,

(SOLE LICENSEES)

143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C. (CORNER OF BROOKE STREET).

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

1884.

HIGHEST AWARD (MEDAL) INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.
Do. do. do. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, 1884.

PEARSON'S PATENT "MARVELLOUS" WASHING MACHINE.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD FOR FAMILY USE.



REVOLUTION IN THE WASHING DAY is caused by the use of this Machine consists of a Patented Drum, revolving inside a tank. Water to the depth of 2 in. in the tank is caused to boil, giving off an immense volume of steam. The steam, permeating the clothes inside the drum, acts like magic to soften the dirt, and as the drum revolves a series of ribs, like the knuckles of the hand, gently rub the clothes, and also act to lift up a constant small quantity of water, which, being poured on the clothes, powerfully assists in washing away the particles of dirt liberated by the action of the steam and knuckles.

The Illustration shows the External Construction of the Machine, on a Stand, 24 inches high.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MACHINE.

It is so easy to turn that a child can work it. A LARGE WASHING can be done in TWO HOURS, at a cost of 3d. for Gas and Soap.

It cannot damage the most delicate Curtains or Lace.

It makes no mess, can be worked on a carpeted floor.

No Servant would object to use it after one trial.

It works without Noise.

No Rubbing, Scrubbing, Peggying, or Boiling required.

Can be used on Gas Stoves, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, &c.

Takes up little Room, and will pack away on a shelf when not in use.

Is the best Machine IN THE WORLD for Export; no one should emigrate without taking one with them.

It will last FOR YEARS with care.

It is cheap, and thoroughly WELL-MADE.

The Machine will wash at one time Eight Shirts, or Six Table Cloths, or Four pairs long Window Curtains, or Three pairs Sheets, or 30 pairs Stockings, or a Tweed Suit, or a large Blanket.

LARGER MACHINES MADE TO ORDER, PRICES ON APPLICATION.

This Machine is PATENTED, and the word "MARVELLOUS" is our Registered Trade Mark. Legal proceedings will be taken against infringements.

We warrant all Machines to give perfect satisfaction, if used according to instructions.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

We can supply the Machines, fitted with Coal or Oil Stove, at a little extra cost; Prices on application.

— Testimonials. —

From MRS. PICKARD, LEEDS.
. . . . Is easily worked and is equally effectual in cleansing the finest fabric or coarsest material, however dirty. It considerably improves the colour of linen. . . . .

From MRS. VALENTINE, BANKFIELD, WORKINGTON.
I like the Washing Machine better every time I use it. It makes the clothes such a beautiful colour, and the saving of soap is very great. Last week from 9 to 6 we washed as many clothes as would have taken two women two days in the ordinary way. It makes washing a pleasure instead of a toil. We had no sore fingers because we had no rubbing. I hope you may sell a great many, for they are truly the woman's friend.

GENTLEMEN, BERMONDSEY.
. . . . I purchased one of your Steam Washing Machines, and have used it weekly since with the result that, to sum up its merits in a few lines, I may say I deem it a little treasure. Yours, &c., MRS. JONES.

SIRS,
. . . . The improvement in the colour of the linen is pointed to with something akin to pride. So simple and cleanly is the operation that I should not be surprised to hear of many ladies preferring the Washing Machine to the Sewing Machine.
Yours, &c., (Rev.) R. ROSS.

DEAR SIRS, JUBILEE STREET, LONDON, E.
The Washing Machine you supplied me with gives me the greatest satisfaction. The servant can now do the washing in three hours, which before used to engage her from a day to a day-and-a-half.
W. MARSH.

MESSRS. PEARSON & CO. HERNE HILL.
DEAR SIRS,
. . . . We find it a real success, and everything that could be desired, both for efficiency of work, and economy of labour, time, and materials. It is certainly surprising the manner in which the clothes are cleansed and whitened without any deteriorating result.
I am, Yours truly, J. H. G.

From WM. WHITE,
10, NEW STREET, CULLOMPTON, DEVON, August 20, 1886.
I write to say the Marvellous Washing Machine I had from you has had a fair trial, and I find it answers very well, and I feel justified in saying no house should be without one.

From E. ORANGE, LEICESTER.
The Marvellous Washing Machine I had from you is most satisfactory. We can get through what was a day's work in half the time, and the clothes are well cleansed with less labour and soap.

INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

PEARSON & CO., 141, SHOREDITCH, LONDON, E.C.,

Inventors of the Original Steam Washer as supplied to Hospitals, Infirmaries, Laundries, &c.

IT PAYS BEST

to canvas for a solid house, with reliable Sewing Machines, where every Machine sold in a neighbourhood will sell five more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

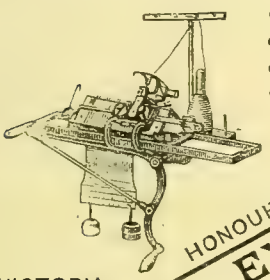
403 Branches in Great Britain and Ireland.

Management for the United Kingdom.

39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

The New PATENT KNITTING MACHINE DEPOT.

Manufacturers of all Constructions. The only Knitting Machine Exhibit at the Health Exhibition, 1884, that received Two Medals.



"VICTORIA" Constructions
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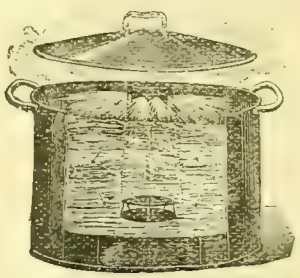
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A GERMAN GENTLEMAN will be open to accept Engagement as SALESMAN in the Retail Sewing Machine Trade on the 15th of May; twelve years in business, has canvassed five years in the United States; first-class testimonials; at present in good position with the most prominent company on the Continent; wants to change climate.—Address, Canvasser, E. G., 41, Office of *Sewing Machine Gazette.*

MANAGER WANTED for an Important Sewing Machine Branch Depot in the Provinces.—A good opportunity for a man with energy, Experience in the Trade, and a good knowledge of Book-keeping.—V. S., Office of *Sewing Machine Gazette.*

WANTED, Quotations for 100 Singer System, Hand and Family Heads only.—Address, Export, care of J. W. Rannow, 79, Woodford Road, Forest Gate, E.

SALESMAN TRAVELLER WANTED by the Howe Machine Company, for the home trade.—Age 25 to 40; must be an expert worker on the Howe and other Machines, and have a knowledge of fitting Machines in Factories.—Write in first instance to C. B., Howe Co., 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, stating experience and terms.

TRAVELLERS calling on Country Sewing Machine Dealers can hear of a Good Commission by writing to Domestic, care of Lawrence, Sewell, & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

APRIL 1st, 1887.

The Hire Purchase System.

PLEDGING HIRED GOODS.

At the Hull Police Court, on Thursday, February 10th, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (E. C. Twiss, Esq.), Elizabeth Latus, of Bright Street, Hull, was summoned at the instance of Mr. J. R. Horsfield, furniture dealer, Hull, for unlawfully pawning certain articles of furniture stated to have been hired by her husband, from the complainant, on the usual hiring system, the goods to be paid for by weekly instalments, and not to be the property of the hirer until the whole amount was paid for.—The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. It appeared that the goods in question had been pledged within a few days of being hired, and for a fraction of their value. The goods were of the value of £1 5s. 3d.—Mr. R. W. E. Whitehead, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that it was a frequent thing for persons to hire furniture in this way, and immediately afterwards dispose of it or pledge it to the detriment of the owner, and the matter being one of importance to persons in the prosecutor's line of business he was desirous that the practice should be stopped.—The magistrate ordered the defendant to forfeit the sum of 40s., to include value of goods hired and costs, or in default of payment, thirty days' imprisonment.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

Chas. Daley (23), labourer, Red Lion Street, Nottingham, was charged with stealing a pair of palliasses, bed, bolster, two pillows, table, counterpane, and fender, value £4 5s., the property of Philip Joseph, furniture dealer, the Haymarket.—On the 22nd of December last prisoner went to prosecutor's shop and asked for some furniture on the hire system. He had the articles mentioned in the charge, for which an agreement produced was drawn up, and signed by Daley. About a fortnight ago inquiries were instituted at the address given by prisoner in Leicester, when it was found that he had left the town, the goods being found to have been pawned and sold at different places. When arrested in Nottingham on Saturday night by Detective-Inspector Mardlin, prisoner, in answer to the charge, replied, "Yes, I am guilty; I sold the others at Coalville."—Prisoner pleaded guilty. He had a long record of cases against his name, and was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

COMMISSIONER KERR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM.

In the City of London Court, on the 12th ult., before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Cooper Brothers *v.* Clark was disposed of. It was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover the sum of £9. The defendant appeared, and said that he was a shorthand clerk in the

employ of a solicitor, at a salary of £2 per week. He did not do any extra work. He was married, but had no children. His wife was laid up now with paralysis, and he was paying £1 per week for some furniture he had upon the hire system. His Honour: That is the foolishness of people having furniture on the hire system. They ought to loose every farthing of their money. Instead of paying £1 per week for furniture, you ought to pay your debts. What is this debt for? Plaintiffs' Solicitor: For some linen supplied at Huddersfield. They would not let me sue there. His Honour: It is a horrible oppression taking a man all over the country to answer a debt. Defendant's employer: I know the defendant's wife is laid up, and a doctor is in attendance. He should have the parish doctor, then. His Honour: I will make an order for 10s. per month.

Selling a Hired Article.

Burgess Bate, organ builder, of 118, Verney Road, Rotherhithe, was summoned at the Greenwich Police-court, on Tuesday, the 22nd February, by Alexander Lawrence, of Leicester, for fraudulently disposing of a piano of which he had obtained possession on the hire system. Complainant said the defendant obtained from him, on the hire system, while living at Leicester, a piano for which he agreed to pay £18 18s. by instalments. He paid three instalments and then left the town, taking the instrument with him. Witness traced it eventually to a house in Devonshire Grove, Old Kent Road, defendant having sold it. John Walter deposed to buying the piano of the defendant, giving for it £5 17s. and a harmonium worth £4. He said he worked for Mr. Lawrence and had "worked it out." In answer to the charge, defendant wept, and said he was guilty, but he sold the piano because he was hard up. He appeared to have been drinking, and his wife admitted that such was the case. She said he had been very unfortunate and out of work. Complainant had made an appointment with her husband to make arrangements for settlement. Complainant denied that he had agreed to accept instalments, and asked His Worship to order the piano to be given up to him. Mr. Montagu Williams said defendant must have deliberately hired the piano with the intention of converting it to money. He sentenced him to three months' hard labour for stealing. Mr. Lawrence asked how about the piano. Mr. Montagu Williams: I make no order as to that.

The Responsibility of Pawnbrokers.

Sheriff Guthrie gave judgment, on the 14th February, in a small debt action raised by the Acme Machine Company, 231, Argyle Street, Glasgow, against Maria Scanlan, pawnbroker, 259, Main Street, Gorbals, for £3 17s., being value of two wringing machines which were hired from the pursuers and pledged with the defender by the hirers.

His Lordship, in the course of his interlocutor, says the pursuers give out each machine on the "hire and purchase system," agreeing to "let the machine at a weekly rental—the understanding being that until the payments of hire amount to the selling price the machine remained the sole property of the owners," viz., the pursuers. It was also agreed that in case "of default in the weekly payments the owners may resume possession of the machine, and the payments previously made shall be forfeited." It was quite clear that as the whole price was not paid when these machines were pledged they remained the property of the pursuers. He had come to hold the opinion that the pursuers, by carrying on business as they did, and as they were entitled to do, were responsible for enabling their customers to commit fraud on themselves and others, and that there was no reason, at least in this case, for saying that the pawnbroker should have taken care to ascertain whether the persons who pledged the machines had a good title to them. There seemed to be no sufficient reason for requiring the pawnbroker or any other persons who might, in the course of ordinary business, have dealings with such persons about these machines to exercise any extraordinary precautions to ascertain that the title to the machines was satisfactory. In general, the actual possession of moveables presumes property, and the fact that some companies such as the pursuers hire out wringing machines and sewing machines and the like at a weekly or monthly rent, was not a circumstance which could of itself overcome that presumption. There was nothing else in this case that could overcome it, and pursuers, therefore, to make this contract for their own purposes and profit, and who have not suggested or proved any specific negligence on the part of the defender, must be held to take the risk of fraud upon themselves. They ought to pay the sums advanced by the defender with interest, as a condition of getting delivery of the machines. As the defender was, he believed, willing to deliver them on this promise, there was no need at present to consider whether on failure to deliver them the pursuer should have decree for the original or the estimated present value of them. The case would, however, be continued, that the pursuers might pay the money and get delivery, and if that was done the defender would be assoilzied with expenses.

Selling Hired Furniture.

At Leicester, on Monday, the 18th ult., a man named Charles Daley, who gave his address as Red Lion Street, Nottingham, was charged with stealing a quantity of household furniture, to the value of £4 5s. 7d., the property of Philip Joseph, furnisher, Leicester. The articles named in the charge were obtained by the prisoner in December last, on the hire system, but about a fortnight ago it was found that he had left the town, and sold and pawned the goods at different places. He was arrested in Nottingham on the previous Saturday night, and in answer to the charge said that it was right, and that he sold the furniture at Coalville. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce and the Hire System.

At a meeting of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, held on the 2nd ult., the Parliamentary and Legal Committee reported that they had passed a resolution calling attention to the evils of the hire and purchase system. The Chairman explained that the committee came to the conclusion that a large amount of the complaints now made would be obviated if the vendor of the article, after seizing it, was compelled by law to retain it for a certain time, during which the purchaser might have the privilege of paying up the whole of his instalments. Mr. Slater remarked that a pawnbroker was not at liberty to dispose of any article entrusted to him until twelve months had elapsed, and there ought to be no difference in the case of the hire and purchase system. After some conversation, it was decided to memorialise the Home Secretary on the subject.

Arrears of Hire.

Barnett Samuel & Sons *v.* Samuel Fraser.—In the Sheriff Court at Paisley, before Sheriff Cowan, a case of some interest to the musical instrument trade was decided on Thursday, January 6th. The defendant, who is a music teacher at Glasgow, obtained a piano from the pursuers on the hire purchase system; the agreement being that the defender should pay the price by monthly instalments of £1 each, but always on the understanding that the piano should be simply on the hire until the whole price was fully paid up. The agreement further provided that "in case of default in the payment of an instalment, the instalments previously paid shall be forfeited to Messrs. Barnett Samuel & Sons, who shall thereupon be entitled to resume possession of the instrument." The defender did fail to pay the instalments as agreed upon. The instrument was thirteen months in his possession, and having only paid six instalments, the pursuers insisted on getting redelivery of the piano, which was ultimately obtained. Messrs. Samuel then raised an action against Fraser for payment of £7, being the balance of instalments as provided for by the agreement down to the date when possession of the instrument was resumed. Fraser contested the claim on the ground that the agreement did not provide for recovery of arrears of instalments, but only for forfeiture of instalments already paid, and that there being no right reserved to sue for arrears, the action should be dismissed. It was answered for the pursuers, that although no express reservation to recover arrears was made in the agreement, the intention of parties that it should be so could quite clearly be interpreted from the general terms of the agreement. It was further maintained for the pursuers that the agreement sued on had two distinct natures. It was first of all a hire agreement, pure and simple, and under

certain conditions it was also a sale agreement. It was nothing more than a hire agreement so long as the price fixed remained unpaid, and that being so, the instalments stipulated in the agreement must be taken as the consideration for the hire, and consequently recoverable by pursuers for the whole period during which defender had possession of the instrument.

A Lame Excuse.

At the Swansea County Court, on February 17th, the case of Messrs. the Singer Manufacturing Company *v.* Thomas was heard.—This was an adjourned case, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of £4 5s. on account of a sewing machine which they had sold to the defendant. Mr. Robinson Smith appeared for the plaintiffs, whilst Mr. Chamberlain defended. The facts of the case were to the effect that the Singer Company had, some twelve months ago, supplied the defendant with a sewing machine. Part of the price was paid then, and an arrangement was entered into to pay the balance by instalments. Mr. Cook, collector to the Company, had called from time to time, during a period of five months, but secured no money, the defendant alleging that the machine was defective and would not work. However, upon being asked to show the machine, he refused to do so. Mr. Unwin, the agent, stated that he had that morning examined the machine and found it in good order. He produced several pieces of leather, cloth, and lead, which had been stitched by the machine, a fact which occasioned no little surprise to his Honour and the court generally. His Honour, in giving judgment for plaintiffs, remarked that the defendant had simply tried to get out of paying the amount by alleging that the machine was defective. It was nothing but a subterfuge.

A County Court Judge on the Hire System.

At the Newcastle County Court, on the 16th ult. the Howe Machine Company sued Mrs. Baxter, of Denmark Street, Byker, for the recovery of a sewing machine. Mr. Strachan, instructed by Mr. McAnulty, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. M. Dix for the defendant.—The defendant had purchased the machine, which was worth £7 5s., in 1883, on the hire system, and had continued the payments until her husband lost his work, when they ceased, and the plaintiffs sought to recover possession of the machine, which defendant refused to give up. The sum still due to the plaintiffs was £3 0s. 6d., nothing having been paid since 1885. It was stated that the hire agreement was not read over to the woman, who could not read, and only made her mark.—His Honour, in making an order for the payment of the balance, £3 0s. 6d., said he considered such agreements the grossest injustice. People who could not read were induced to sign those contracts, and sometimes when nearly every payment had been made the machine was taken back. It was a gross injustice, and he would only allow 19s. costs, as an expression of his disapproval of the system.

Oetzmann's Patent Toilet Services.

WE have just had an opportunity of inspecting a most novel and ingenious toilet service, in which the ewer has received such modification as to render it absolutely perfect whether regarded from the standpoint of artistic merit or from the more solid grounds of true economy and utility. The improvements are manifold;

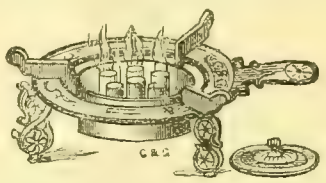


indeed, we entertain no doubt of the ordinary toilet services being entirely superseded by those under notice. The extreme simplicity by which immunity from breakage is secured, the important provision made for comfort and convenience in lifting with both hands, the facility for handling from any position, and the other points of merit which have been carefully thought out, are advantages which will recommend themselves to all. Messrs. Oetzmann & Co., house furnishers, of Hampstead Road, who are the inventors and patentees, are to be credited with having greatly improved an article the general form of which has been the same for ages.

From what we saw during our visit, we would recommend our readers to inspect for themselves the vast and interesting stock of Messrs. Oetzmann & Co., embracing the departments of furniture, carpets, drapery, ironmongery, china, glass, and every requisite for house furnishing. Such a comprehensive and representative collection forms a perfect museum of household art.

The "Rechaud Atmospheric" Spirit Stove.

THE accompanying wood-cut shows another useful contrivance made by Messrs. Crowden & Garrod. About two table-spoons of methylated spirits are poured



into the brass basin and set alight. The flame rushes up the air tubes and gives an intense heat with but a small expenditure of spirits. The flame is easily extinguished. All that is required is for the cover to be put on the stove.

The Sewing Machine Exhibition.

WE have received from the management of the Sewing Machine Exhibition the prospectus, recently printed, from which we propose to make a few short extracts.

The title is "The International Sewing Machine and Domestic Appliances Exhibition," and it is proposed to make it an annual one. This is the first of its kind devoted exclusively to sewing machines and domestic appliances. It will be held at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, open on the 1st October, and close on the 15th of that month.

The ordinary charge for space will be 10s. per foot frontage, each having a depth of 6 feet.

It is pointed out that immense advantage will be derived by manufacturers and others through the medium of this exhibition.

The managers state that every effort will be made with a view to an impartial and fair allotment of space. Exhibitors are requested to at once make their applications for space, as the prospectus states that it will not be long before the greater portion of the available frontage will be allotted.

It is expected by the management that all the large firms both here and abroad will take part, and so make the exhibition, as its title implies, an international one.

The prospectus informs us that no expense will be spared in bringing the exhibition to the notice of the public, as arrangements have already been made for advertising it on the most extensive scale, both in the English and foreign press, while bill-posting will be largely resorted to.

A very commendable feature in connection with this undertaking, and one which we think will be received with satisfaction by the trade, is that referring to awards. It is proposed that this matter shall rest with the exhibitors themselves, who, when all entries have been received, will be applied to on the subject. In the event of the general verdict being favourable to the distribution of awards, the exhibition authorities will ensure the thorough impartiality of the same by securing the co-operation of a committee of the most eminent authorities on sewing and domestic machinery. Should awards be given, they will, of course, be provided free of all expense.

A Disputed Bicycle Transaction.

AT the Newcastle County Court recently, before Judge Holl, W. J. Kirsop, bicycle agent, Northumberland and Grainger Streets, Newcastle, brought an action against Peter Richey, Houghton-le-Spring, for balance due on the sale of a bicycle. Mr. E. Clark appeared for plaintiff. The claim was for a bicycle sold to the defendant by plaintiff, and also for repairing the same, amounting altogether to £15. He had paid £3 5s. on account, leaving a balance due of £11 15s. Defendant contended that he hired the bicycle for 10s. a month, and did not buy it. He afterwards gave the machine up, and offered to send it in, but plaintiff refused to have it. He had the machine yet.—Plaintiff said it was a sale with payment by instalments, and it was not lent on hire, and they did not take back bicycles after selling them.—Defendant said he had offered to pay £2 15s. to settle the matter and return the bicycle.—His Honour said there should have been a written agreement signed, stating clearly how the bicycle was disposed of, whether on the hire-purchase system, or sold to be paid for by instalments.—The case was adjourned for the production of plaintiff's hiring system book.

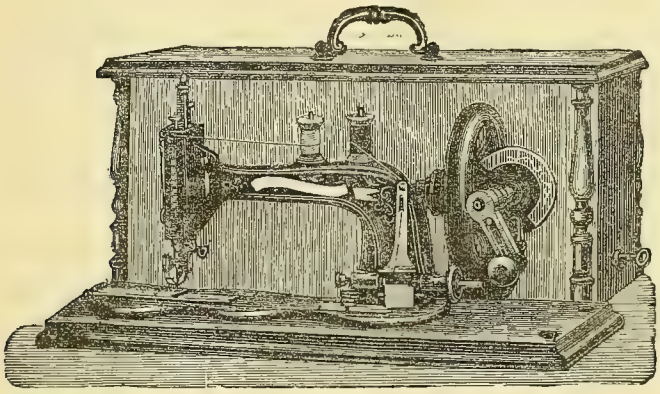
The "Cinderella" Sewing Machine.

WE illustrate the Cinderella machine, made by Messrs. Biesolt & Locke, of Meissen, Germany. We have seldom inspected a better finished machine, combining all recent improvements, than the machines made by this firm, and especially their new hand machine called the "Cinderella."

These machines, constructed on the favourite Singer system, are worked by the handle in front. By this arrangement, the makers clai m many advantages over the old style.

The crank movement is transferred to the shaft by two conical cog wheels, bringing the driving axle into direct connection with the main shaft, thereby allowing a noiseless and equal working to the machine with steadiness and uniformity of movement.

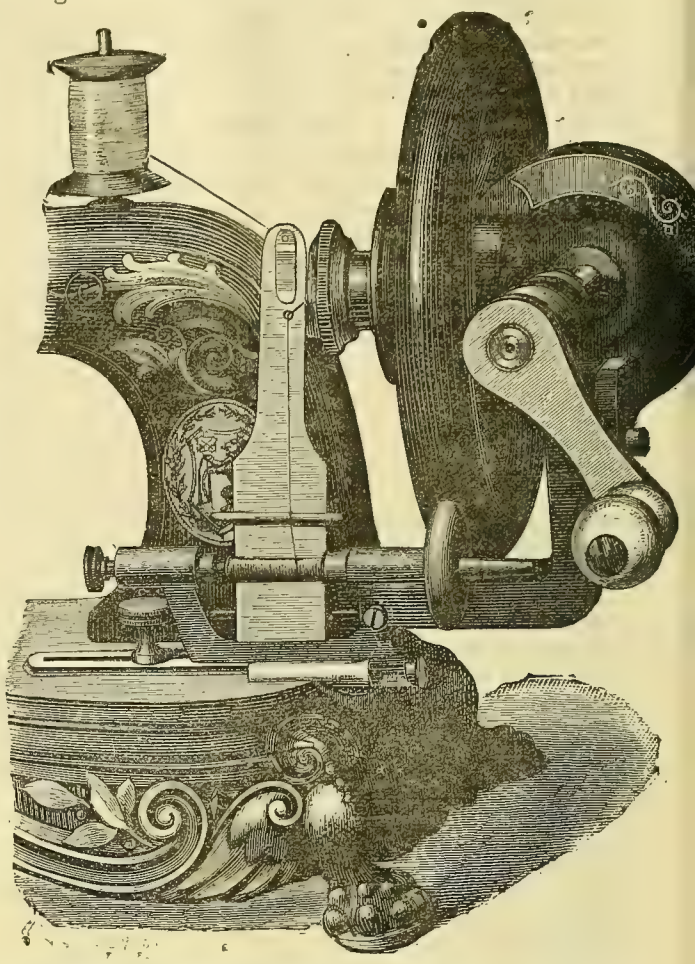
The great advantage of having the handle in front is that the operator has only to turn the wrist and is much nearer to the work, whereas in the old style the whole



arm has to be moved, and the work is at some distance from the right hand. The "Cinderella" can be worked with the smallest possible effort, and without any exertion, at the rate of 400 stitches a minute, the worker having a better command of the work by sitting directly in front of the needle, and can see clearly the working and direction of stitch.

The improved arrangement for disconnecting the fly wheel from the main shaft, for the purpose of winding the bobbin, is of a most simple and effective character. There is also an improved bobbin winder, whereby the thread running over a curved edge produces a perfectly equal bobbin, a matter of the greatest influence on the beauty and regularity of the stitch. Another great advantage is the patent arrangement of the winder; the bobbin, being full, is thrown automatically from the winder, thus rendering it impossible to overwind it.

Many other improvements have been introduced into sewing machines by Messrs. Biesolt & Locke, who are one of the leading houses on the Continent. They possess extensive and costly plant, and their sewing machines are of unusually fine finish and uniformity of construction. The machines certainly rank among the satisfactory sewing machines in the market.



Messrs. Biesolt & Locke have appointed Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co., of 9, Coleman Street, E.C., London, their sole wholesale agents for the United Kingdom.

The Largest Bassinette Works.

IN a recent visit to Simmon's Perambulator Works, we were surprised to notice the great increase in their constructive capacity. We learn from Mr. Simmons, that this increase has been rendered imperative owing to the enormous development of business that has occurred the past year or two. By turning out children's carriages of chaste designs at low prices, the Tanner Street firm have made many friends up and down the country, and during the present season they will have to meet such a demand for their goods as only a well-appointed and extensive factory can supply. Several of Messrs. Simmon's bassinettes will be in great favour with the ladies this summer.

The Trade in Egypt.

CAIRO, *March 15th*, 1887.

MR. EDITOR,—The impression exists in many parts that since the occupation of Egypt by the English thi country has suffered greatly. This is not true.

Take the case of our trade. When the French had a finger in the government of Egypt there was only one sewing machine dealer in Alexandria, viz., Signor B. Sagrestani. To-day their number exceeds a dozen. Sagrestani, nevertheless, is doing well, having just opened a splendid store in which the Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 and No. 10 machines occupy prominent positions.

One dealer has hung over his door a complete machine, which, being of inferior make, cannot do him much good.

The country has indeed entered on an era of prosperity. The Soudan will soon be open for business. We want some good sewing machine canvassers here, and plenty of business could be done.

I will write you again and tell you more of the trade in these parts.

"KUR."

*** *"The Sewing Machine Gazette" this month is sent out several days later than usual.*

Mr. G. H. Wells' Perambulator Catalogue.

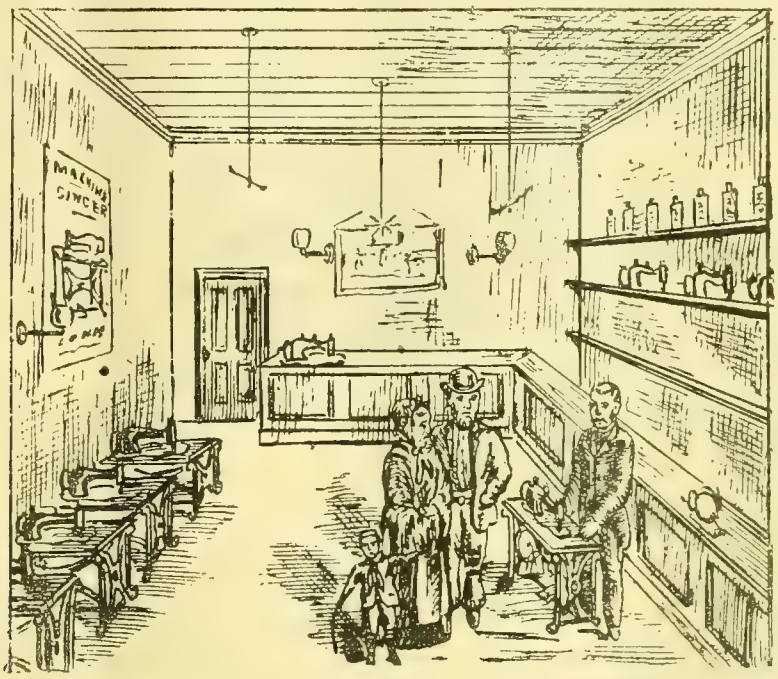
The 1887 catalogue, issued by the old-established Phœnix Works, has come to hand. As usual, it is well printed, and the illustrations convey an accurate idea of the children's carriages made by Mr. G. H. Wells.

In this catalogue we find the following :—

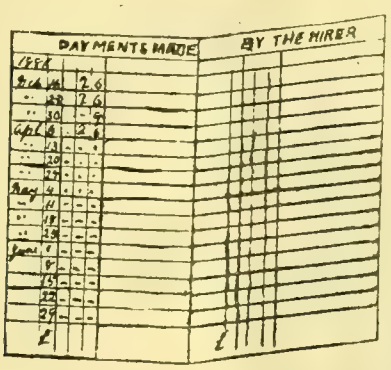
"I have, in this list, made a larger selection of berceaunettes, as the demand for this kind of perambulator is increasing rapidly.

"Customers selling on the hire-purchase system will find the No. 23 a very suitable perambulator, both in price and quality. A better class will be found in No. 25. The No. 24 has given every satisfaction ; I have received many letters in its praise. I have also two very cheap lines in the single, No. 17, and berceaunettes, Nos. 18 and 22, to all of which I beg to call particular attention." The No. 23 referred to is, we think, a very handsome English wicker carriage. The body of No. 25 differs from No. 23, in that the wicker does not run diagonally, but straight, and it is of the best. The springs have scroll ends which give a very graceful appearance to the vehicle. The "Beatrice," No. 30, has a fancy wood body, and is a really handsome bassinette, or, to use Mr. Wells' term, "berceaunette." It is made either in plain wood and painted in coach style, or fancy woods are used in its construction.

The Birmingham show rooms of Mr. Wells contain so many fine designs that we have not the space to detail them. We wish him a continuance of success this season.



2/6 A WEEK? AGREED. THE MACHINE IS YOURS—NO, MINE.



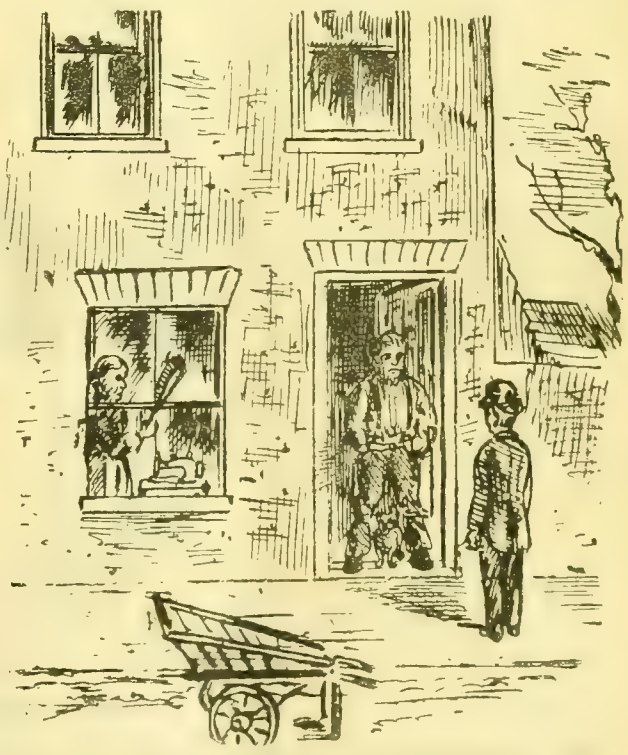
IN ARREARS, SOMEWHAT.

A Dealer's Dream.

Mr. Editor,—We sewing machine men are, I fancy, rather given to dreaming. I suppose it is something in the nature of our trade which induces them. For instance, we buy machines at 70 off list, and figure up a fortune in no time. We innocent ones, I mean ; not we old birds, oh no !

Well, sir, the other day I had a dream, which, perhaps I should not be entitled to trouble you with, only you, agreement form was the cause. My collectors had reporter one of the worst weeks we had ever experienced ; could not get money ; three customers bolted ; six machines returned. Reflecting on the hardships of a dealer's life, I took up a copy of your hire-agreement form, and read and re-read it until my sight got dimmer and dimmer, and at length I passed into the arms of Morpheus.

So deeply had the conditions of the hire-agreement form



AT LIBERTY TO ENTER THE PREMISES.

impressed themselves on my mind that the various clauses seemed to burst into life and assume tangible shapes. The blanks of the form became filled up, and the whole of the document occurred to me in the order following :—

"**Memorandum of Agreement** made the 19th day of March, 1886, between A. Crank, Sewing Machine Dealer of Polkington hereinafter called the Owner of the one part and George Hodge of Silston Polkington hereinafter called the Hirer of the other part.

Witnesseth that the Owner agrees to Let and the Hirer agrees to Hire the Sewing Machine No. 000,016 belonging to the Owner upon the terms and conditions following :—

1. The Hirer shall pay to the Owner the weekly rent of two shillings and sixpence for the hire of the said Sewing Machine commencing with the 16th day of March next.

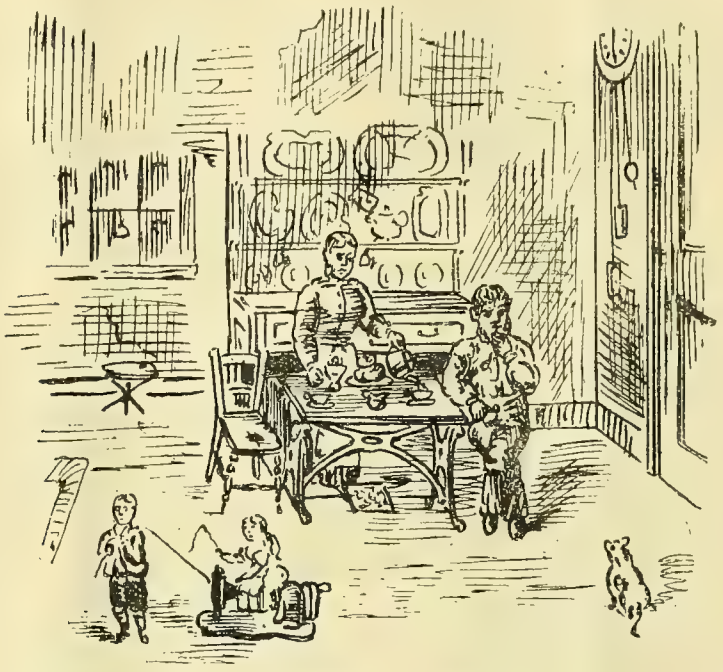
2. In case the said rent shall be in arrear for more than seven days, or in case the Hirer commits any breach of this Agreement, the Owner shall thereupon be entitled to take and resume possession of the said Sewing Machine and for that purpose liberty is hereby given to the Owner to enter upon the premises of the Hirer to search for and retake the said Sewing Machine.

3. The Hirer will keep the said Sewing Machine in good order and repair, damage by fire included, but fair wear and tear excepted.

4. The Hirer shall notify to the Owner all changes of address within seven days.

5. The Hirer may terminate the hiring by delivering up to the Owner the said Sewing Machine in good order and condition, and thereupon this agreement shall be void, subject nevertheless to the rights of the owner in respect to rent accrued previously to the delivering up of the said Sewing Machine.

6. Upon payment of rent as aforesaid amounting to £5 10s. the said Sewing Machine shall become the property of the Hirer freed from the payment of all further rent."

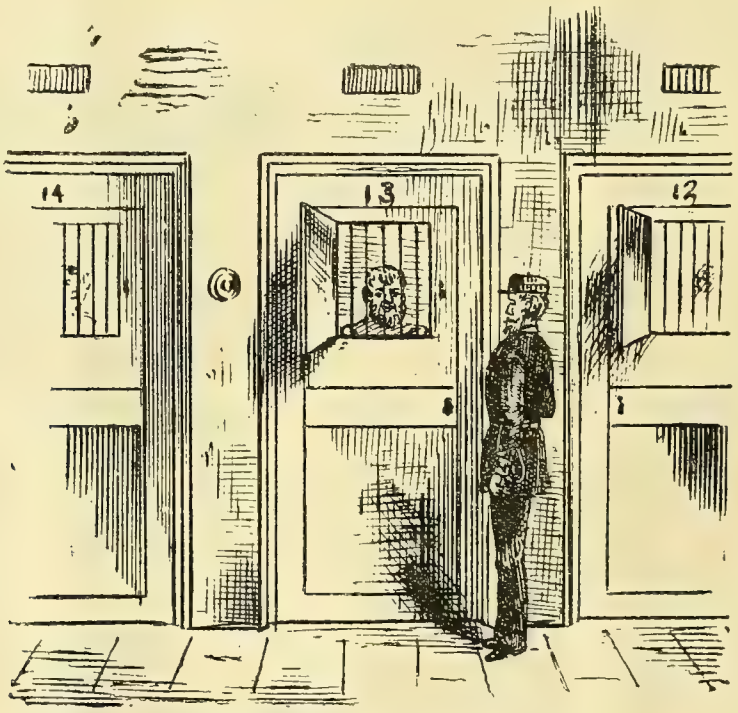


FAIR WEAR AND TEAR (?)

At this point I awoke, grateful to think that one person had paid up the last farthing, but only to find that "it was nothing but a dream." But oh! how true to nature.

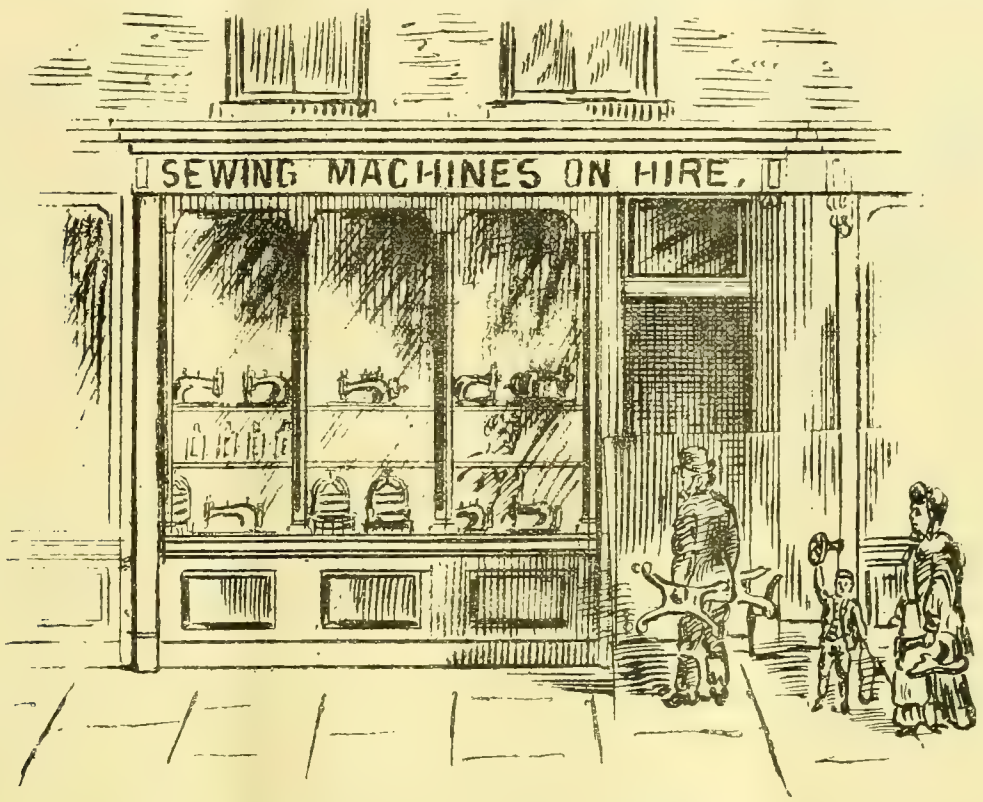
You will excuse my weakness in sending this to you. Perhaps you dream, Mr. Editor, and will then condone the steps I take.

A. Crank.



THIS CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOT NOTIFIED.

[We thank friend "Crank" for his letter. Do we ever dream? Emphatically, yes! Ours have generally as pleasant an ending as his. We sometimes dream of our well-filled subscription ledger, and we see the leaves automatically turned, disclosing many blanks on the Cr. side. Anon there comes a huge army of Sewing Machine Dealers with chinking coin and rustling



DELIVERY UP IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION.

bank notes, and we hear them say in chorus we think "we owe you a subscription to the *Sewing Machine Gazette*. We are sorry you should have to write for it. In future we will save you this trouble." A feeling of deep gratitude rises in our bosom, and, to give it full utterance, we awake only to find that "it was nothing but a dream." There stands our ledger with its blanks as usual. Another dream of ours disclosed a huge van with G.P.O. on its panels. Tramp! tramp! tramp! was heard on our office stairs, and numerous men in uniform deposited



THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER.

bundle after bundle of letters and newspapers on our Editorial desk. Clutching our lightning shears, we ripped open the missives to find their contents, items of trade news from our correspondents in all parts of the globe. With a deep feeling of gratitude to our thoughtful subscribers, we planked down our mighty instrument with a thud which brought us to our senses, only to discover that "it was nothing but a dream," and to speculate what there is in the composition of an Englishman which makes him the most uncommunicative being in existence. —Ed. *S. M. G.*]

Messrs. Simpson, Fawcett's Catalogue.

MOST perambulator manufacturers content themselves with catalogues which give clear illustrations of the shape of their vehicles, but do not attempt to show the colours of the parts. Messrs. Simpson, Fawcett & Co.'s price list is got up on entirely different lines. The cover alone is decorated in five or six colours and a liberal allowance of gold. The interior shows us the various vehicles "true to life." Here we have so many excellent designs and tasteful colourings that the reviewer is quite puzzled which to notice in the short space at his disposal.

Firstly, we observe that Messrs. Simpson, Fawcett & Co. have this year registered their new designs, which step



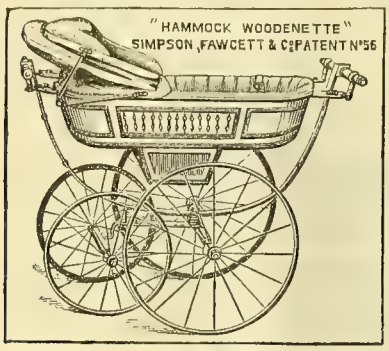
THE PROPERTY OF THE HIRER.

seems to us a wise one, as many of the carriages are unique, both as regards the shape of the body and the kind of spring used. Some of the springs are uncommonly pretty, and tend to remove the aspersion we have heard cast on makers of perambulators as a class, viz., that they look well after the body but neglect the springs. Some of the springs shown in this catalogue are the most graceful we have ever seen, and other manufacturers have something to learn from Simpson, Fawcett & Co. on this point.

The catalogue shows us but few three-wheeled carriages, and these have charms about them either in

shape of spring or design of body which would win them many patrons, notwithstanding the great and growing aversion to single perambulators.

The bassinettes illustrated are of every conceivable shape and finish. The woodenettes are particularly fine, this style of carriage being a *specialité* of Simpson, Fawcett & Co. The firm state that, on their premises at Leeds, they manufacture the carriages outright. They even make the wheels, and thus fully understand the



quality of everything used in the construction of their goods.

We illustrate the "Hammock Woodenette," which possesses several novel features. It has two steel handles, so that it can be propelled from either end, and the body is hung from these handles by means of four suspenders. In the case of an obstruction or collision the body is caused to vibrate, and, instead of experiencing a jar, the little traveller merely feels the carriage gently oscillate.

The firm expect a heavy demand for this easy-riding carriage, which they have patented.

A Commission Case.

Arthur Doris, plaintiff and appellant, *v.* the Singer Manufacturing Company, defendants and respondents. This case was heard on the 25th ult., before Mr. Justice Harrison, at the Belfast Assize Court.

It appeared the plaintiff claimed £31 9s. 10d., commission on the sale of sewing machines. The first action was heard as far back as April 1886, before the Recorder of Belfast, and was dismissed. Doris then reduced his claim to £12. This action was also dismissed; then in September he entered a third process, this time claiming the original amount. This, as before, was heard before the recorder, and again dismissed, and from this decision the plaintiff now appealed.

Mr. Whittaker, instructed by Messrs. Jardine & Galway, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dodd, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Harper, was for the defendant. Arthur Doris, the plaintiff, deposed that in June 1885 he ceased to be a salaried servant of the defendants, and entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. McBride, the late manager, whereby he was to sell machines on commission, the terms being 15 per cent. on all orders obtained by him, and accepted by the defendants. He was to get 15 per cent. unconditionally. In October 1885, Mr. D. J. Falconer was appointed manager for the defendants. Mr. Falconer made no alteration in his terms, but he could not obtain his commission when due. Then deductions were made from his commission for machines that were returned. He objected to this, but no attention was paid to his objection.

In cross-examination by Mr. Dodd, Q.C., Doris admitted that he had never received more than 7½ per cent. down, and that he had, in some instances, received the second commission when 20s. was paid by the parties from whom he had obtained orders. Commission was deducted from him the third week he was on commission, and in many subsequent weeks, but it was against his will; he had signed all the pay-sheets, and could not point out one where he had received more than 7½ per cent. down.

John McBride said he was manager for the defendants to October, 1885. He engaged Doris at a commission of 15 per cent. on all orders; it was to have been paid down. He now saw by the pay-sheets that 15 per cent. had never been paid down except where 20s. was paid by the party taking the machine. There was no arrangement made for commissions to be deducted for machines returned. He now admitted that commissions had been deducted and never more than 7½ per cent. paid down. During his time he did not know why Doris was not paid according to the arrangement made by him; he could not reconcile his statement of Doris' terms with the pay-sheets; he never checked pay-sheets. This was the plaintiff's case. For the defence, D. J. Falconer was called. He deposed that he came to Belfast and took charge of defendants' business on the 17th October, 1885, and saw Doris the same day, and had a conversation with him about his terms. He (Doris) stated his terms were 15 per cent. First, 7½ per cent. to be paid down, and second, 7½ per cent., when 20s. had been received from the parties he sold the machines to. Where machines were returned, commissions were to be deducted. Later on, in December, he spoke to Doris, and pointed out his orders were less than his returns; and he expressed his regret, saying times were bad, and promised to make all his returns good. The next two orders he obtained were placed against his returns. Doris never objected to reductions or to the mode of payment, from June to March. The time Doris was employed there were 11 deductions—three in McBride's time, and eight in witness's. He always checked the men's wages sheets himself. The amount due to plaintiff was £2 4s. 6d. T. Wright deposed he was clerk to the defendants. On pay days Doris would go to him first, and would call out the accounts on which he thought the commission was due. They would also look up the machines returned upon their joint report. Doris would be paid. It was the same both in Mr. Falconer's and Mr. McBride's time. He (Wright) had paid him during the cashier's absence, and never heard of any other terms but 7½ per cent. down, and 7½ per cent. when 20s. was paid. Mr. Falconer gave no directions for Doris' terms to be altered, but was strict that commissions should be deducted for machines returned.

His Lordship dismissed the appeal, with costs against the plaintiff.

Correspondence.

"OBLIQUITY OF THE BIGHT."

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—Your esteemed correspondent, "G. M.," is good enough to let us know that he was "delighted with the article of 'Singer Machinist's' first part," but that the last paragraph was not only "disgusting," but nonsense into the bargain. I fear this only shows that good "G. M." has brains enough to fully understand the "delightful" parts, but not quite sufficient grasp of the subject to fully comprehend the last paragraph. His difficulty, which I am glad to be able to explain so easily to him, arises from his misapprehending the application of the word "twist," a word which, in this connection, refers exclusively to the convolute tendency of all threads once wound tightly upon a bobbin, and not, of course, to the torsional *twine* of the thread.

SINGER MACHINIST.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to offer a word or two upon this subject and the Bradford meeting?

The hire-purchase system was undoubtedly adopted by dealers and manufacturers, in the first instance, to protect their goods against distraints levied by tradesmen and landlords, and to keep the goods out of pawnbroker's hands. It seems to me, sir, that the Bradford meeting was a congregation of small shopkeepers and property owners, who desired to protest against an arrangement which says to them "hands off," and the resolutions which were come to point out no remedy for the party who is most interested, viz., the hirer.

The "seizure clause" in hire agreements is the only objectionable feature about the system, but is not the landlord's power of immediate distraint a much more crying evil than this one—a case in which he never runs the risk of losing his property, yet claims the power of seizing everybody's goods which may be in possession of the tenant?

Now the remedy for this state of things is very simple and very clear, that it is evident when this clause of seizure or distraint (for it must apply to landlords because their property is on hire) is put into operation, an appeal should be possible to some independent party, such as a County Court judge, to restrain any further proceedings if the hirer can clearly show that he is entitled to an extension of time for payment. But at the same time the goods must be held secure from violation of the agreement or seizure by any other party.

Such an arrangement as this, I feel sure, would meet with support from all who adopt the hire system, as it would give greater confidence to hirers and still be sufficient security for the owners.—Yours,

Hanley. W. H. J.

Answers *re* Hire-purchase System.

S. O.—No. If you agreed to take 2s. 6d. per week, on no account give a receipt for a less amount. Only enter the instalments as each 2s. 6d. is paid.

F.—You should take the machine and then claim the balance of the rent.

Shuttle.—The pawnbroker you mention can, beyond doubt, be compelled to deliver up to you the machine.

Crank.—The course you propose is the only right one.

Fix.—According to your agreement, you can enter his premises and take machine. You then enter action in County Court for rent. They will tell you how to proceed.

On another page will be found particulars of the sale of Mr. John Tester's stock. The sale is without reserve, and many good bargains will offer.

Regina *v.* Hermann Loog.

THIS trial was heard before Sir T. Chambers and a jury at the Old Bailey on the 1st of April. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Jelf: May it please you, my lord, gentlemen of the jury. It is my duty to state to you the case for the prosecution, and I think that the best course which I can take is, in the first instance, to call your attention to the section of the Act of Parliament under which these proceedings are taken. The defendant is charged with an offence against the 78th Section of the Larceny Act, which is the 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 96, and the important words of the section are these, "whosoever being a factor or agent entrusted either solely or jointly with any other person for the purpose of sale or otherwise with the possession of any goods or of any document of title to goods, shall, contrary to or without the authority of his principal in that behalf for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of any person other than the person by whom he was so entrusted, and in viola tion of good faith make any consignment, deposit, transfer or delivery of any goods, or document of title so entrusted to him as in this section before mentioned as and by way of a pledge, lien, or security for any money, or valuable security borrowed or received by such factor or agent, at, or before the time of making such consignments, deposit transfer, or delivery or intended to be thereafter borrowed or received, or shall contrary to or without such authority for his own use or benefit or the use or benefit of any person other than the person by whom he was so entrusted, and in violation of good faith, accept any advance of any money or valuable security on the faith of any contract or agreement, to consign, deposit, transfer, or deliver any such goods or document of title shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to any of the punishments which the Court may award as hereinbefore last mentioned, and every clerk or other person who shall knowingly and wilfully act and assist in making any such consignment, deposit transfer, or delivery, or in accepting or procuring such advance as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and being convicted thereof shall be punishable as stated in the section.

Mr. Waddy: Will you read the proviso?

Mr. Jelf: Provided that no such factor or agent shall be liable to any prosecution for consigning, depositing, transferring, or delivering any such goods or documents of title, in case the same shall not be made a security for, or subject to the payment of any greater sum of money than the amount which at the time of such consignment, deposit, transfer, or delivery, was justly due and owing to such agent from his principal, together with the amount of any bill of exchange drawn by or on account of such principal, and accepted by such factor or agent. That is a proviso, which, of course, if it can be proved, takes the case out of the statute, but, so far as I am aware, gentlemen, no question will arise on that proviso; but at the request of my learned friend, I am very glad to have read it to you.

In the year 1876, Mr. Loog became by virtue of certain correspondence, with which I do not think it will be necessary to trouble you, sole agent in England for the machines of this German company, and in the year 1879 he purported to form a limited company. It was, gentlemen, an extremely limited company, because you will find that he himself was practically the company. He never was able to float it as a company in the market, and at the last return made to Somerset House, there were 990 shares held by himself, one share by each of his two sons, who are about 20 years of age only—one a little over and another a little under—and one or two shares held by certain *employees* in the German company. That was the nature of the company which was formed, and he himself described, and, therefore, I do not think I am unfairly describing it. He himself, in a prospectus which he used when starting the company, spoke of it as a business established by Hermann Loog in February, 1876, afterwards trading with six nominal shareholders as Hermann Loog Limited. I mention this because I think an attempt will very likely be made, and everything that can fairly be put forward I hope will be put forward by my learned friend Mr. Waddy—which can tell fairly in favour of the defendants—that there was a great distinction between Hermann Loog Limited and Hermann Loog, and that in some way the circumstances which I have to call to your attention may be explained more favourably to the prisoner by that consideration. When the limited company in that sense was formed in 1879, the agency which had been held by Mr. Loog himself was continued with the limited company, and it was continued with the limited company from 1879 down to the spring of 1885. During that time the company or Mr. Loog, whichever you like to call them, established a number of retail establishments throughout the country. Questions arose as to whether this was done with the knowledge of the German company or not, but nothing much turns upon that except that in the beginning of 1885 it was determined that a totally new arrangement must be made. That was carried out by two agreements, dated 1st March 1885, but as a matter of fact, I believe not signed till some time in the month of May, 1885. They were dated back so as to make the arrangement start from the earlier period. Now one of those agreements was made between the German company and the English company and Hermann Loog. There were three parties to it, and the substance of that—I do not want to trouble you at length with the provisions—was this:—The English company were from that time forth to cease to be agents for the company, and by the other agreement you will see Hermann Loog resumed his old position as sole agent himself personally for the German company, but the English company ceased as a company to be agents for the German company. Then the German company sold to the English company all these retail establishments and the leases in the different tenancies or different shops were all taken over by the English company, and they were sold for a certain sum of money, I think £23,000 odd, which price was to be worked out by debentures and bills of exchange. I need not trouble you with that. Then there were arrangements by which the English company should from time to time be supplied through the Agency—These are the important words, through Hermann Loog—"The English company shall, in each calendar month, give to the German company, notice in writing of the number of machines (not exceeding 500), which they will require during the calender month next." The object was, the English company should become one of the principal purchasers from the German company, Hermann Loog (being the agent, and living at the same place as the company, and practically was the company) sold them, and sometimes they made hiring agreements, and the arrangement was this—that whenever any transaction of that kind was completed, then, and not till then, the English company were deemed the purchasers. The clerks in the office in the German company had been in the habit of consigning these things to Loog Limited from 1879 to 1885, they having been agents to that time, and, apparently, they were not instructed to alter the heading of the consignments, consequently they were sent, and it is rather curious (I have the translations of them) to "Hermann Loog Limited" not "Herren" in the plural, and the description at the end was "Limited." The limited company and Hermann Loog were practically the same thing.

In that way the goods arrived in England, they were sent in considerable numbers, and a considerable number no doubt were sold. Now, Hermann Loog was somehow not able to carry on this limited company very satisfactorily, because it turned out that after a time the bills for the back payment of a very considerable sum for these retail shipments, and the money due in other ways were not properly met, and the German company began to be dissatisfied; and there was a petition for voluntary liquidation in the Chancery Division of the Loog Company, and a Receiver was appointed, and there was an investigation of the books. Hermann Loog had taken care to have a resolution passed in the month of March, 1885, by which he got this company practically absolutely into his own hands. The only two directors of this company were Hermann Loog himself, and his son who I believe is now of the age of 17 or 18 years. Then I come to May 1886, rightly or wrongly you will say—this resolution was passed on the 19th, and this is more than a year later than the other one. "At a meeting of directors held to-day, it was decided to arrange for a loan of £600 with Mr. Myer Harris, of Lambeth Palace Road, and it was resolved he is hereby authorised to borrow of Mr. Myer Harris the sum of £600, and to deposit with him as security for the payment of the said sum and interest 400 sewing machines, with power to Mr. Harris to sell the same in case default be made in the repayment of the amount and interest, and Mr. Hermann Loog is hereby authorised to sign for, and in the name of the company the necessary agreements received and other documents in respect of the loan and to carry out the details of the same in the name and on behalf of the company, Hermann Loog, managing director." There is no name of anyone being present at all. It may be there were a number of others though I do not know who they may be, but as a matter of fact this gentleman who had all the powers conferred by that other resolution, that he should do everything in the name of the company on the 19th May, signs as managing director, this resolution giving him power to pledge these goods. Now, the first point that arises, gentlemen, is what became of that £600. Well, the German company has never had any benefit of it in any shape or form, neither in the books nor in cash, nor in notes nor correspondence. That is the first point, now the next, how were the goods taken away. In the second place, we will have to see if there is any colour of right or any suggestion that it is being done through any mistake or misapprehension of rights, if it is conceivable there could be any such misapprehension of rights.

Mr. Jeff then described the arrangement made for getting away the machines early in the morning (*see March, Sewing Machine Gazette.*)

Mr. Jeff then gave details of a similar transaction in August, 1886 when £300 was obtained on 200 machines. He then referred to the fact that the stock clerk had orders not to take stock at the usual time.

Mr. Jeff proceeded to call attention to the fact that Mr. Loog entrusted with goods for sale, pledged them, without, communicating with the German company. He said that the fact that Mr. Loog took out of pledge some of the goods could not be held to mitigate the offence. He concluded by asking the jury not to judge the case hastily.

Mr. Alexis Riese, managing director of the German company, was called and examined at considerable length by Mr. Bodkin. Much of the evidence has already appeared. Many questions were directed to the bills of lading, and the manner in which the goods were consigned.

Mr. Waddy next cross-examined Mr. Riese asking him if he knew that Mr. Loog had had actions brought against him by the Singer Company and others. He did. The actions were not against the German company, but Mr. Loog. Asked if the actions were in their interest witness replied, Mr. Loog thought so. Witness did not know that Mr. Loog was £10,000 out of pocket after the German company had paid £4,000 towards the costs. Mr. Waddy then asked if "unserer Lager" did not mean "for our depot" instead of "for our stock." Witness said it might mean that. All the goods without exception were consigned to the English company and not H. Loog. Mr. Waddy here said that the prosecutors had brought a civil action saying that the goods were pledged by one person (the English company) and a criminal action saying they were pledged by H. Loog. Mr. Waddy asked if Mr. Riese did not know that an acceptance of the German company was met by the money raised by the deposit of the machines. The witness did not know. His Company had nothing to do with the trade in other things than sewing machines. The amount of business between the German and English companies was £18,000 yearly. The Receiver was appointed at the instance of the German company. He took possession of everything on the premises under the powers of the debentures given to the German company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jelf Mr. Riese said that £33,000 was due to the German company from the English company of the £40,000 debentures and it was discovered that £6,500 was taken by Mr. Loog.

Mr. Wilson Wright, clerk to the Receiver, was next called and examined as to the books of the depot.

Mr. Reise was recalled and said that every demand of Mr. Loog had been met. He had never heard of the £10,000 outlay of Mr. Loog.

Mr. Lee, the gentleman who had advanced the money for the machines was examined at great length, and stated that Mr. Loog was introduced to him as managing director.

Mr. John Annam, the liquidator, was called, and said that he expected the estate to pay 6s. 8d. in the £ on the claim of £33 000, that is estimating the assets will ultimately realise £11,000. He holds possession and has stopped the business. He expects the running contracts to realise about £8,000; the stock he valued at £3,000, and has sold

most of it as a bankrupt's stock. He has closed all the branches. The instalments are being collected. The stock and book debts were £35,000, and these would realise, he expected, one third. He is only collecting the debts due to Loog Limited. He had nothing to do with the wholesale business. The wholesale debts are due to H. Loog.

The jury: My Lord, we think there is no case for the jury here, and we are prepared to bring in a verdict of not guilty, we are all unanimous.

Mr. Jelf: I hardly know upon that what course to take under the circumstances on the part of the prosecution, because one does not desire and cannot forget one represents the Crown, though through private prosecutors.

The Recorder: I do not think it is possible for you to have presented thecase more fairly.

Mr. Jelf: There are many things I should have to put to the jury with a view of pointing out that these extra matters do not seem to me to affect the main question in the cause.

The Recorder: The jury would take everything into their consideration and look all round.

Mr. Jelf: I have very great faith in the care with which juries inquire into these matters, and feel satisfied that they have listened with great patience to me, and if they have appreciated the question that is, to say that it is but a general question on the accounts between the parties.

The Recorder: Yes, they must be satisfied not only was the pledging without authority but that it was in violation of good faith, and if that is the point on which they have made up their minds, I think, looking at the circumstances all round, seeing that £18,000 a year were the transactions, it is difficult to say that it was done in violation of good faith. That gentleman is for you.

The Jury: We have consulted among ourselves, my Lord, and we are unanimous.

Mr. Jelf: Then it would not be becoming or right for me under the circumstances, on the part of the prosecution, to desire to address the jury or take up any further time, because I have had a very patient hearing.

Mr. Jelf: My Lord, I should like to consider under the circumstances before the morning, what course I should take with regard to this indictment. If my learned friend will give me an opportunity of talking it over with my clients, I will tell him if we will proceed.

(After a short interval).

I have considered this second indictment, my Lord, and considering some portion of that which would have to be gone into, has been dealt with incidentally here, and most have been treated by a jury as capable. I do not think that they desire to put it higher than that of an interpretation consistent with innocence. I do not think it would it would be right before them or another jury to which possibly I might be entitled.

I do not think it would be consistent with my duty on the part of the prosecution to press any further the prosecution on the second indictment, and if your Lordship sanctions it, we will take a verdict of Not Guilty.

Mr. Cock: Yes, we will take a verdict of Not Guilty if your lordship pleases.

(The Jury having been sworn):

The Recorder: Gentlemen, no evidence being offered, and the defendants having pleaded they are not guilty, you will say they are not guilty, and, that that is the verdict of you all.

The Foreman: Yes, my Lord.

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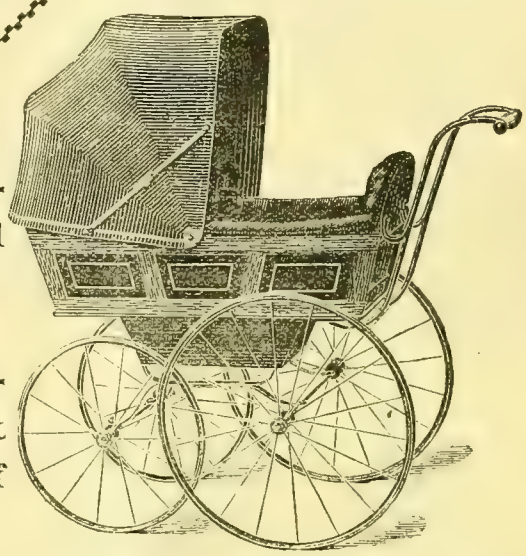
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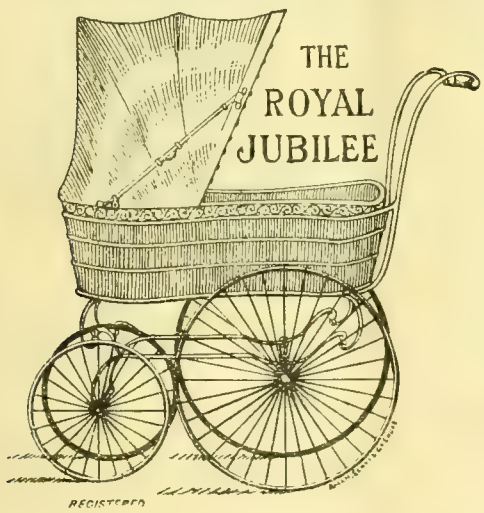
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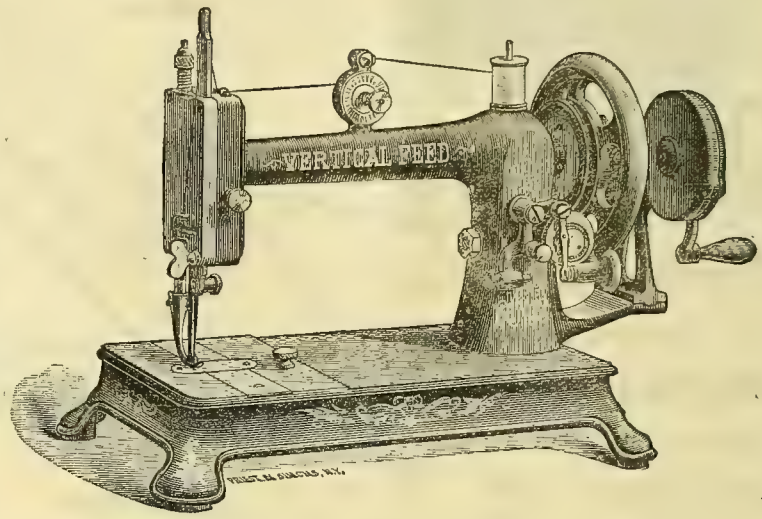
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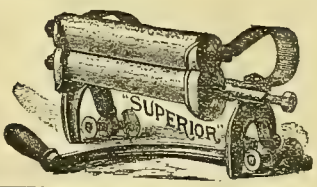
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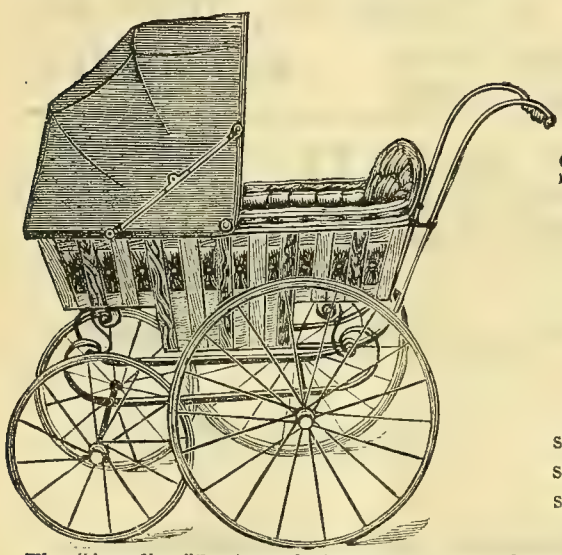


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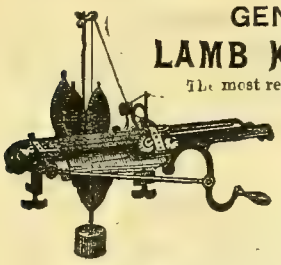
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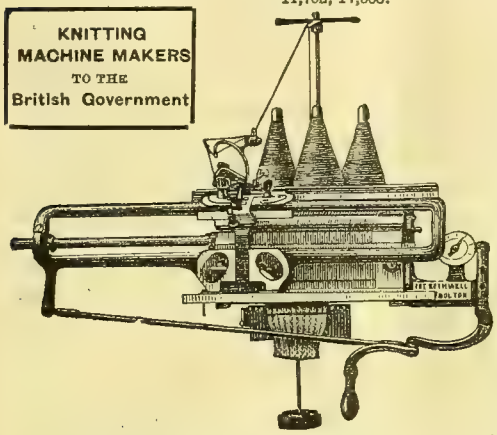
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
APRIL 1st, 1887.

Criticism of Mr. Urquhart's Lecture.

By Rotary Shuttle.

In making a few criticisms on the lecture on "Recent Advances in Sewing Machinery," read before the Society of Arts, Feb. 23rd, 1887, and published in the *Sewing Machine Gazette* of March following, my desire and purpose is to invite practical men to start a discussion on matters affecting our trade, by asking questions and giving opinions on the most recent improvements, and on improvements which may still be brought out, though they may as yet be but casting their shadows before them. There are many points which, if stated in the *Gazette*, would be to our mutual advantage, and for the general advancement of the business with which we are connected. Experimenters and inventors might receive many hints and come to know many things which would enable them to determine whether they are but plodding in the footsteps of others to certain failure, or are following a difficult but valuable idea which one day may recompense them for all their labour. It is only by the intercommunication of ideas that we can come to a knowledge of what has already been attained, and also what is desirable and attainable. And in thus giving forth our own knowledge of things as we find them, and shadow forth what we long for, we benefit ourselves as well as others, for we taste something of the enabling and soul-inspiring sentiment of seeking to benefit our race, by aiming to leave the world more advanced than when we found it. By the practice of this lofty motive, we also become less selfish and more open-hearted.

Having stated my object, I now turn to the lecture, and have not read very far when a painful feeling of unfairness creeps over me. Where are the Howe, Bradbury, Jones, Domestic, White, and many other companies and individuals, who have brought out many improvements, though they have not bulked so largely in the public eye as the three companies so prominently and persistently puffed? Where are they? simply ignored, with this aggravation that some of their improvements are attributed to one or other of the three companies. When I found Mr. J. C. Chaplin's name at the end as one of those who discussed the lecture, I wondered that he could be so patient as to keep his seat during the delivery of it. I confess the question arose in my own mind, Has the lecturer been "purchased?" But I will leave it to others to characterize the method, and give my attention to what is relevant to my object in writing this criticism.

The first, and I daresay the most important, point is concerning the shuttle. The lecturer asks, "But what is a shuttle?" and answers it thus—"So many devices for performing the functions of the early weaver's shuttle have been introduced of late that the word shuttle, if it be used at all, must *not* be accepted as meaning "to shoot." We have vibrating shuttles, which are, strictly speaking, the only surviving representatives of the weaver's shuttle in these new orders of machines and stationary shuttles, oscillating shuttles, and revolving shuttles, besides the earlier rotating hook in several new forms difficult to name. But the general acceptation of the word shuttle as indicating those devices that pass bodily through the loop of upper thread is, I venture to think, sufficiently correct." What a hotch-potch we have here. Let us look at it clause by clause. Does the shuttle in any sewing machine perform the functions of the early weaver's shuttle? There is a very considerable difference. But, lest you consider this is hair-splitting, I will not insist on it. I have enough before me without it. Will Mr. Urquhart, for instance, point out any device for performing the functions of the weaver's shuttle that does not "shoot?" I would like very much to be informed on this point, but I will return in a little to this question of "shooting." Next he says, "We have vibrating shuttles." This is quite incorrect. The shuttle reciprocates, but does not vibrate. No doubt the arm which drives the shuttle vibrates, which is a very different thing, and it is only as descriptive of the means of operating the shuttle that the term is admissible. Even the company he refers to call it a vibrating shuttle-machine to distinguish it from machines which operate the shuttle in a different manner, and the companies who introduced that method of operating the shuttle have the better claim to it. But he goes on, "and stationary shuttle." This is entirely wrong. The proper term here is *spool-case*. For if it is stationary it must have a hook, or the equivalent of a hook, to throw the loop of upper thread over the case containing the under thread, and it, therefore, comes under the class of hook machines. Next he says, "and oscillating shuttles." Here the same remarks apply as to "vibrating shuttles," for the shuttle reciprocates, but does not oscillate, the oscillation being in the shuttle driver. Next he says, "and revolving shuttles." Quite correct. Next he says, "besides the earlier rotating hook in several new forms difficult to name," What can this mean? I know what it refers to, it refers to the device—and other similar devices—in the Wilson & Wheeler's 10 D machine which that company call a "detached hook." Now the difficulty to name that device arises not from the nature of the device itself, but from the fact that that

company has hitherto employed nothing else but hooks, and they are unwilling to admit or to let it appear that they are abandoning the hook and adopting the shuttle It is a shuttle beyond all question—a rotary shuttle. Next he says, "But the general acceptation of the word shuttle as indicating those devices that pass bodily through the loop of upper thread, is, I venture to think, sufficiently correct." Here, at the end of Mr. Urquhart's definition of what a shuttle is, we have the avowal that the general acceptation of the word shuttle is sufficiently correct, and at the beginning of it the unwarrantable assertion that the word shuttle must *not* be accepted as meaning "to shoot." Need I say that to this latter statement I entirely demur? I hold most firmly that it is wresting words from their proper and legitimate meaning to call a thing in a sewing machine a shuttle which is not *shot* through the loop formed by the upper thread. You rob the word of an essential element of its meaning if you take away the idea of *shooting*. But in shooting, it need not follow a straight course. It may be curved, or even circular, and still retain both its chief elements of meaning, which are *shooting* and containing a thread. It seems to me not to the credit of educated men, in a scientific or technical lecture, to be guilty of such misapplication of terms as I have shown above. And as I think it of very great importance to get a clear and distinct idea of what a shuttle is, I shall endeavour to define it in a few words, and hereby do so in the following formula: A shuttle—in a sewing machine—is a case which contains the under thread, is provided with the means of catching the loop formed by the upper thread, and, with the thread in it, is driven completely through the loop. That is my definition of a shuttle, and I challenge any man to pick a flaw in it. A shuttle must have motion forward to catch the loop, and in action it may be described as reciprocatory, rotary, or elliptical. The Reciprocatory shuttle has been well proved and found to answer the purpose perfectly at moderate speeds. The Rotary shuttle is on its trial, but is looked to—in one modification or other of it—as the machine of the future. The Elliptical shuttle has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Broadly, there are but two kinds of shuttles, the Reciprocatory and Rotary, but very various are the terms used in describing them, either on account of their shape, or the position they occupy in the machine, or the purpose for which they are used. Such terms as dubnosed, straight, curved, circular, tubular, beaked, hooked, &c., &c., apply to the form of the shuttles alone, and not to their actions, and to say that a shuttle vibrates or osciliates is an abuse of language, as I have tried to show.

Having explained what a shuttle is, to his own satisfaction, the lecturer proceeds generally to condemn all the older forms of shuttle and methods of effecting the lock-stitch.

It is amusing to hear him condemn "the older shuttle, requiring a long and noisy reciprocation," while the same description applies to his vibrator, and his oscillator; and if they are a little less noisy to begin with, that is to be accounted for by conditions in the construction of the machine other than the action of the shuttle, and a little hard usage will soon show whether they are noisy or not. "The only effective remedy," he says, "for these drawbacks was a radical one. It was necessary to substitute depth of reel for length. Several attempts have been made to construct disc or ring shuttles. Some makers placed the disc in a horizontal plane. Nothing could be worse, if we follow the course the enveloping loop must take, in encircling such a shuttle." (The lecturer either does not know, or has forgotten, that his favourite company has just recently adopted this very method in a button-hole machine.) He goes on, "But a complete solution of the difficulty of employing a ring shuttle has been achieved in the oscillating form." Now the ring shuttle here referred to no doubt moves in a vertical plane, but since the same company uses the same shuttle in a horizontal plane, which Mr. Urquhart emphatically condemns, the one may be fairly reckoned in that company's estimation, as good as the other, and this shows that Mr. Urquhart is utterly at sea when he says of the one "nothing could be worse," and of the other "a complete solution of the difficulty has been achieved." Moreover, his "vibrating shuttle is but an old reciprocator put in a curve. It is simply in imitation of the White, or Domestic, or New How, method of operating the shuttle. All this shows that even yet we are but fishing about for what is best, and that nothing we have hitherto seen can be pronounced a "complete solution of the difficulty." After describing the shuttle, he says, "The shuttle thread is thus entirely freed from any tendency to twist, an objection frequently urged against circular or revolving shuttles." This is surely a mental aberration. The shuttle he is speaking of does not revolve; it only reciprocates, and you could not make it twist the thread even though you desired. But does not Mr. Urquhart know that the twisting of the thread in rotary shuttles has been overcome? And, therefore, there can now be no objection to them on that score. Yes, he does know, but he is so intent on praising his favourite machine that he is not careful to be accurate. This want of accuracy is conspicuous throughout the lecture, but nowhere more so than in the next paragraph where he speaks of the needle used in his pet machine as being "no thicker than the uncompressed thread itself." And he attributes the being able to use a finer needle to the long beak of the shuttle holding the loop till the eye of the needle is above the work. I do not blame Mr. Urquhart for this, for a great deal of intentional nonsense has been talked in this connection, and he has just been led—as many others have been—parrot-like, to repeat it. That the machine referred to will allow of the use of a finer needle than the ordinary reciprocating shuttle machine, I quite admit, but for a very different reason than the one assigned. Except, perhaps, when the thread is pulling through the tension, the greatest strain on the thread is while the needle is passing down through the work. Let us follow the action. When the eye reaches the top of the work there is no slack between it and the last stitch. As the needle descends, the thread runs down in the groove at double the speed of the needle, so that when the needle has reached its lowest point double the length of thread has passed through the work. Will any man tell me that more strain is put on the thread in pulling it down the groove while the needle is ascending than what was put upon it while the needle was descending? The reason why it uses a finer needle is, because the thread is drawn down perpendicularly, and almost in line with the needle-groove, and a short beaked shuttle, if it fulfils this condition, will work with as fine a needle as the other. Look now at the dubnosed reciprocating shuttle. When it catches the loop, it pulls it away at an angle of from forty-five to sixty degrees from the line of needle eye, bringing it hard against the edge of the eye, and if there is any friction on the thread at the work, or above it, as there always is in machines which use a small check spring on the front plate, the strain on the thread at the needle eye is very considerable, and if not sufficiently large will chaff the thread badly, if not wear it through altogether. Mr. Urquhart ought to know that his "very extreme test" was accomplished long before his oscillator was ever dreamed of.

(To be continued.)

Hints to Repairers.

Conducted by Rotating Hook.

To "*H. E.*"—Loops along the sewing are sometimes formed through the needle-hole in the cloth-plate having worn into a notch, through the action of the needle and thread. This notch often catches, and holds the loop of the thread, sometimes stopping the work from feeding forward. At other times it will cause loops, as it allows it to be drawn up and then lets go. The remedy is to remove the roughness around the needle-plate, or else to substitute a new plate for the old one.

Restoring Laces, Embroideries, &c.—According to Dr. Ebermayer, silvered and gilt embroideries which have become blackened or tarnished can be renewed by treatment with a 10 per cent. solution of cyanide of potassium. As soon as the metal is brightened up, the cyanide of potassium is carefully washed out and the goods are dried.—*Chemiker Zeitung.*

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Jottings.

MR. A. ROTT, the knitting machine manufacturer, of Dresden, has been declared a bankrupt.

* * *

In a case tried in the City of London Court, on Saturday, the 12th March, it was mentioned that the defendant, a shorthand clerk, with a weekly salary of £2, was paying £1 a week for some furniture he had upon the hire system. This statement gave Mr. Commissioner Kerr occasion for some characteristic remarks on "the foolishness of people having furniture upon the hire system." Such persons, he declared, "ought to lose every farthing of their money." No doubt it is absurd and wrong for a man with only £2 a week to pay one of them away regularly for furniture; but the much-abused hire system, when properly and fairly worked, is often a convenience and a boon to persons of limited means.—*Evening News.*

* * *

American ingenuity has produced thread from the blossom of the common milkweed, having the consistency and tenacity of imported flax or linen thread, and is produced at a much less cost. The fibre is long, easily carded, and may be readily adapted to spinning upon an ordinary flax spinner. It is said to possess the smoothness and lustre of silk, rendering it valuable for sewing-machine use. The weed is common throughout the United States, but grows profusely at the South. The material costs nothing for cultivation, and the gathering is as cheaply done as that of cotton.

* * *

Messrs. Willis & Co., the well-known sewing-machine dealers of Montreal, got out a very pretty programme card in connection with the recent carnival in Canada.

* * *

The Society of Arts on the 16th ult., elected Mr. Isidore Nash a member of their worthy institution.

* * *

Mr. Nash has, we understand, developed two classes of machines for over-driven sewing, cording with thread edges, embroidering, eyeletting, and button-holeing with Wilcox & Gibbs' single thread and Wheeler & Wilson's, double thread. The market for these specialities is extensive, and we hope that friend Nash will be well rewarded for the immense labour he has expended on his inventions.

* * *

A rumour is afloat that we may shortly hear of an action for infringement of a patent in connection with the sewing machine.

* * *

We learn from Mr. J. R. Forster that he is just commencing business as a dealer in sewing machines, perambulators, and domestic appliances generally, having taken premises in Back Victoria Street, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The style of the firm will be J. R. Forster & Co.

* * *

Mr. Forster proposes to use our agreement forms, and we would like to give him a word of advice in commencing business on the hire-purchase system. Although the agreement with your customer authorises you to enter his premises and resume possession of the hired article immediately the rent is more than seven days in arrears, do not act up to the full powers given you. Each case must be judged on its merits, but, generally speaking, it does not pay to be too severe with the hirer. By all means make the hirer understand your absolute right to the machine, owing to the arrears, but you will not be hard on him if he will try and be more regular in his payments in the future.

* * *

Many dealers can trace considerable business as resulting through temporary poverty of a customer. The extension of time given the hirer has been most gratefully received, and the kindness of the dealer has been made known to a large circle of friends, with the result—more customers.

* * *

We strongly advise every dealer in the trade on no account to take a case into court if he can possibly help it. Conducted on proper lines the hire-purchase system is not only satisfactory to the dealer, but is a positive boon to the working classes.

Antagonism to the hire-purchase system is brewing in several parts of the country. If it ever reaches formidable proportions it will be due solely to the ill-advised action of a few short-sighted dealers. The whole trade will then suffer for the action of a few Shylocks.

* * *

Mr. T. Wilkinson, of Norwich, has sent us a very pretty letter rack he has had printed. It is constructed of thick card-board, with two inclined receptacles for letters. On it we are told in letters of gold the virtues of Jones' sewing machines, and are further recommended to go to T. Wilkinson's champion sewing machine depôt, for sewing machines, washing, wringing, and mangling machines. Nothing is said about knitting machines, which Mr. Wilkinson should certainly have included. The whole production is neat and effective, and we hope that all persons into whose hands it falls will take the advice so generously offered by the enterprising dealer.

* * *

The Secretary of the White S. M. Company is now on a visit to London. At the moment of writing he is in Paris, together with Mr. Sawyer.

* * *

A creditor of the estate, Hermann Loog, Limited, now in course of liquidation, informs us that he fears that a considerable loss will occur owing to the precipitate manner in which the affairs are being wound up. He says that landlords of the branch offices are allowed to distrain for their rent, the consequence being that the stock fetches next to nothing. Hirers in the slightest arrears have to give up the machines, which, of course, are of no value to the estate. Altogether our correspondent is highly incensed at the manner in which affairs are being conducted.

* * *

The *Western Mail* of Cardiff a few days ago gave an answer to a correspondent on the hire system, in which the following occurs:—"We observe that the power of seizure is seldom resorted to in the early stages of such a matter, but after the greater part of the money has been paid, if the purchaser or hirer should make default in payment of an instalment, the goods are quickly taken away from him."

* * *

The last few words so offended Messrs. Thompson and Shackell (Limited), of Cardiff, that Mr. Barry, the manager, wrote to the paper objecting to the statement, which he said was likely to injure their hire-purchase business, which is the largest in the West of England and South Wales. The Editor of the *Western Mail*, in reply to Mr. Barry's remark that the writer could not be a man of business, or he would know that such a policy would result in disaster, says that this is an assertion simply; we would like to add that the *Mail's* remark is a very stupid one. It pays no firm to act cruelly towards hirers.

* * *

The imports of sewing machines into Austro-Hungary were 654,700 kilos last year, compared with 806,600 kilos in 1885. The exports were 451,800 kilos, against 271,845 kilos in 1885.

* * *

Mr. Richard Hunting, who recently relinquished his position as European manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, has returned to England after a trip to America.

* * *

Mr. C. R. Green, formerly the representative of the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Manchester, has been appointed by Mr. Brinsmade the European manager, to represent the company at Plymouth.

* * *

We are glad to learn that considerable space has already been inquired for by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Companies, for exhibiting at the American Exhibition, which will be held in London this summer. The last piece of information of this kind that has come to our knowledge is an application by Mr. Hobart Brinsmade on behalf of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

* * *

The Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company is being wound up. We are not surprised at it. A worse managed concern it has never been our misfortune to have dealings with.

Messrs. Coleman's Perambulator Catalogue.

MESSRS. COLEMAN & Co., Steam Perambulator Works, Praed Street, Paddington, W., forward us an illustration of their new Registered Carriage "The Royal." As we have inspected this, we can recommend it to the notice of our readers desiring a carriage of unique appearance, with all the luxurious appointments of a modern brougham or barouche, which it in shape resembles. Mounted on well-tempered steel springs, and fitted with best quality rubber tyred wheels, we can imagine no more delightful cot for the use of a delicate infant, while the strength and finish ensures its being admirably adapted for children of older growth. Being fitted with an airtight reversible hood, and other special features, the makers have added a new patent brake, thus ensuring not only comfort and elegance of appearance, but also perfect safety, should the carriage be at any time left for a moment unattended.

Besides the "Royal," "Arcadian," and many other makes of carriages of superior construction, this firm are now busily employed in the manufacture of bassinettes of a cheaper description, and we are quite sure that a perusal of their illustrated catalogue will be of benefit to such of our readers who are unable to pay a personal visit to Messrs. C. Coleman & Co.'s Steam Perambulator Works, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

"Recent Advances in Sewing Machinery."

MR. EDITOR,—During the debate which followed the delivery of Mr. Urquhart's paper on the above subject, before the Society of Arts, I gave expression to a sense of disappointment with which many of the audience appeared to be in sympathy, at the very narrow and contracted view which the lecturer had taken of his subject, and which almost suggested that that view was not entirely a disinterested one.

I was not then aware, as I have been subsequently informed, that the lecturer was actually connected with the firm which certainly absorbed the lion's share of his attention. The subject would, I think, have been more appropriately entitled—"Recent Advances in the Sewing Machines of the 'Singer' and 'Wheeler & Wilson' Companies." I hope, in making these observations, I shall not be considered to detract in any way from the merit of the able paper read by Mr. Urquhart. But the Society of Arts, in years gone by, has recognised the difficulty of presenting, at the same time, a technical and practical, and a comprehensive and impartial view of the progress of this industry, from any one actively engaged in connection with any particular firm. There is so much human nature in man, Sam Slick says, that now and then it cannot fail to make itself apparent.

As one, and I regret to say apparently the only one present, who was also present at the previous lecture on sewing machines in 1863, by Mr. E. P. Alexander, I recollected the very clear and succinct history he gave of the invention, of its development, and of the rise and progress of the industry up to that time, and I did expect, though, perhaps I expected too much, that his dropped pen would have been picked up, and that we should have had presented, as far as limits of time would permit, a general survey of the various leading advances, bringing down the history to the present time.

Such a *resume* would have introduced to our notice many other distinguished American inventions, besides a vast number of contributions from English, French, and German inventors, which go to swell up the not yet full list of never-ending patents for "Improvements in sewing machines."

The sewing machine of to-day, in whatever form it is now seen, is the work of many men and many minds, and in any existing type, the proprietor can take credit only for some one or two improvements which he has built upon or added to the inventions of his predecessors, which have been appropriated wholesale, and in many cases, without acknowledgment. The records of the English patent office will furnish the names of many inventors who, passing away to the great majority, would otherwise be consigned to the oblivion of the past. But the names of Starley of Coventry, of Westmoreland of Nottingham,—the inventor of the semi-circular shuttle, and its application to arm machines; of Pitt Bros. of Cleckheaton, who perfected the Universal Feed and its action in the same class of machines; of Winter of Leeds, who first showed how wear was everywhere to be met by compensating provisions; and of Morrison of Birmingham—the inventor of the Archimidian hem folder; these, and a host of others, perhaps equally great, should not fail to meet a deserved recognition. So too, the important inventions in wax-thread sewing machinery from Wickersham to McKay, of America, and those of Greenwood & Batley, and Pearson, of Leeds, and Robinson of Kettering, in regard specially to boot-making, and the sailmaking and canvas stitching, and herring bone machines of Kimball & Morton of Glasgow, should be duly chronicled, and then the list might be amplified almost *ad infinitum*, to include the thousand and one inventions in machines for domestic use.

And where were those clever Danish glove-making machines, and the famous "Bonnaz" embroidering machines? Let others take up, and amplify and bring out more fully, this most interesting subject; but I have said enough, I think, to show that the lecturer but dabbled on the sea shore, while a vast ocean of treasure lay unexplored before him.

NEWTON WILSON.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Sewing Machine Trade.

SIR,—Your report of the lecture on sewing machines on the 23rd ult., at the rooms of the Society of Arts, suggests to me that there is a little fog crept in as to what has been done in sewing machine invention and manufacture in the past, in the minds of the present representatives of the trade in England, if not elsewhere. There seems to be a mystery as to why this branch of trade has not been more developed in comparison to the novelties offered, and at low prices, the past seven years, by the continental makers.

New members, dealers, and inventors, manufacturers, and even capitalists, seem really to be under the impression that invention previous to 1872 was virtually the gift of a few "gods," who backed their inventions and manufactured the same under their own business or firm's name—*vide* Singer, Howe, Grover & Baker, Willcox & Gibbs, Davis' Vertical Feed, Remington & Co., of the United States, and the later developed and world-wide reputation of the English machine inventors and manufacturers, such as Bradbury & Co., Jones & Co., Kimball & Morton, and others; and in France Callibaut & Co., Bonaz, Hurtu & Hautin, and others; whereas it was nothing of the kind, there was no mystery. These firms secured their inventions for certain points of the machine, in 1846-50 and to 1856. America then formed a combination of an eye-pointed needle, with shuttle-motion feed, serrated feed-face, wheel-feed, and elastic cloth presser. This once done in America, they "pooled" the licenses, and only issued the same to those who had backbone, viz., enterprise and capital, to spend developing their inventions and ideas, buying a market, and creating a "Kindergarten," as it were, to train mechanics to fine tool use for this purpose. It was necessary to teach the delivery of goods, and collections, to show the ambassadors of commerce how to find dealers to take up their inventions or manufactures in distant home markets and foreign climes. This caused the ambitious capitalist to freely pour out his money, and heavy expenses were contracted in finding and capturing these markets, and then holding them. For, as the combination of the four great companies held the product of the factories by royalty, all that was necessary was to follow their shipments to ports of landing and final market that the travellers had found, and if they were not all ready there, then they squatted at once with their fine and tried machines, backed up with their elaborate and exhaustive circulars, advertisements, and other printed matter. The trade soon became divided, then lop-sided, until no money could be realised by the capitalist in the game, it all converging from them into the hands of the original inventors—companies, which patents they were forced to use, viz., feed, needle,

shuttle, &c., to get their invention to work. In extremes they stopped their works, and then licenses were sold by the combination of grantors, for new parties with capital to bring out the improved machines, but embodying the original sewing machine invention—heart, kidneys, bladder, liver, brain, lung, stomach, &c., and that was virtually and truly the property of such men who were inventors in the case of discovering a want and the means of satisfying it.

Thus passed the period 1850-1860 in the United States (the same in England and France, where a new patent was taken out) when sewing machines first became of use to the manufacturer of sewed articles, and finally became a household necessity of value, and means for the ladies to have a private purse.

We now reach the early part of 1861, when three-fourths of the territory of the United States was closed for goods of the North'; hence sprung the need of foreign markets—not only for the old reliable firms, but the paralysed and shaky new ones. Then started the best and most experienced travellers in the trade on steamers for Central America, Spanish South American, and the head centre, London, for the Colonies and India, home and Continental markets.

LEE.

(*To be continued.*)

Harrop's New Bassinette Works.

MR. JOHN HARROP'S new Bassinette Works, Bury Street Mills, Lancashire Hill, Stockport, are well worth a visit. The Manchester works were found far too small for an increasing business, and this induced Mr. Harrop to remove to much larger premises, where there is room for considerable expansion.

The body-making department occupies an extensive room, and, as the bodies are finished, they are piled in the centre of the room. Here are to be found bodies of all shapes, sizes, and designs, in wood, wicker, or metal.

The varnishing and polishing is done in another room, where a number of men were at work giving a different appearance to the plain bodies.

The japanning and varnishing of springs and wheels is carried on in another room fitted with every convenience for the work.

Next, we visit the department where the metal parts forming the under-carriage are fitted together.

The bodies are now placed on the under-carriage and pass into the paint room. Here a skilled painter gives those gentle touches to the body and metal parts which give an artistic finish to the carriage.

The next department is the upholstery, where women and girls take the carriages in hand, and, by means of Crockett's leather cloth and good honest woollen cloth, make the interior comfortable and give it a handsome appearance.

The hoods have next to be attached, which done, the carriages are ready for market.

The two store rooms for the finished perambulators are very large, and hold some 2,000 or 3,000 carriages. Here are to be seen a very large variety of vehicles. To do justice to a description of them would require more space than we can spare. All we can say is, that it would be impossible not to please a visitor, as his choice would be sure to be met by the endless variety in stock.

Speaking of the large increase in his bassinette business, Mr. Harrop said to us, "My business has grown as a bassinette manufacturer's simply because of the good finish and workmanship of the carriages, along with new styles and designs brought out. Any person giving me orders would soon be convinced of this fact. Three years ago my making of bassinettes ran about twenty per week ; now, with the space that we have at our command, we could turn out 500 per week."

We understand that this increase has not been solely among English buyers, but that Harrop's carriages are now found in all parts of the world, including many parts of Europe.

We hope that the extensive premises at Stockport may receive sufficient orders to keep them as busily employed all the summer as they have been the past few months.

The public will not be surprised to hear that the Germans have already begun to imitate

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY THE

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,

NEW YORK.

If they were not good, they certainly would not imitate them.

"GOLD is ALWAYS IMITATED but LEAD NEVER."

BEWARE OF GERMAN IMITATIONS.

TAKE CARE to find out that you get the genuine article. Don't be led away by what you are told are Improved New Home Sewing Machines, manufactured in Germany.

GERMANS IMITATE BUT NEVER INVENT.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The word "Home" is a Trade Mark; look for it on the Machine, and buy none without it.

You can buy the New Home Machines of

HENRY WEBSTER,

41, CHIPPENHAM TERRACE,

HARROW ROAD, W.

The New Home Sewing MachineCo.,

H. L. BEAN, Manager.

449, STRAND, LONDON.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

2,139. G. Hollington, for an improved machine for the manufacture of sewing machine hook needles.
2,287. E. G. Reuss, for an improved driving gear for pocket sewing machines.
2,301. E. Hammerstein, for an improved apparatus to be applied to sewing machines for producing fancy needlework.
2,449. H. Birch, for improvements in clutch mechanism applicable for driving the feed motion of sewing machines, or for driving other mechanism or preventing back movement.
2,623. J. Thomas, for a new or improved motor for driving sewing machines and the like.
2,627. E. R. Villegas, for improvements in the eyes of sewing machine and other sewing needles.
2,788. C. Cresswell, for trimming, guiding, and folding hosiery, or other soft fabric applicable to sewing machines.
2,917. W. E. Hickling, for improvements in sewing machines.
3 017. T. R. Voce, for improvements in perambulator joints.
3,162. P. Haddan, a communication from D'Arcy Porter, of United States, for improvements in rotary shuttles for sewing machines.
3,166. G. A. Crawford, for improvements in or relating to sewing machines.
3,353. J. Davies, for a lock-stitch sewing machine.
3,361. C. Thompson, for improvements in under-frames of perambulators and the like.
3,492. T. W. Marshall, for improvements in button-hole stitching machine.
3,686. C. Bradbury, a communication from Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co., of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines.
3,748. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. C. Saxton, of United States, for improvements relating to sewing or stitching, and to machinery therefor.
3,844. L. V. Rees and S. H. Levi, for an improvement in button-hole scissors.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

34. S. Keats, for improvements in machinery for sewing and stitching.
1,723. J. Mehlich, for improved means for attaching the presser-foot of sewing machines.
2,393. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, for improvements in sewing machines for overseaming buttonholes.
2,731. T. F. Smith, for improvements in brakes applicable to perambulators, bassinettes, bath chairs, or other carriages propelled by hand.
2,823. A. G. Brookes, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of United States, for improvements in button holding and feeding attachments for sewing machines.
2,976. D. Noble, for improvements in driving apparatus for sewing machines.
13,191. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. S. Collins, of United States, for improvements in machinery for sewing buttons upon cloth or other material.
14,357. C. W. Durant, for improvements in button-hole attachment for sewing machines.
14,882. A. J. Boult, a communication from C. M. Hooker, of United States, for improvements in the method or process of sewing.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Issued and Dated February 1st, 1887.

356,849. W. R. Parsons, Chicago, Ill. Presser foot for sewing machines.
356,880. J. S. Macdonald, Providence, R.I. Needle.
357,123. G. L. Gray, Chicago, Ill. Receptacle for sewing machine tables.
10,803. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn. Button-hole cutting attachment for button-hole sewing machines.

Issued and Dated February 8th, 1887.

357,223. C. Nicholson, Philadelphia, Pa. Driving mechanism for sewing machines.
357,251. S. W. Wardwell, Jr., Woonsocket, R.I. Rotary take-up for sewing machines.
357,304. D. Beaudry, Montreal, Quebec. Wash bench.
357,379. A. A. Fisher and A. J. Hart, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sewing machine.

Issued and Dated February 15th, 1887.

357,805. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine needle.
357,806. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y. Hook needle for sewing machines.

Issued and Dated February 22nd, 1887.

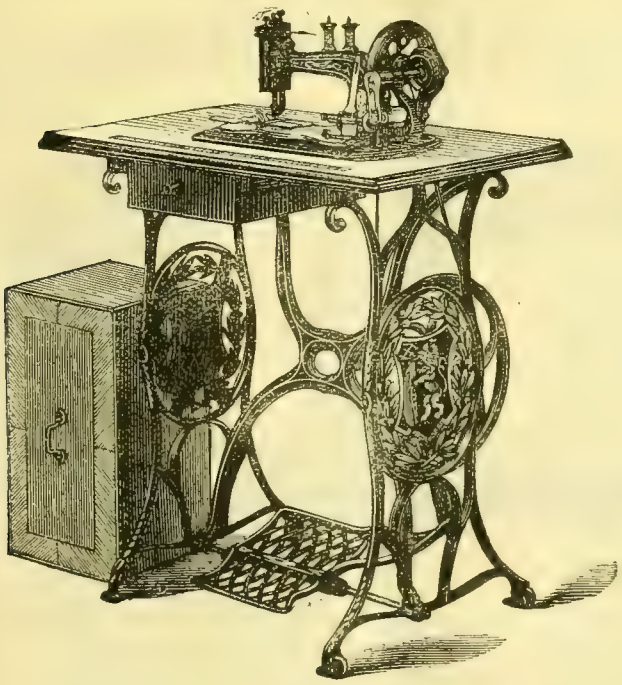
358,011. G. A. Brady, Chicago, Ill. Attachment holder for sewing machines.
358,088. J. Temple, Albany, N.Y. Machinery for sewing brooms.
358,124. F. L. Palmer, New London. Machine for sewing and quilting fabrics.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

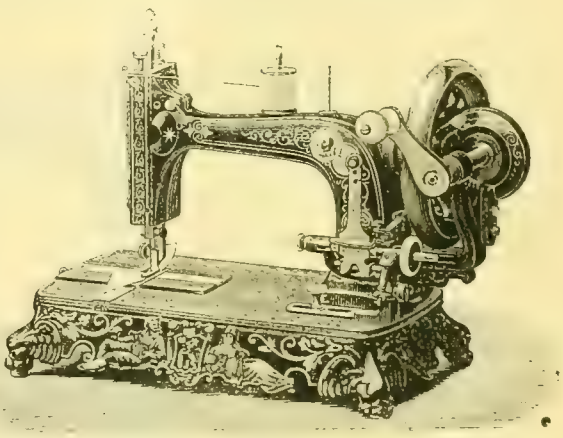
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Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



THE "CINDERELLA"



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

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COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

358,342. A. M. English, Boston, Mass. Machine for attaching buttons.

358,355. A. Hildt, New York, N.Y. Quilting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 1st, 1887.

358,572. J. R. Reynolds, Hartford, Conn. Take-up for book sewing machines.

358,594. E. F. Cone, Hartford, Conn. Signature guage for book sewing machines.

358,643. G. O. Brager, Osage, Iowa. Combined sewing machine cover and stool.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

2843. *Improvements in sewing machines.* J. Forbes, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, book-keeper.—Dated 27th February, 1886. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to produce hemstitching by means of a sewing machine, in which the feed mechanism is so constructed as to impart to the cloth or fabric the several movements necessary to effect the crossing of the stitches ordinarily accomplished by a lateral to and fro movement of the needle combined with backward and forward movements of the cloth.

For this purpose a presser arm is connected, to which the presser foot is attached, with the feed bar, and actuate them together by means of different cams and springs so as to grip and release the cloth or fabric at proper intervals and carry it in the several required directions and also to move without it between each series of its movements.

The feed bar is slotted to receive a block on which it moves laterally and which turns on a pivot fixed in the bed of the machine so as to give the feed bar freedom for the required backward and forward movements.

By slight modifications of the above described mechanism, a variety of other fancy stitches can be effected with the aid of sewing machines.

3,021. *An improved button-hole cutter.* C. H. Felton, of 4, Keith Grove, Uxbridge Road, Middlesex, engineer.—Dated 3rd March, 1886. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and effective instrument by which button-holes of any size can be rapidly, cleanly, and properly cut in linen, cloth, and other material, and to carry out this object a bracket is secured on the end of any suitable handle in which a pivot pin is fixed transversely across the line of the handle. On this pin is mounted a plate or disc, preferably of steel, the plane of which is therefore in continuation of the line of the handle or thereabouts, and on the edges or periphery of this plate or disc are formed two, three, or more sharp projecting chisel-like blades of the different widths required for cutting the button-holes of different sizes. A small stud is also secured on the bracket, which can engage in holes in the plate or disc made therefor so that the required cutting blade is duly presented to the material firmly fixed in position. To clamp the plate or disc in the desired position, a covering piece is passed over the pivot pin somewhat similar in shape to the projecting part of the bracket, and a thumb or other screw on the end of the pivot pin is screwed tightly down over this covering piece, which also is or may be prevented revolving by a stud or key on the base of the bracket which enters a slot, made therefor preferably on the edge or periphery of the covering piece.

When, therefore, the sharp projecting blade corresponding to the size of the button-hole required is duly placed in position, preferably with the edge thereof at right angles or thereabouts to the line of the handle, and the plate or disc carrying the same is duly clamped in such position by the thumb or other screw, any number of button-holes of exactly the same size can rapidly, cleanly, and properly be cut by pressing down the edge of the blade on the linen cloth or other material as is desired.

13,191. *Improvements in machinery for sewing buttons upon cloth or other material.* H. H. Lake, a communication from abroad by S. Collins, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, machinist.—Dated October 15th, 1886. Price 1s. 1d.

This invention has for its object to provide a machine for sewing buttons on fabrics, the buttons to be attached being either lasting or shank buttons, each of which has a projection or shank on the back. This invention, in the first place, consists of means for holding the button to be secured in the plane, or parallel with the plane or movement of the needle-bar of a sewing machine, said plane (when the needle-bar, as is usual, is over the cloth-plate) being perpendicular to that of the cloth-plate, so that the needle in its movement will pass through the back protection or shank of the button.

This invention consists further in means whereby, when a given number of stitches is made as a fastening for the button, the machine will stop its movement.

This invention still further consists in means whereby the needle-bar may be stopped automatically in an elevated position, and in the provision of appliances whereby the stop motion may be adjusted to adapt it to efficient operation for various speeds of the machine.

16,417. *Improvements in sewing machines.* H. H. Lake. A communication from abroad, by the Pentucket Variable Stitch Sewing Machine Company, of United States.—Dated December 14th, 1886. Price 1s. 1d.

This invention has for its object to provide a sewing machine capable of forming elongated stitches on the surface of material to be ornamented, and of arranging said stitches in a variety of ornamental forms.

WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINERY.

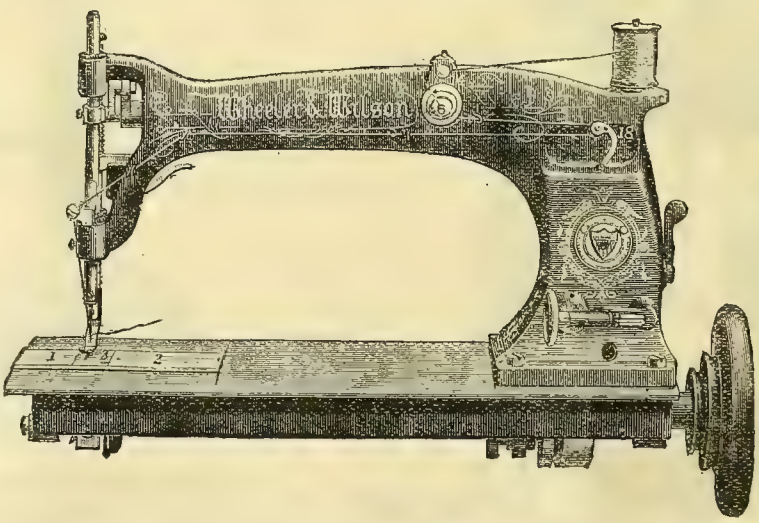
THE NEW D 10 SEWING MACHINE.

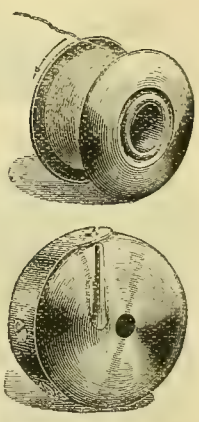
The Fastest Lock-stitch Sewing Machine in the World, having a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 stitches per minute on Leather Work.

The best made, most durable, and least liable to get out of order.

Makes the most perfect stitch of any sewing machine made.

Has the largest Bobbin holding over 100 yards of No. 70 Cotton.





THE NEW D 10 BOBBIN.

Special Quotations to Agents, also to Manufacturers fitting up Factories, and Estimate given for Supplying and Fixing Driving Power, Steam or otherwise.

SEWING MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS. SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

CHIEF OFFICE: 21, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES OR AGENTS IN ALL IMPORTANT TOWNS.

60. *Improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.* F. C. Hall, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States, gentleman.—Dated January 3rd, 1887. Price 11d.

This invention relates to certain improvements in button-hole attachment mechanisms, which are adapted to be applied to an ordinary sewing machine when button-holes are desired to be formed, and which may be readily removed therefrom when other work is to be done.

Foreign Jottings.

TRANSLATED BY "POLYGLOTCH."

Counting the speed of a Sewing Machine.—When the speed of a machine exceeds 200 revolutions a minute, it is impossible to reckon the pace by direct observation. An apparatus called a "speed computator" is required, but unfortunately they are not always within one's reach. We now indicate a simple substitute for it. Attach a piece of chalk at the extreme end of the wheel, and in front, before the point of the chalk, draw a sheet of paper along carefully for a given time (say a half or a quarter of a minute). After that operation has been carried out, there remains nothing more to be done than to count the chalk marks to find out the information required.—*Journal de la Machine à Coudre.*

* * *

Preserving Iron and Steel from Rust.—An excellent recipe for preserving all articles of steel and iron from rust is obtained by mixing the following ingredients in an earthen vase, and heating it on a moderately warm fire :—

Suet in unmelted pieces	100 parts ...	(weight)
Olive oil	30 parts ...	,,
Ammonia	15 parts ...	,,
Black lead (plumbago, or graphite)	100 parts	,,

The mixture becomes very homogeneous, and when it has the appearance of soft ointment it may be withdrawn from the fire. It should be spread over the surfaces of the articles for which it is used by means of a rag, but the metal must previously be thoroughly cleaned and dusted. The composition should be equally applied to all the hollow parts and corners. The surfaces coated by means of this mixture will be protected from rust for an indefinite period.—*Journal de la Machine à Coudre.*



G. H. WELLS,

Manufacturer of every description of

Perambulators and Bassinettes

IN WOOD, WICKER, AND WIRE.

Berceaunette Perambulators with Bicycle Wheels and Brass Jointed Hoods, from 30s.

10, BISHOP STREET SOUTH, BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Price Lists forwarded on application.

GRIMME, NATALIS & CO.,

BRUNSWICK, GERMANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE POPULAR

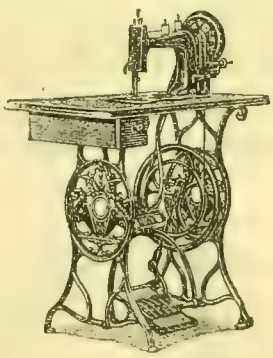
"ORIGINAL PRINCESS,"

With or without NEW JAPANNED

IRON COVER ;

IMPROVED FAMILY,

And other HAND MACHINES.



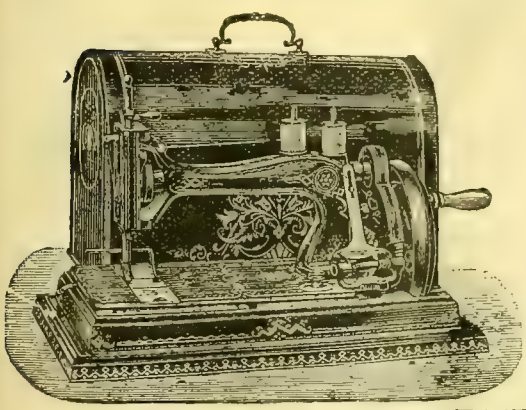
THE NEW HIGH-ARM

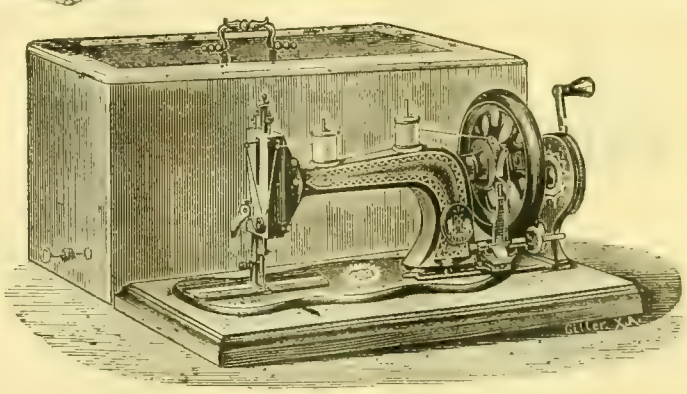
NATALIS D *(Without Gears).*

MEDIUM B & C.

FAMILY A *(Four Styles).*

And other TREADLE MACHINES.





REPRESENTED BY

CHAS. BRADBURY, 37, Torrens Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

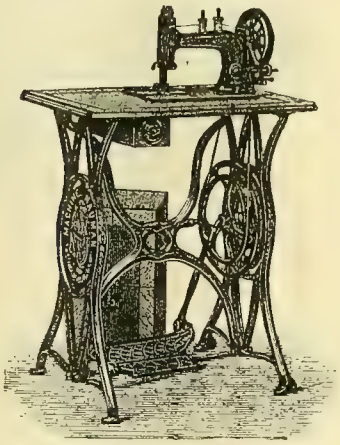
SEIDEL & NAUMANN,

Sewing Machine Manufactory & Iron Foundry,

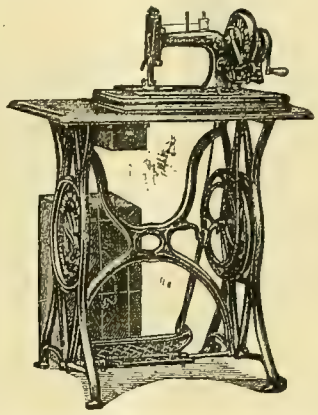
DRESDEN, SAXONY.

Trade Mark

for Treadle Machines



Naumann New High-Arm Family Machine, Let. B.



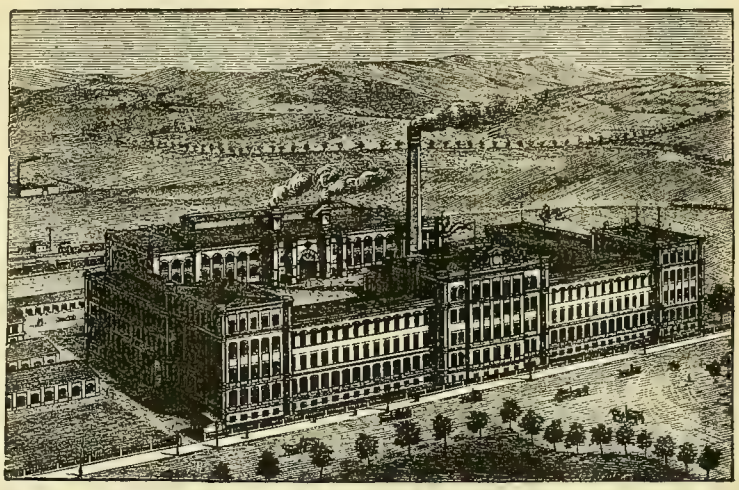
Naumann New High-Arm Family Hand Machine, Let. B, to be worked by hand or foot.

Trade Mark.

for Saxonia-Regia Hand Machines.

Export to all parts of the World.

YEARLY PRODUCTION **80,000** MACHINES.



New Establishment of Seidel & Naumann, Sewing Machine, Bicycles, and Tricycles Manufactory and Iron Foundry in Dresden (Saxony).

Export to all parts of the World.

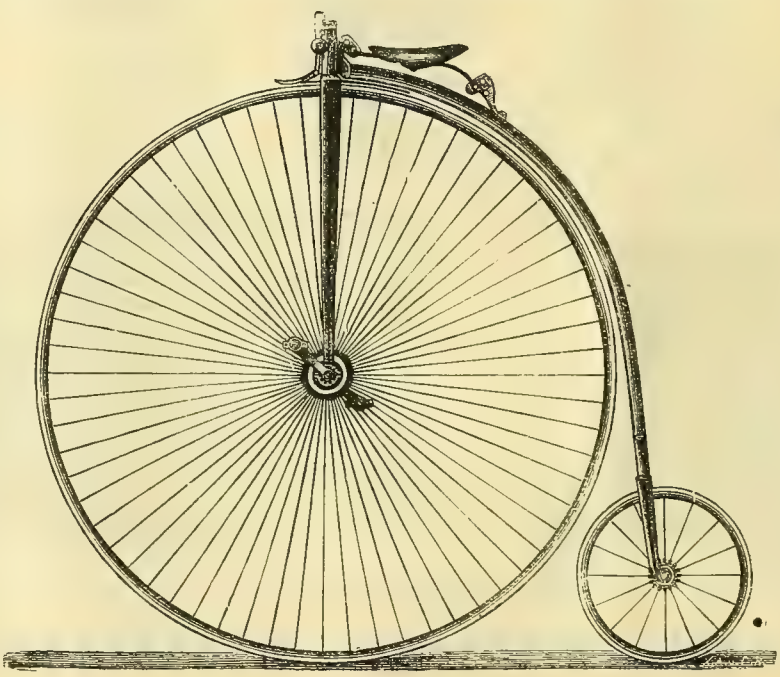
1,000 WORKMEN.

☞ THE NEW HIGH-ARM "**NAUMANN**" MACHINES for Families and Manufacturers are replete with all the Latest Improvements. ☜

☞ A PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE APPARATUS, ADAPTED ON APPLICATION, MAKES THE "NAUMANN" REALLY THE UNRIVALLED UNIVERSAL MACHINE. ☜

NEW! **Darning & Embroidery Apparatus** fitted with the High-Arm Family Naumann B Machine. **NEW!**

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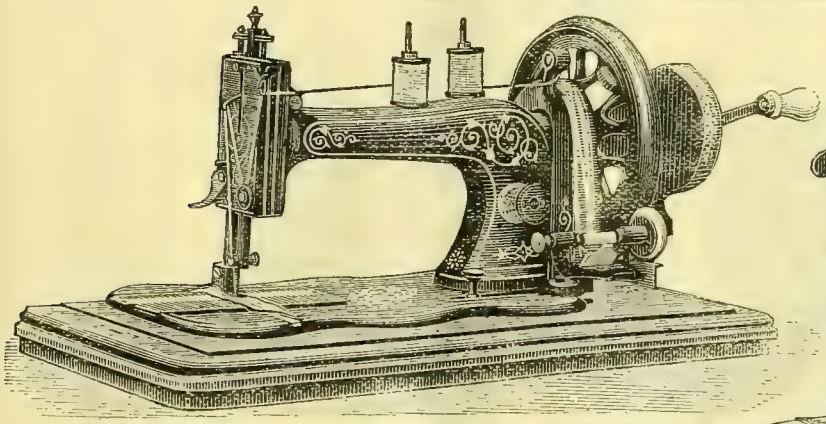


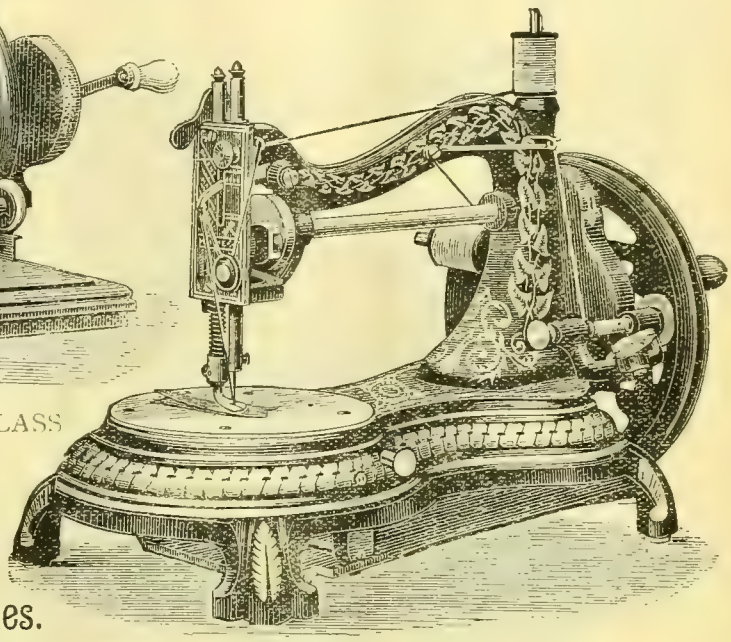
Manufactory of BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.

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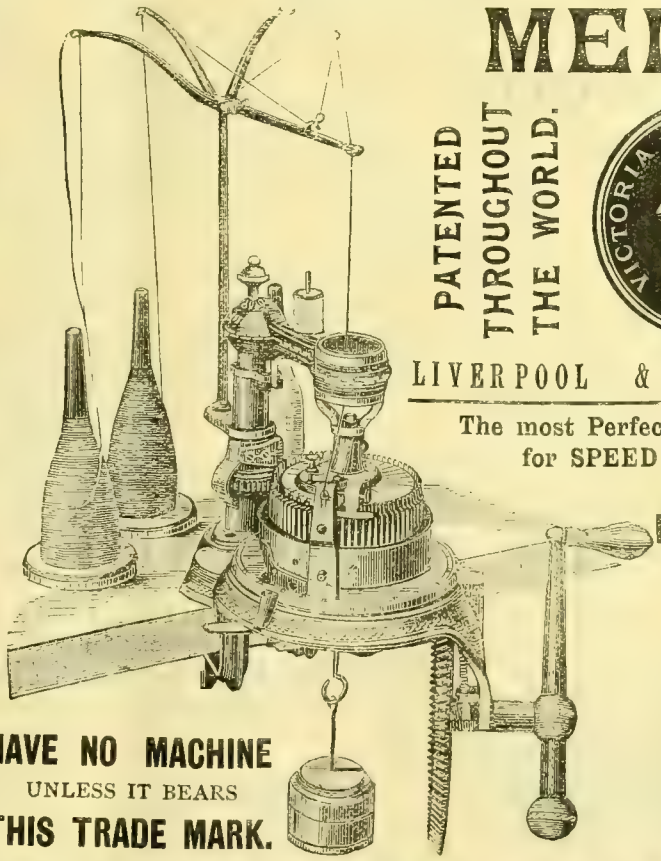
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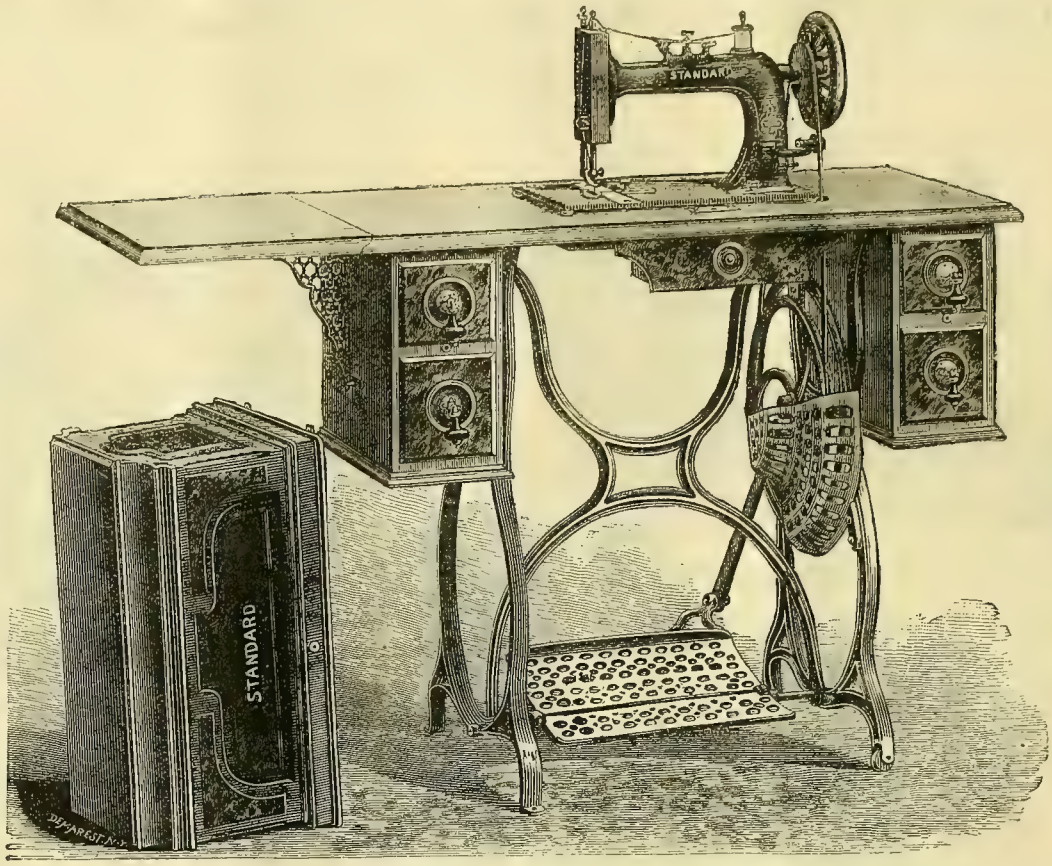
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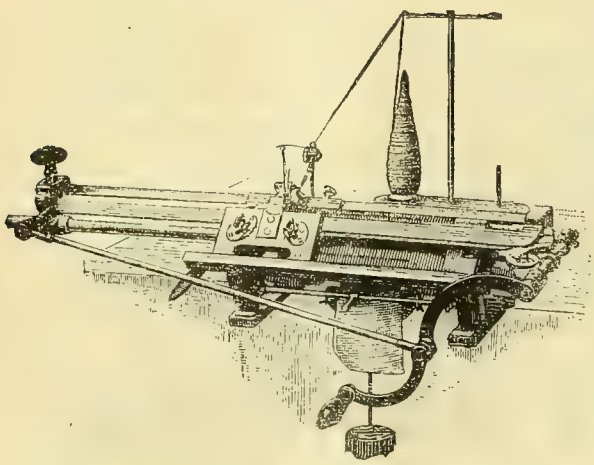
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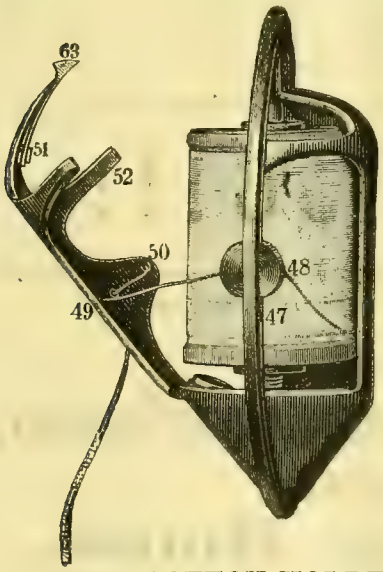
with two Spools, sewing on both sides directly from the Cotton-reel, and constructed with the greatest possible care. This splendidly-fitted Machine forms a first-rate Lockstitch, is exceedingly durable, and perfectly noiseless in its motions, the mechanism being wonderfully simple, and its motions rotary.

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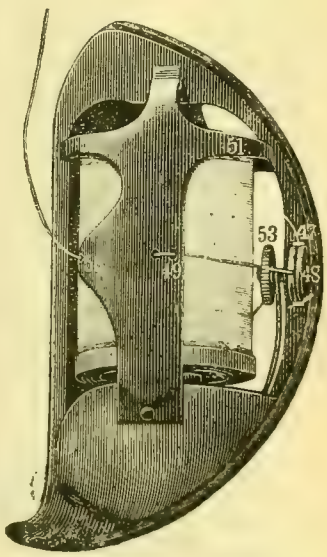
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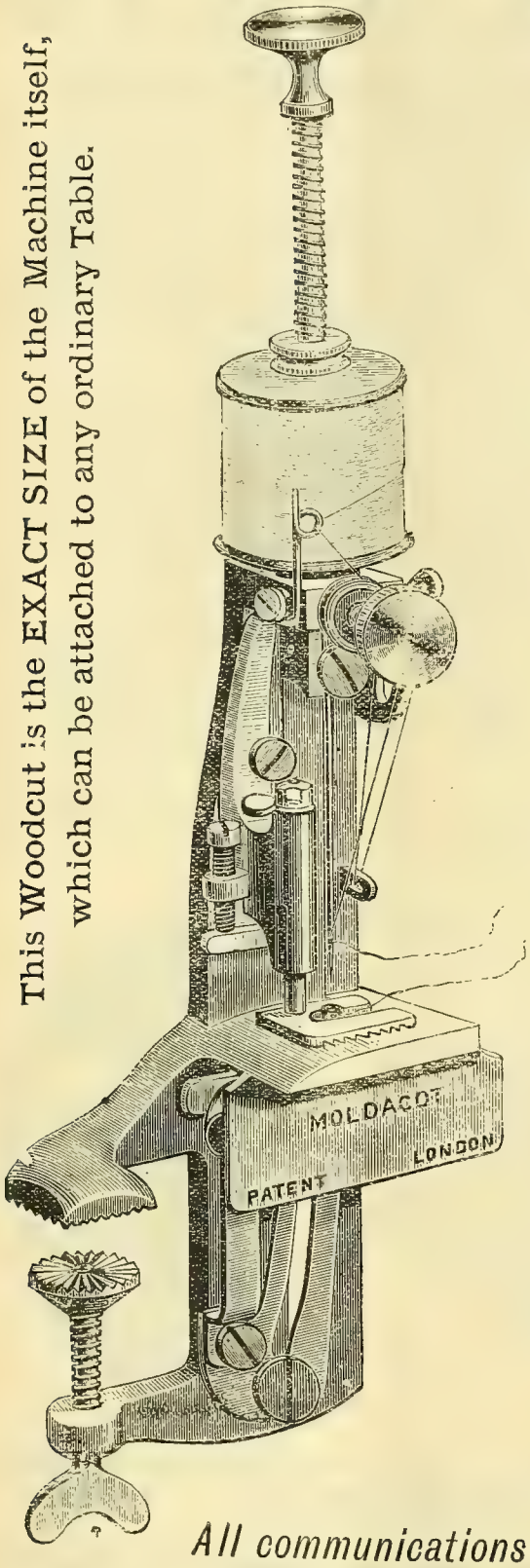
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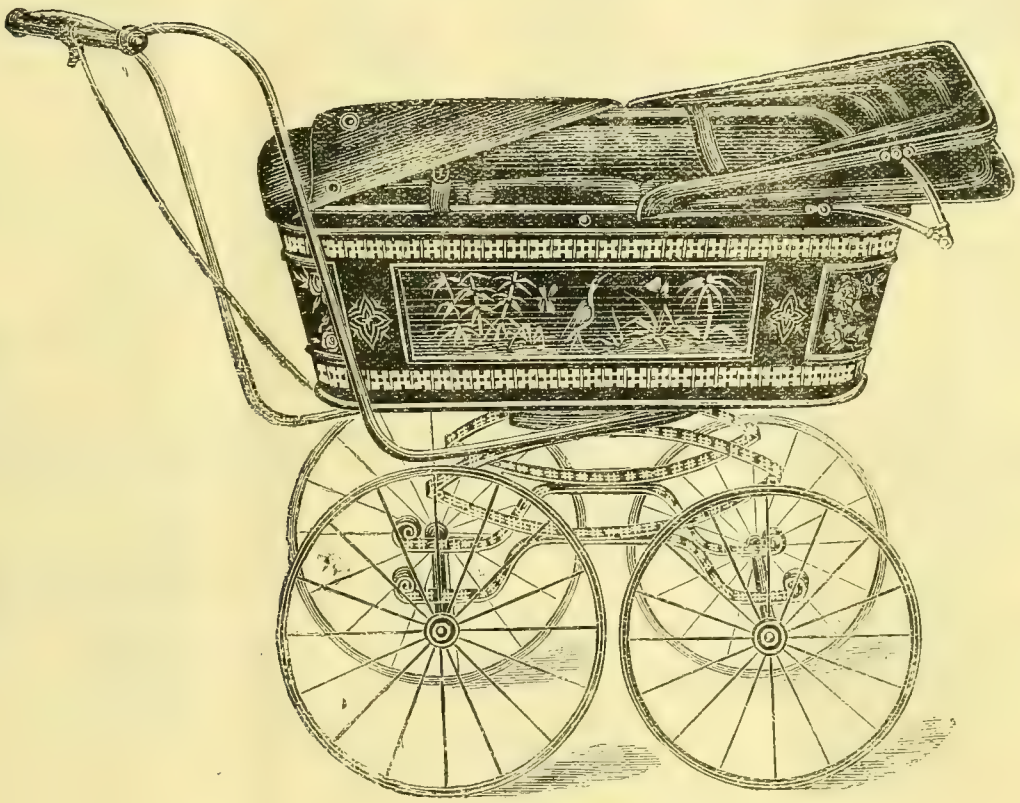
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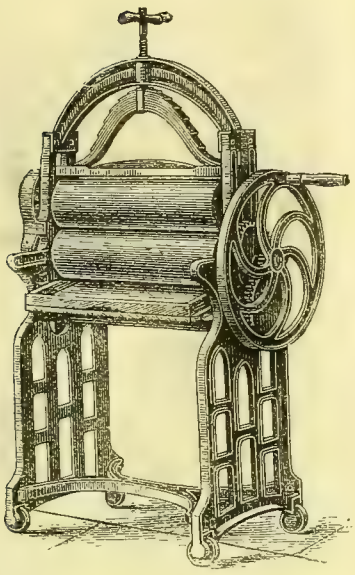
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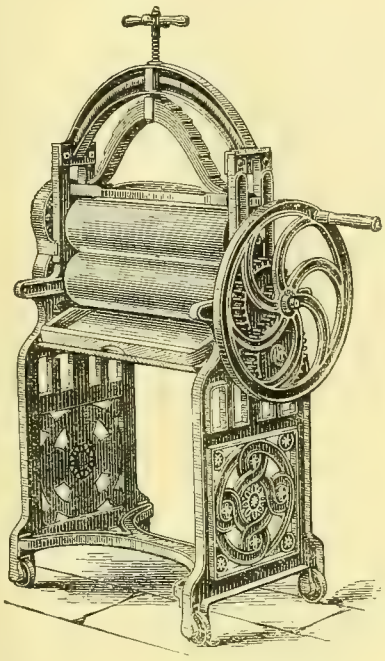
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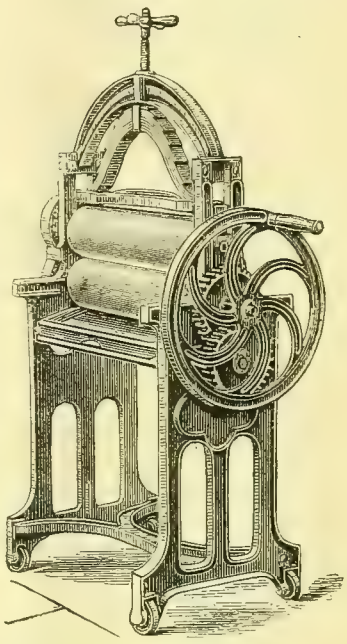
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No. 8.

No. 7.

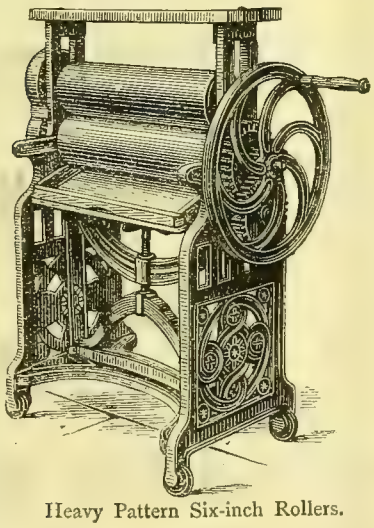


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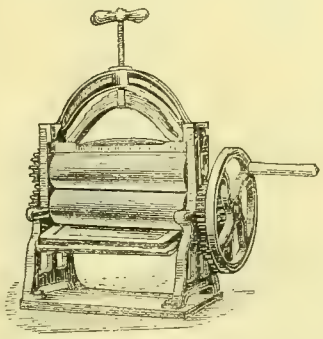
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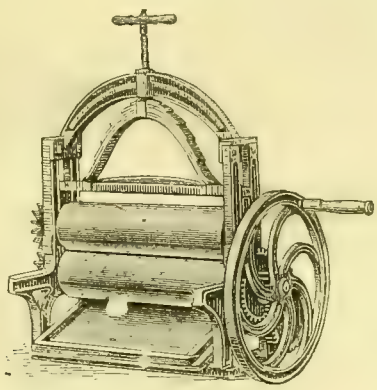
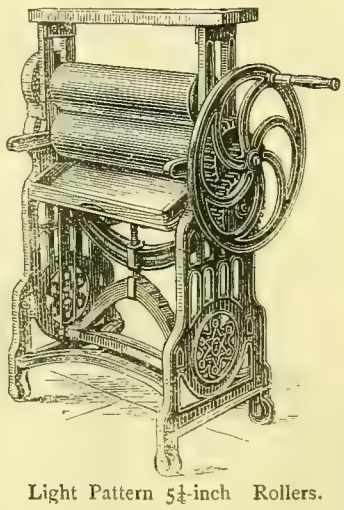
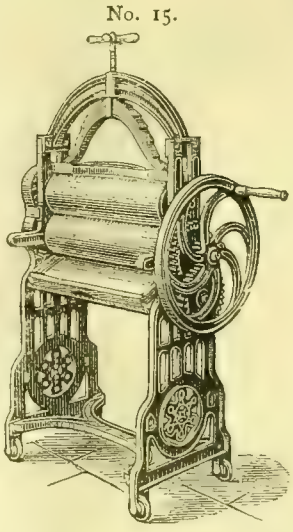


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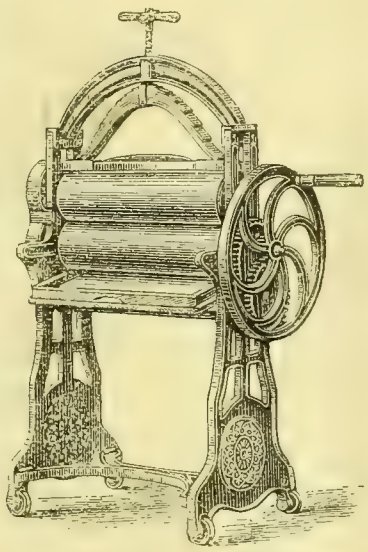


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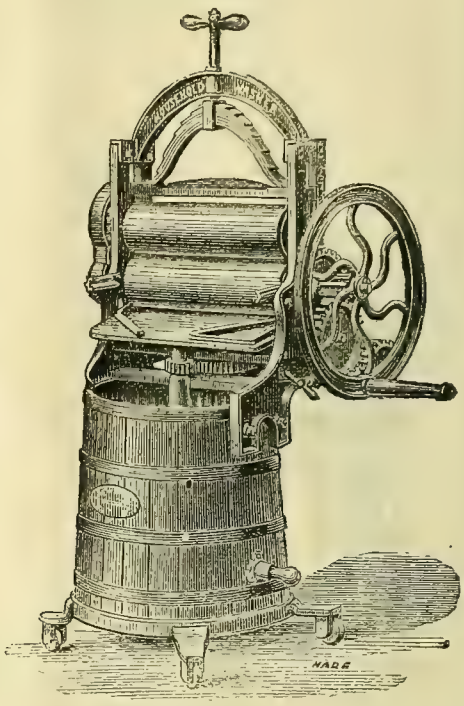
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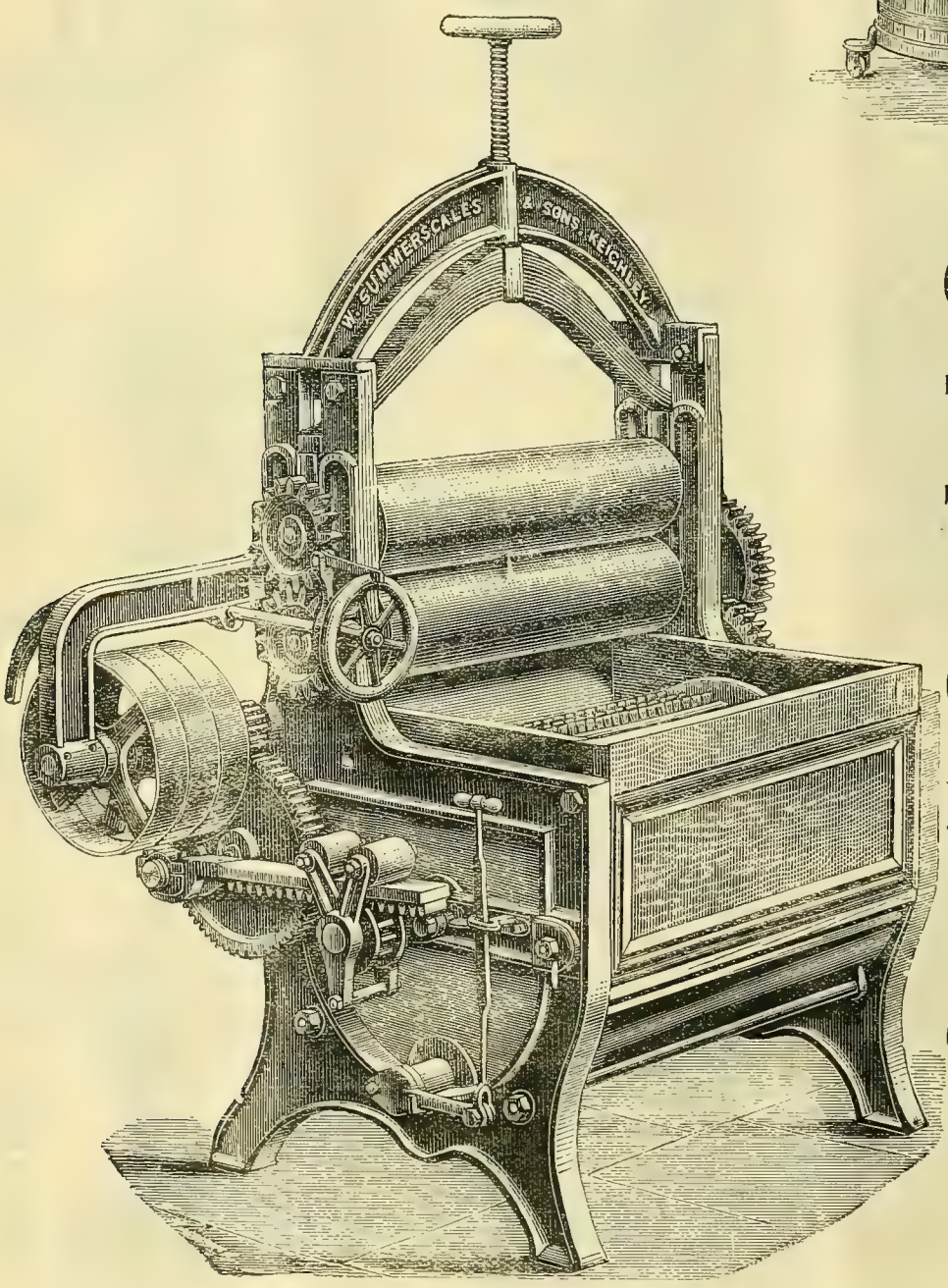
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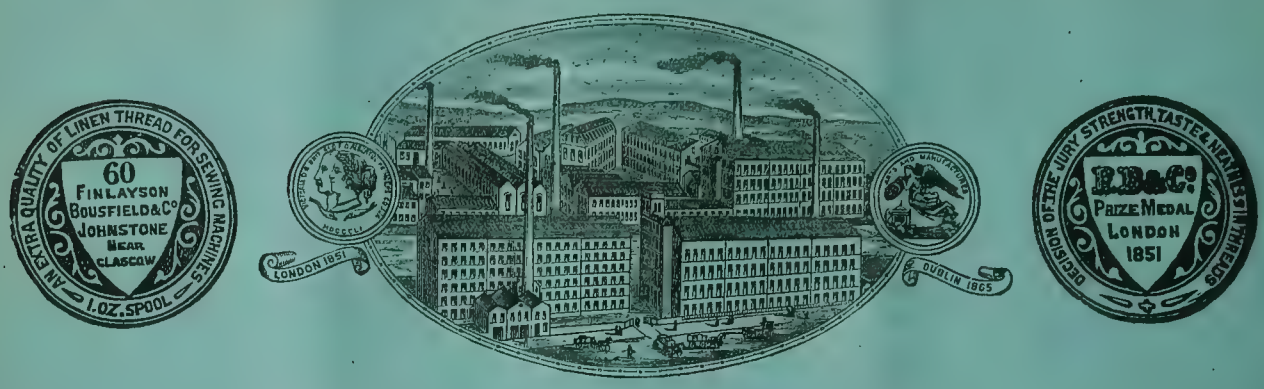
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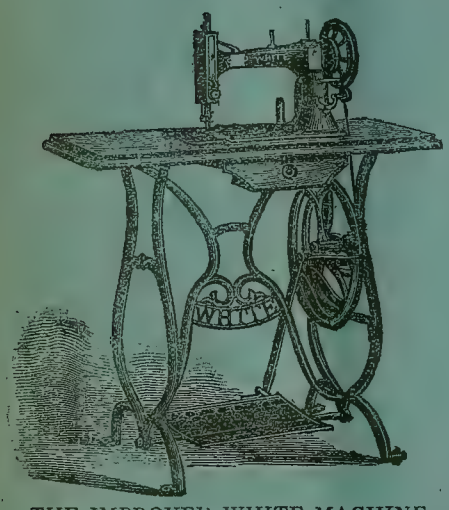
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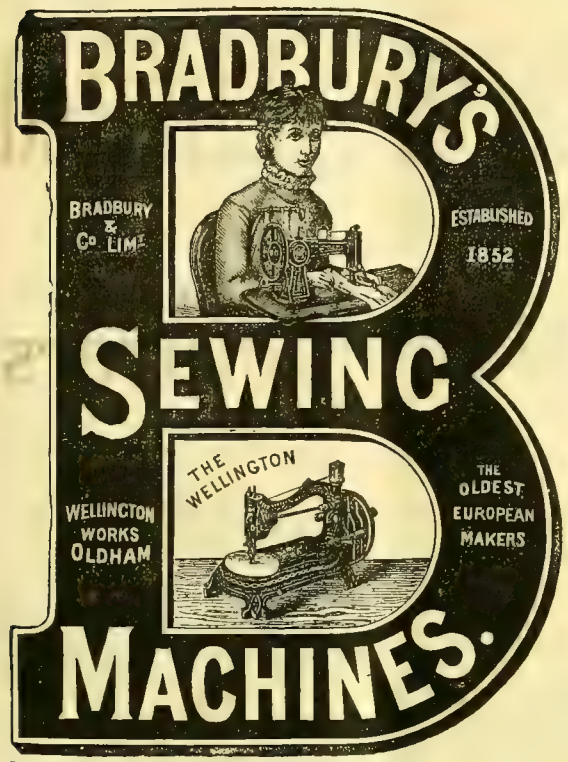
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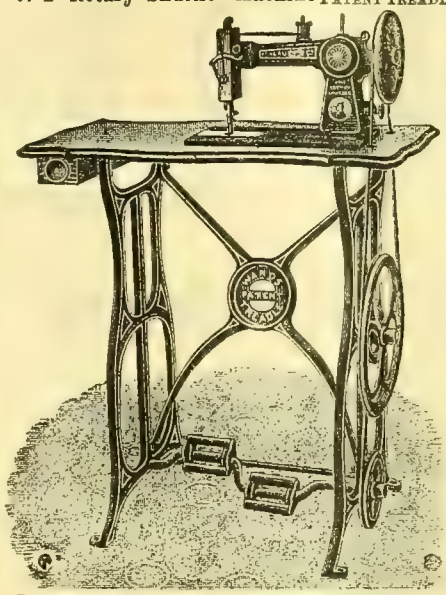
219, OLD KENT ROAD,

CENTRAL DEPOT:

49 & 49A, Newington Causeway.



No. 2 Rotary Shuttle Machine (With WARD'S PATENT TREADLE).



The most PERFECT MOTOR for SEWING MACHINES is WARD'S PATENT ROTARY TREADLE, an Easy, Graceful, and Natural Motion. The usual speed of all Sewing Machines greatly increased with a less expenditure of physical force.

BRADBURY & Co. are the only Makers in Europe of Ward's Patent Treadle.

Bradbury & Co.,

LIMITED,

Have obtained the Highest Awards at all the most Recent Exhibitions.

GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1872.
GOLD MEDAL, Lyons, 1872.
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GOLD MEDAL, London, 1874.
GOLD MEDAL, Manchester, 1874.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1875.
GOLD MEDAL, Manchester, 1875.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1878.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1879.
GOLD MEDAL, Adelaide, 1881.
GOLD MEDAL, Perth, Australia, 1881.
SEVEN AWARDS at Melbourne, 1881.
TEN FIRST PRIZES at Local Exhibitions during 1882.
GOLD MEDAL, Huddersfield, 1883.
Also a Special Certificate of Merit from the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain (Glasgow Meeting), 1883.
GOLD MEDAL, Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

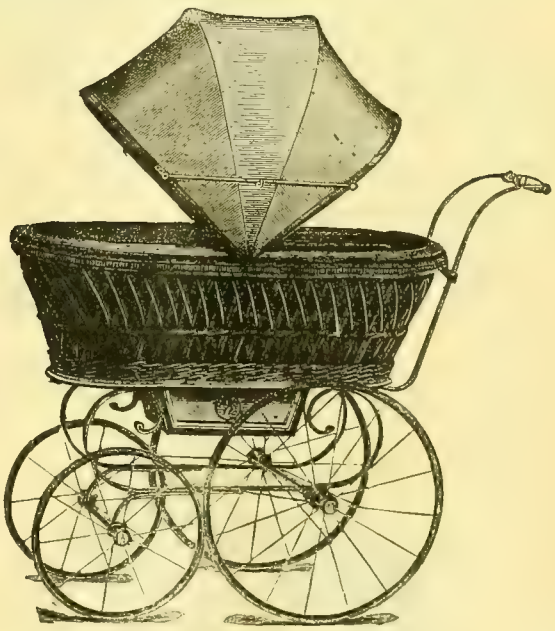
FOR more than thirty years BRADBURY & Co.'s Machines have been held in the highest favour by the public. This is due not only to their thoroughly scientific construction, accurate fitting, easy action, and great strength, but also to the superior quality of metal used in their manufacture, which make them more durable than any other makers' Machines.

BRADBURY & Co., LIMITED, are not only the Oldest and Largest European Manufacturers, but they also make the greatest variety of Machines, and are thus able to supply EVERY CLASS of Customers with Machines suitable for their requirements, and are not compelled to recommend ONE SYSTEM ONLY for all descriptions of work.

Liberal Terms to Shippers & Agents. Price Lists, Posters, &c., gratis on receipt of order.

TO AGENTS AND DEALERS IN BASSINETTES.





We respectfully inform the trade that our LIST of BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS for the SEASON of 1887 is now issued. During the last few months we have been making extensive alterations in our plant and premises, so as to enable us to produce this class of goods at the lowest possible cost, consistent with good quality and artistic finish, and we can confidently state that our NEW STOCK of BASSINETTES is unequalled at the price by any others in the trade. We have several new and chaste designs both in Wood, Wicker, and Wire Goods, and only the very best quality of material has been used in their manufacture.

Every attention is paid to the finishing and upholstering, and we feel sure they will give great satisfaction to our clients.

PRICE LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BRADBURY & CO., LIMITED,
Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited

(ESTABLISHED 1867),

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

Invite attention of the trade to their new

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

The "Lion."

(PATENTED).

It is carefully and accurately fitted and finished.

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

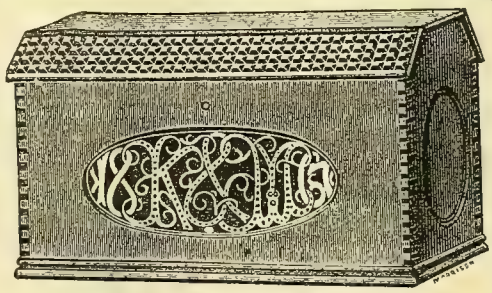
It is therefore

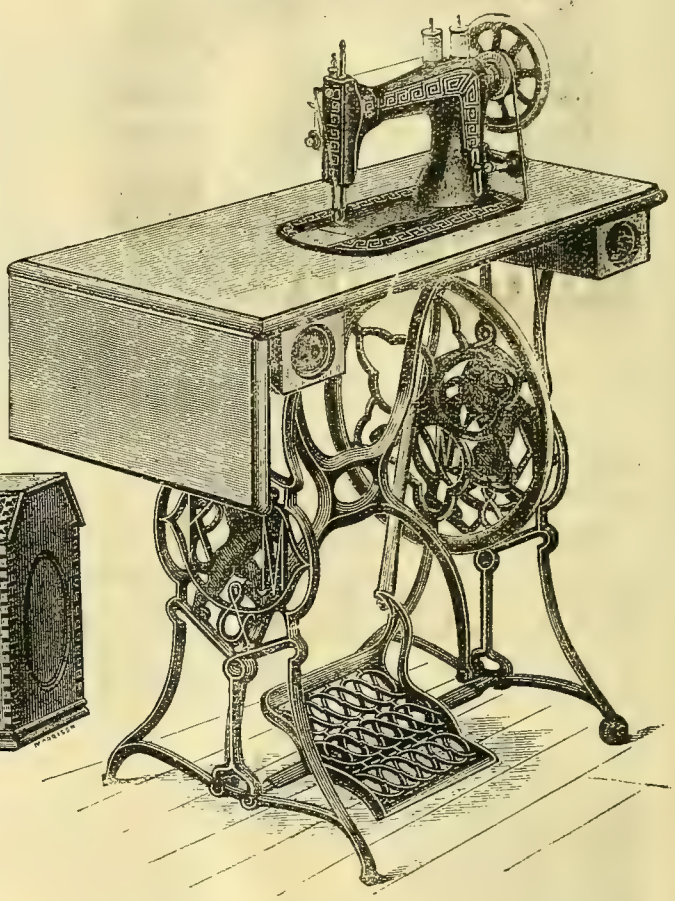
THE BEST MACHINE TO HANDLE

K. & M. manufacture, besides their well-known domestic and manufacturing machines, SPECIAL MACHINERY

SACK and SAIL-MAKING & CANVAS BELT STITCHING, KILTING, WRINGING, and for GATHERING.

Please send for Quotations and Price Lists, post free.





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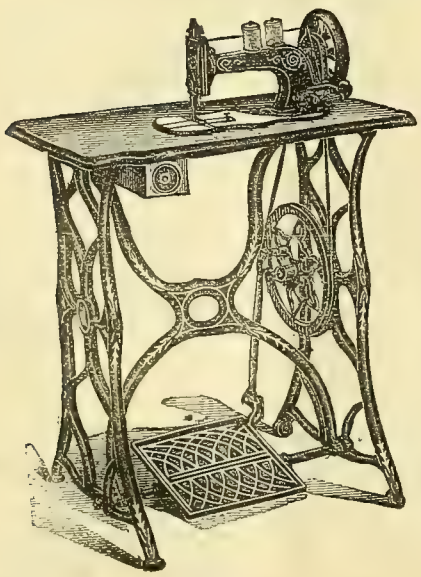
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CYCLOPS CELEBRATED

Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine,

FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.

REVOLUTION in the SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

WAR DECLARED!

Challenge to every Sewing Machine Maker in the World!

IMMENSE and UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY OBTAINED by the

SILENT

"ELECTRA" MACHINE

(20,000 SOLD IN A FEW MONTHS),

MANUFACTURED BY THE

"DEUTSCHE NÄHMASCHMEN-FABRIK"

(Late JOS. WERTHEIM),

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SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:—

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WAREHOUSE.—64, COLEMAN ST., EC.

Telegraphic Address.—"LOHMANNUS, LONDON."

The "ELECTRA" Machine is constructed on the "Singer" principle, but being combined with the best and latest improvements human skill has devised, it is one of the grandest achievements in the annals of invention. The Shuttle carrier is provided with a patent spring (*See* Patent Specification, No. 16043), designed to prevent rattling of the Shuttle. This latest valuable improvement, however simple it is, has been aimed at for a long time, and places the Machine beyond competition.

No "Singer" Machine as Silent as the "ELECTRA" in Existence.

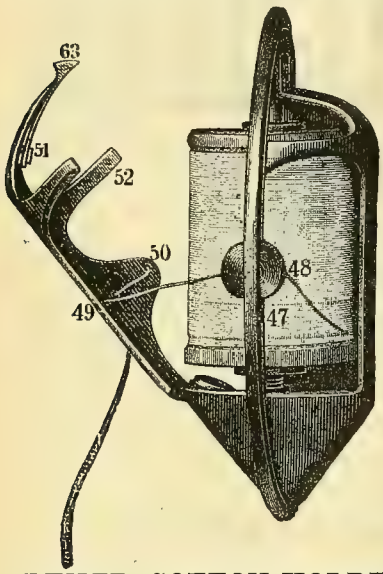
Dealers cannot do better than sell this Silent Machine, which will lead the Market. Dealers too slow in trying it will lose the sale.

JUNKER & RUH'S

ROTATING SEWING MACHINES

with two Spools, sewing on both sides, directly from the Cotton-reel, a perfectly beautiful Lockstitch.

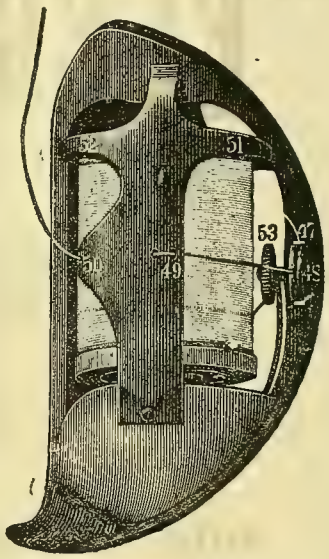
These Machines are manufactured in different sizes for Hand and Treadle, as well as a High-Arm Machine for Heavy Trade, such as for Dressmaking, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, and for all kinds of Manufacturing Purposes.



OPENED COTTON-HOLDER.

TRADE MARK.

Without which none is perfect and genuine.



CLOSED COTTON-HOLDER.

We also beg to recommend our

IMPROVED SINGER & GROVER & BAKER SYSTEM MACHINES.

Throughout the civilised world our Machines have been in the front rank, and have been sold exclusively by the best and most successful dealers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies:

AD. RIES & CO.,

94, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

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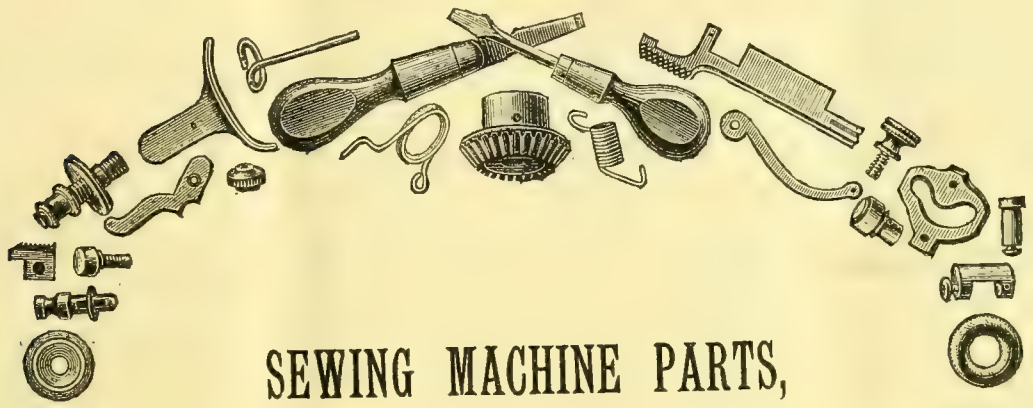
JOHN M. COLLINS,

39 AND 45, BARTHOLOMEW STREET,

Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Patentee and Maker of Fringing Machines for Shawls, &c., Shafting, Transmitters, and Benches for running Machines by Power.

PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.



SEWING MACHINE PARTS,

ATTACHMENTS, FITTINGS, AND

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DESCRIPTION.

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LONDON, E.C.



THE

NEW PHŒNIX

IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES

ARE PERFECTION.

Memorandum.

From

John Shannon & Son,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

WALSALL.

Jan. 7th, 1887.

To Mr. J. E. CARVER,

6, GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON.

Dear Sir,

We have carefully tested the Phœnix B Machine submitted by you for trial, and after running it for three months we have much pleasure in testifying our appreciation of it by placing an order for one hundred Machines, to be delivered as agreed.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. SHANNON & SON.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS

J. E. CARVER,

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT,

6, GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON, W.C.

A REAL MUSICAL TREASURE.

THE CELESTINA.

VERY SUITABLE for MISSION HALLS, PICNICS, or other SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

This Charming Instrument performs every description of Music for Psalm, Song, March, or Dance, rivalling the most skilled musician. It plays thousands of tunes—there is no limit to the number.

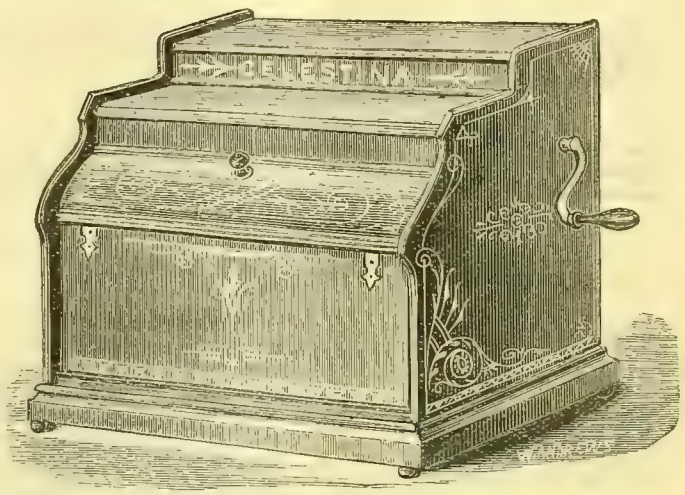
It requires no knowledge of music on the part of the player, but can be played by anyone, even a child. The tone is rich, round, mellow, and very pleasing, blending beautifully with the human voice when singing. The tunes can be repeated as often as required; and the music is very cheap.

The Celestina is adapted to enliven the Home, and will be found extremely useful in conducting religious services, or for instructing Musical Drill Classes.

PRICE, packed in strong deal box, including one Roll of Tunes. £6 6s. 0d.

May be had on Easy Terms or Discount for Cash.
Smaller Instruments from **£1 1s. 0d.**

Liberal Terms to the Trade and Instalment Houses.



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SOLE LICENSEES,

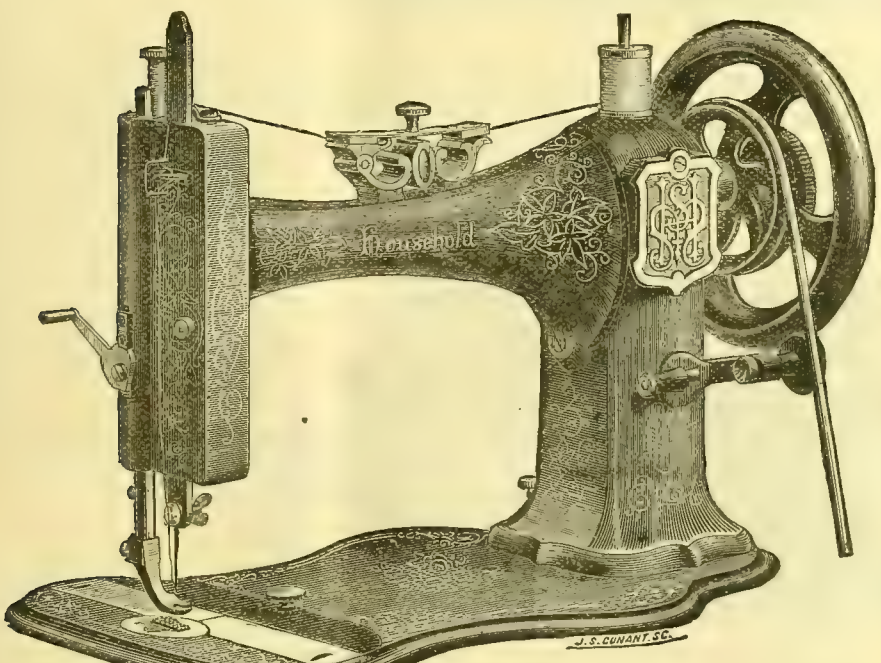
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C. (CORNER OF BROOKE STREET).

"THE HOUSEHOLD,"

MANUFACTURED BY THE HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE CO., PROVIDENCE, R.I

Maintains its steady course towards universal popularity. Wherever known its claim to superiority is conceded. No "HOUSEHOLD" Sewing Machine from the start has failed to perform first-class services wherever placed.

EXAMINE IT.



We have no occasion for a "New" Household!

The Mechanical construction of the "Household" is perfect!!

It is capable of doing a wide range of work!!!

It is Easy Running, Runs Quietly, Simple and Durable!!!!

☞ Pushing and Responsible Agents wanted in all parts of Europe. Right parties will receive agreements from five to ten years. A similar offer has never been made.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, PRICE, AND CIRCULARS, APPLY TO—

EMILE JAMES,

SOLE EUROPEAN EXPORT AGENT, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

P.P.—Sewing Machine Dealers sending their address will receive by mail a magnificent panel of the Household Sewing Machine, and a valuable publication of mutual interest.

THE NEW "VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINE.

JUBILEE MACHINE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

IMPROVED "NEW HOME" MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

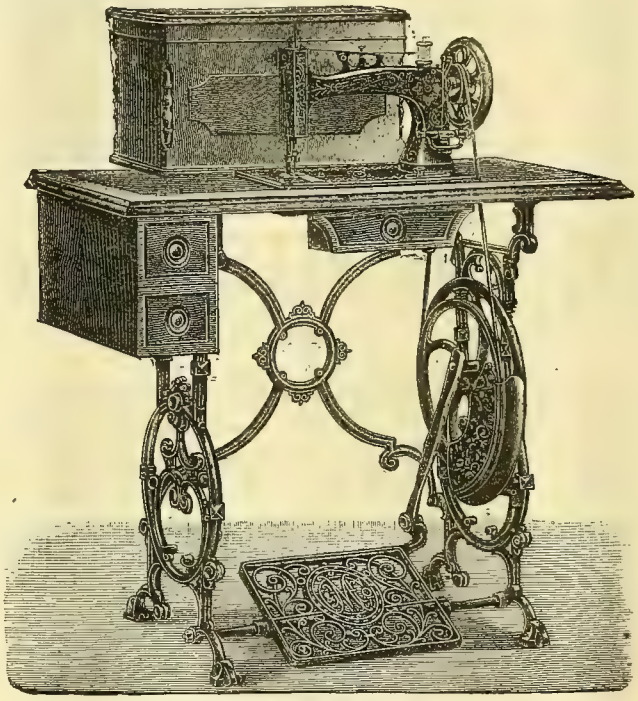
H. MUNDLOS & CO.,

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DURABLE

AND

SILENT.



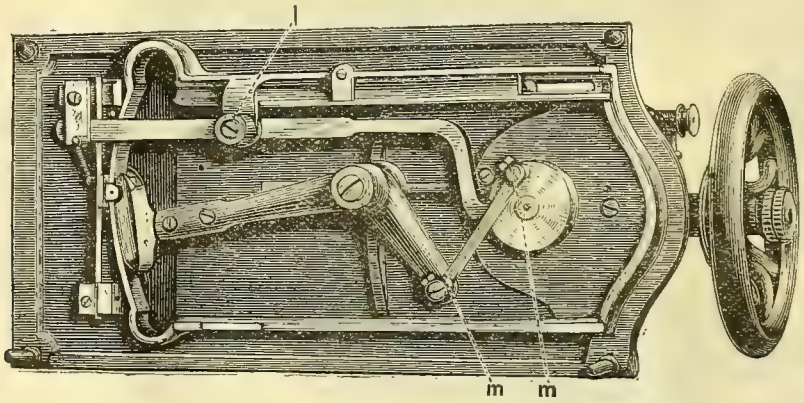
LIGHT

RUNNING.

SIMPLE.

VICTORIA, STYLE No. 2.

This Machine is made in various styles for family and manufacturing purposes, plain and highly ornamental. It is provided with all the latest improvements, and surpasses other machines owing to the simplicity of its mechanism and its light, noiseless, and quick action. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT that repairs may be almost entirely dispensed with, for all parts subject to friction are adjustable, by which unusual durability is obtained. The illustration below shows the simple and ingenious mechanism of the **"VICTORIA"** Machine. All parts subject to friction are made of hardened steel; the engraved letters show the parts to be oiled.



SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES,

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IT PAYS BEST

to canvas for a solid house, with reliable Sewing Machines, where every Machine sold in a neighbourhood will sell five more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

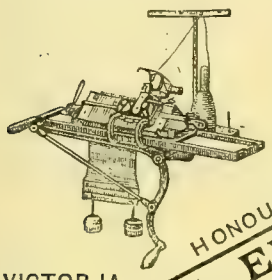
403 Branches in Great Britain and Ireland.

Management for the United Kingdom.

39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

The New PATENT KNITTING MACHINE DEPOT.

Manufacturers of all Constructions. The only Knitting Machine Exhibit at the Health Exhibition, 1884, that received Two Medals.



"VICTORIA" Constructions
"LANCASHIRE."
"CONCORDIA."
"UNION."

HONOURS—19 MEDALS, 5 DIPLOMAS.

KNITTING EXTRAORDINARY

VICTOR IA

Knits all sizes of Stockings, Rib or Plain, Cardigan Jackets, &c.

JAS. FOSTER,
INVENTOR AND PATENTEE,
75, Oxford St., MANCHESTER,
And 41, FRIARGATE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

Price Lists and Foster's Design Sheet, Free on receipt of Stamped Envelope. Foster's Pamphlet of General Information on the Knitting Machine, Price 1d. Post Free 1½d.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOR!

HARMENS' PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE.

PRICE 35/-



PRICE 35/-

AN AGENT WANTED in every town throughout Great Britain, and for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Russia, Australia, South Africa, and the several states of South America, for the above. The Machine is the most simple and effective that exists. It is perfectly AUTOMATIC, and having no mechanically moveable parts, cannot get out of order. No rubbing whatever is required. No dollies or wash-boards are used. No soda or washing powders are wanted. No machinery to drive or attention required. Labour entirely dispensed with. Designed on scientific principles.
RETAIL PRICE, 35s. LIBERAL TERMS.
Address: C. HOOPER & Co., 164, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

MANAGER WANTED for an Important Sewing Machine Branch Depot in the Provinces.—A good opportunity for a man with energy, Experience in the Trade, and a good knowledge of Book-keeping.—V. S., Office of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

CAPITALIST or PARTNERSHIP £500.—Sewing Machines, Perambulators, Musical Instruments, Furniture and Domestic Machinery on Hire Purchase System. Additional capital wanted to extend established business in London, which being comprehensive or capable to developement to greatest extent; would suit manufacturer to push sale of their machines as the managements are well up in canvassing investigating orders, and easy terms, trade generally. Letters to "Investor," care of this *Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

SALESMAN TRAVELLER WANTED by the Howe Machine Company, for the home trade.—Age 25 to 40; must be an expert worker on the Howe and other Machines, and have a knowledge of fitting Machines in Factories.—Write in first instance to C. B., Howe Co., 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, stating experience and terms.

TRAVELLERS calling on Country Sewing Machine Dealers can hear of a Good Commission by writing to Domestic, care of Lawrence, Sewell, & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

MAY 2nd, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

HIRING PIANOS IN INDIA.

A CASE was decided in Bombay the other day which will have an interest for manufacturers and dealers at home. The facts of the case are these. A Mrs. Goslin, who kept a house in Rampart Row, purchased a piano from Messrs. Marcks & Co. (Limited), on the hire-purchase system, but it appeared at the hearing that her instalments were not kept up under the agreement. Mrs. Goslin, when she had paid 600r. by instalments of 25r. per month, was to become the owner of the piano. Before, however, she had done this she mortgaged it to the defendant, Mr. Whitty, he, as the judge held, having acted in perfect good faith, and in the full belief that the piano belonged to her. The judge decided in the first instance that the property in the piano had passed to Mrs. Goslin, and she could, therefore, make a valid pledge of it, and accordingly dismissed the suit. Presently, however, the plaintiff obtained a rule to set aside the verdict, on the ground that it was erroneous in law. This was argued by the Court of Appeal at the Small Causes Court, consisting of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Warden, and it was decided that the Chief Judge was in error in holding that the property had passed to Mrs. Goslin; but the verdict was sustained on the ground that, under Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act, she, as being in possession of the piano, could make a valid pledge of it. The words of this section are very wide, and provide that a person in possession of any goods may make a valid pledge of them provided the pawnee acts in good faith.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISTRAINT.

Canterbury, April 5th.

The Singer Machine Company and Alfred Allen v. *Bourne*.—Mr. Montefiore, barrister, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Worsfold Mowll for defendant.—In opening the case, Mr. Montefiore said that defendant, who was a manufacturing confectioner, owned the house, No. 19, Artillery Street. Allen had been a tenant of Bourne's for five years, and paid 4s. a week rent. At the end of last year he was in ill-health, and on the 21st January he owed 12½ weeks' rent (50s). A distress was put in on that day. At the expiration of five days the bailiff did not go out. He remained seven days, and was guilty of most irregular and illegal proceedings all through. He did not go out when he ought to have gone. He did not give any notice of distress. Allen was a journeyman tailor, and a sewing machine was a tool in trade. There were sufficient other goods to have satisfied the distress without taking away the tool of trade at all. That fact was pointed out to the bailiff, but he declined to give up the sewing machine. The bailiff also inflicted a scandalous

hardship on Allen, because he told him he must either pay the rent or clear out at 11 o'clock at night. Allen was old and in ill-health. He went down the road. He had nowhere to go to, and he sank down at last in the road and was found there at six a.m. by his son. He had no notice to quit, and his ejectment was an absolutely illegal act. He (Mr. Montefiore) would ask to be allowed to amend the claim and claim damages for trespass.—Allen, a weakly-looking man about sixty years of age, gave evidence. He said he had paid the sum due for the machine with the exception of £2. After the machine was taken away he fainted. He had worked for Mr. T. Wells (St. Peter's Street, Canterbury), for thirty-eight years. He had been unable to work since the machine was taken because his employers would not let him work with his fingers.—By Mr. Mowll: Mr. H. T. Johnson put in the distress. The other things taken realised about 30s. at the sale. Mr. Johnson gave him some likenesses on the wall. The bed witness took away was in a filthy condition.—Mrs. Allen also gave evidence. She said that the night she and her husband were turned out she had to walk the streets all night. Her husband was found almost drowned in water in the Sturry Road. Mr. Johnson said they must go out that night. She had removed a considerable amount of goods from the house to the knowledge of the bailiff. She pledged a carpet for about 6s.—Albert Taylor, Allen's son-in-law, said that the morning after Allen was turned out he found him standing in the Sturry Road. A man with a donkey cart said Allen had been lying in the road. Allen was all mud and very wet, and shivered with cold. —Murdoch McLeod, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, deposed that the machine was hired to Allen. It was sold for £2 10s. to a man who resold it for £3. The value of the machine was £8 10s.—Mr. Frederick Godden, auctioneer and appraiser, said Allen had shown him things which he said had come from his former house. They included ten plates, two tea cups and saucers, two paraffin lamps, eight glasses, two milk jugs, three salt cellars, a silver-mounted stick from Hong-Kong, a set of Chinese chop sticks in tortoiseshell sheaths, a butter dish, eleven mantel ornaments, six rush-seat chairs, a bird in cage, two tea trays, two fancy boxes, one bed, one paliasse, three blankets, and two sheets, a painted washstand, and a sundry lot of crockeryware. He valued the things at £2 2s. 6d.—Mr. Mowll, in addressing his Honour for the defence, said that Mrs. Allen's evidence as to the goods in the house was contradicted by her husband. Mr. Johnson was an auctioneer of considerable experience, and was a fair and considerate man. He did everything he possibly could to avoid selling the goods. When he took possession, several of the articles enumerated by Mr. Godden were not in the house. There was an old filthy bed and two pictures on the walls. Mr. Johnson told Allen and his wife that the best thing they could do would be to take the old bed, the pictures, and their clothes, and go. Subsequently he went to the Singer Sewing Machine Company and told them that if they would pay the difference between the amount of the rent and the sum realised by the other goods sold (£1 13s.) he would hand over the machine to them. Mr. Bourne made repeated applications, but could not get Allen to pay his rent or give up the house.—Mr. Johnson deposed that he did not see the tortoiseshell chop sticks and some other things mentioned by Mr. Godden. The man remained in possession beyond the prescribed time because Allen represented that he was expecting a letter from a son in China. He (witness) always tried to help poor people, and often lent them a shilling or two of his commission. He kept the machine and other things several days before selling them. The goods sold, including the machine, realised £3 14s. 3d., of which £1 9s. went in costs, leaving a deficit. He did not give Mrs. Allen leave to take anything but the bed and photos.—Mr. F. W. Kennett (Kennett & Sons, Westgate), who formally "condemned" the goods, said they were in a filthy condition.—Mr. Barnes (clerk to Mr. Johnson), Alfred Apps (bailiff), and Mr. Thomas Bourne gave evidence. Mr. Bourne said that for years he had trouble in getting rent from Allen. On January 22nd Mrs. Allen called on him and asked him to take the machine in payment and take the man out.—Mr. W. James gave evidence as to the request made by Mrs. Allen.—Mr. Montefiore having replied, his Honour held that the account given by Mr. Johnson and his clerk as to the goods in the house at the time of the distress being put in was the correct one. The seizure of the machine was legal, the other goods not being sufficient to satisfy the demand. In this case there was not a title of proof of any damage arising from the admitted irregularity of the distress. It did not appear that there was any eviction. The parties were not put out. The action altogether failed, and there must be judgment for defendant.

Pawning a Hired Machine.

Hannah Corfe, of Plaistow, hired a sewing machine from Messrs. Bradbury & Co., 317, Commercial Road, Stepney, which she shortly afterwards pawned for thirty shillings, with Mr. Edward Brown, of Plaistow. Application was recently made in the matter to the Stipendiary magistrate at West Ham, who made an order that Corfe should redeem the machine, and deliver it at once to Messrs. Bradbury & Co., or go to gaol for two months. Failing to carry out the order, she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Subsequently at the West Ham Police Court, before Mr. Bishop Culpeper, Edward Brown, pawnbroker, of Market Place, Plaistow, was summoned to deliver up the sewing machine which had been pawned with him. W. Osterbury, the inspecter to the Company, stated that the machine in question was obtained from the Bradbury Company, of Commercial Road, on the hire system by Mrs. Corfe, and after having it in her possession a few weeks, she pawned it with the defendant for thirty shillings. Mrs. Corfe was prosecuted and sentenced to two months' hard labour for illegally pawning the machine. The magistrate now ordered the defendant to give up the machine and pay costs.

Hints to Repairers.

Conducted by Rotating Hook.

To *Dealer*.—You say that you cannot make out the cause of thread having a flossy appearance. Well examine the points from the spool to the tension, and from the tension to the needle, and see that they are smooth, and offer no sharp grating edges to the thread. Frequently it is due to the thread coming in contact with the looper, taker, or a needle too fine for the thread, or to some grating edge below the throat-plate.

To *Repairer*.—The cause of two loops forming in the shuttle-race, breaking the thread at the same time, may be traced to the needle not going down the centre of the groove of the needle wall, causing the thread to be deflected at the back of the needle, so that two loops will be forwarded into the shuttle race.

A Conversation between Departed Sewing Machine Inventors.

OUR excellent contemporary the *Journal de la Machine a Coudre* has been favoured with a report of a conversation between Mr. Elias Howe and Mr. Walter Hunt, which the writer would have us believe had taken place after these worthies had gone "hence." We, at this office, are only able to obtain reports of speeches interesting to the trade made by the living this, we admit with sorrow, falling far short of the enterprise of the other journal.

We have translated this extraordinary conversation, as it may interest not a few inventors who are still left to read the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

Howe.—We meet after all, my dear Hunt, and I may have a chat with you about the invention which was the concern of the whole of my life, and which equally occupied you for some time. You are my senior, and it would be most desirable for me to have your opinion regarding the sewing machine generally, and particularly that of yours and mine.

Hunt.—I assure you, my dear compatriot, that I have never considered the machine which I invented to be of great importance, neither did I think so of my various other productions.

Howe.—I sincerely regret it, for if I had known you before I might, perhaps, have been enabled to inspire myself with some of your ideas for the invention of my machine.

Hunt.—Pshaw! If you had existed in my period I would have gladly assisted you with my counsels, and might probably have saved you much trouble and hesitation.

Howe.—And thus we might together have made our fortune.

Hunt.—Fortune was of little moment to me on earth. My pleasure was to constantly produce, and my productions never did bring me very much gain.

Howe.—It was, my dear sir, because you did not understand, or did not bring them to the trade.

Hunt.—I confess my ignorance.

Howe.—On the other hand, I believe that in your time (1832) the American public were not ripe for this idea. Your work and that of other inventors preceding me was to show the possibility of sewing by mechanism. I myself experienced enough difficulties in getting my invention taken up.

Hunt.—Difficulties which it was your duty to surmount, as from the year 1850 you constructed fourteen machines for a clothing factory in the United States.

Howe.—It is true. Though it may be so, I wish to know your personal opinion in regard to the sewing machine and its uses.

Hunt.—My opinion? I have never had any on the subject. To construct a machine for sewing was an occupation for passing away time, and I did not foresee that my machine could turn out work so successful as machines do at the present time. The sewing machine seemed to me to be useful for factory purposes, but I had no idea that it would come into family use.

Howe.—Many others have thought as you did in your time. As for me, the conversation I had with the mechanician Davis, where I served my apprenticeship, opened vast spheres in my favour, and I assure you that during my sleepless nights I had time to foreshadow the consequences which would ensue by the use of a practical sewing machine. The glory of having invented such an instrument, the desire of being so immensely useful to my compatriots, and the necessity of being relieved from my precarious position, for insuring the well-being of my family, &c.—all these reasons kept me fully engaged, and gave me renewed strength and the necessary courage to pave the way for a successful issue of this enterprise.

Hunt.—My dear Howe, the glory of that enterprise belongs to you entirely. You have rendered immense service, not only to your fellow-countrymen, but to all civilised people, and if fortune has favoured you it is nothing but justice, and was well deserved on your part.

Howe.—And you, Walter, if your inventions have brought you nothing, there remains for you yet the glory which is due to all inventors. It is said that your sewing machine was practical. I bow to you, as you have preceded me.

Hunt.—The glory does by no means preoccupy me more than the fortune. I leave it, therefore, to you; it belongs to you with the most unqualified right. And now be careful, your words might be heard and considered as a recognition of claims which you contested during your lifetime with the fullest reason.

Howe.—As regards that, I fear nothing, while fully reserving the rights perpetuated elsewhere by the decision of the judges; I am, nevertheless, at liberty to recognise in you a great inventor and my precursor.

Hunt.—In order to gratify your kind attentions, I will accept your compliments voluntarily. Since I made an allusion a little while ago to certain proceedings in your name against some of your competitors, I beg of you to tell me frankly whether you knew the sewing machine I constructed at the time the idea struck you to construct a similar machine, which was about ten years after the appearance of my own.

Howe.—I conscientiously avow that I had no knowledge of any mechanism for sewing in existence when I set myself to work. I had not even the thought to consult the Patent Office. I firmly believed that no one had dreamt of the idea before me.

Hunt.—And have you not heard of the machine invented by the Frenchman Thimonier?

Howe.—Nothing of special interest. But, my friend, just tell me. I believe that my machine is not unknown to you, and that it would be possible for you to enlighten me on the difference existing between yours and mine.

Hunt.—My needle had its eye also at the point, but it was perfectly straight, and my shuttle was not altogether of the same shape as yours. Yet the stitch produced with my machine very often left something to be desired, and you well know that I was asked at a later period to improve my first machine. I made some feeble attempts to do so, but with very little enthusiasm, as my mind was then fully occupied with new inventions. But it is now my firm opinion, if not yours, that we have said enough about the sewing machine, and that we should now converse, and entertain our mind with the subject of electricity, in which so much progress has been made of late.

Howe.—I have never had any leisure to study that question.

Hunt.—Nor have I, and if you will kindly permit me I will go and find out an eminent electrician, who quite recently came in our midst, and who will, no doubt, inform me on the latest progress in that science.

Threatening the S. M. G.

IN our last issue we stated that the Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company was being wound up and said that it did not surprise us, as "a worse managed concern it has never been our misfortune to have dealings with." We have since received a letter from Mr. Blake, dated the 25th April, which reads as follows:—

13, Annandale Road, Vanbrugh Hill,
Blackheath,
April 25th, 1887.

Sirs,—A paragraph in last issue of the *Sewing Machine Gazette* has been brought to my notice in rather an unpleasant way. I refer to the remarks *re* the Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company.

Now, I, as the general manager of the company (up to the time of its going into voluntary winding up previous to reconstruction), completely traverse the whole statement; the real facts of the matter are certainly not in your possession, and you are utterly ignorant of the circumstances.

The paragraph is calculated to seriously injure me; in fact, has had that effect in one known instance already, and I must call upon you to insert this letter in your next issue, and publish along with it a sufficient retractation.

If this is not done I shall take such steps as I may be advised to test the matter in a court of justice, as a more glaring misstatement never was made in a public journal, seeing that you have not the slightest evidence upon which to found it.—I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

W. BLAKE.

Messrs. Lawrence, Sewell, & Co., St. Paul's Buildings.

Now, we did not desire to injure Mr. Blake, and are sorry if he has sustained damage, but we know far more of the "real facts of the matter" at this office than the late general manager is aware of. We do not wish to draw any other person into the controversy, and will, therefore, only instance a case of bad management in which we ourselves were the sole sufferers.

A sum of money due on the 30th June last had not been paid to us by the middle of September, and, another account then being almost due, we pressed the P. A. Knitting Machine Company for payment.

On the 21st September a cheque came to hand paying the June Quarter account. This cheque, however, was made payable to the "Sewing Machine Gazette" instead of being drawn in favour of the proprietors. This was either a stupid error or the result of crass ignorance of commercial affairs. To save the P. A. K. M. Company trouble we tried to get our bankers to pass the cheque, but they refused. We were therefore compelled to return the cheque to the drawers, expecting, of course, that they would immediately rectify their error, as any well-managed concern would have done with promptitude. But not so the P. A. K. M. Co. Several days went by after we returned the cheque, but no other draft came to hand. To cut the matter short, a member of our firm called six times, and a clerk was sent either five or six times, and five different letters were dispatched to the P. A. K. M. Co. in reference to this cheque, but never to this day have we received a properly drawn cheque to replace the one erroneously filled in by the management of the Company aforesaid. Mr. Blake says we have not the slightest evidence upon which to found our charge. We leave our readers to judge between us.

Jottings.

MR. W. F. ALLAN, formerly manager to Messrs. Jones & Co., of Long Lane, has left that company to take charge of Nottingham and Derby district, for Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited.

* * *

Mr. C. J. Webb, who has been at Nottingham for three years, returns to Bristol, having taken over the management of Bristol and Newport district for Messrs. Bradbury. Mr. Webb will be no stranger to the Bristol district, as he was assistant manager there for some time.

* * *

A correspondent writes:—"Trade in Nottingham is looking up well, and there seems a good demand amongst the hosiery manufacturers for lock-stitch machines. Hitherto nothing but Wilcox & Gibbs have been used in this trade, but now buyers are asking for lock-stitch. Quite a revival of trade in all branches of lace and hosiery is expected."

* * *

Mr. R. Graham has removed from 61, John Street, Workington, to 24, Linton Street, Carlisle, where he has opened premises for the sale of sewing, washing, and wringing machines and perambulators.

* * *

We notice in an American contemporary that a correspondent asks where he can obtain the "relief" spring for sewing machines. Our contemporary is unable to answer the question. Perhaps some English dealers may be in want of this ingenious appliance, and we can inform them that Messrs. Rice & Co., of Derby, can supply same. All that is required when this spring is attached to the treadle and table is to press down the treadle with the fore part of the feet, no other force being required, as the spring brings the treadle up.

* * *

Mr. J. Robson, of 59, Revensdown, Berwick, is in want of some needles for the Florence machine, and does not know where he can obtain them.

* * *

A correspondent writes from Belgrade suggesting the opening of a British depot in that city where washing and mangling machines could be purchased. He says that the Servians require long credit, but are honourable traders as a rule.

* * *

The United States Consul writes to his Government on commercial affairs in Germany, and says: "A knowledge of the conditions and methods of work, prices of labour and commodities—in fact, of the general world of commerce—is necessarily one of the essentials in collecting these data. Frequently manufacturers wilfully mislead, and give statistics which, if accepted and made use of, cause annoyance. For instance, a German manufacturer of sewing machines gives the cost of labour covering the whole machine, including the woodwork, at about 6s. Another gave it at higher than the machine can be bought for at wholesale. Both intended to mislead, but for different objects."

* * *

Mr. Hunting, late European manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, will supervise the exhibits of that Company at the American Exhibition.

* * *

We understand that the Singer Company will have an unusually fine display of sewing machines at the American Exhibition.

* * *

The Davis Vertical-Feed Sewing Machine Company have booked space at the American Exhibition, and we understand from their courteous European manager, Mr. George W. Phillips, that their stand will be an attractive one.

* * *

We are informed that Mr. G. Noble, of 5, Calder Street, Goole, has a number of second-hand sewing machines for disposal. These are of various makes, including old style Wheeler & Wilson, Jones', Wanzer, &c. We are sometimes asked for the articles, and therefore give the address of a dealer who has some for sale.

* * *

We understand that Mr. R. M. Wanzer, the leading Canadian sewing machine manufacturer, will shortly be in London.

In our last issue we were not able to report the final and complete dismissal of the charges brought against Mr. Hermann Loog and Mr. Robert Loog, charges which, it appears to us, should never have been brought at all. We have since then received many inquiries on this subject, and we have asked Mr. Hermann Loog to give us some further particulars—this he has done, and we refer our readers to his letter which we give *in extenso* on another page of this issue. We are glad to hear Mr. Loog is recovering from the serious illness with which he was threatened at the beginning of this month.

* * *

Among the numerous suggestions how to celebrate the Jubilee, the Singer Company have invented one and exhibited it in their Cheapside branch window:—"To commemorate the Queen's Jubilee, buy a Singer sewing machine; price from £4 4s."

* * *

Some months since, we stated that a Mr. Jones, of Cardiff, was busily engaged in inventing a two-reel sewing machine. Last week we received a visit from that gentleman, who has now had one of the machines constructed, and has brought it to London. The trade will hear more about this two-reel machine in a short time.

* * *

The second and final dividend of 3s. 1d. in the pound is now being paid in the bankruptcy of Mr. T. R. Bray, sewing machine dealer, Great Torrington.

* * *

Messrs. Hunter & Redwood, sewing machine dealers, 19, Castle Street, Bristol, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Redwood continues the business.

* * *

A subscriber suggests the publication of a complete hand-book to the hire-purchase system. He is a young beginner in the trade and requires posting up in the subject of his rights and privileges. He thinks that every dealer would invest a shilling or two for such a work. All we can say is, that we should be pleased to publish this book at the lowest possible figure, if we thought there was a clear prospect of our making both ends meet. Those readers willing to invest, say 2s. 6d., for this hand-book might communicate with us, and we shall then test the measure of support the work would be likely to receive.

* * *

Mr. McWilliam informs us that he is fast booking space for the Sewing Machine Exhibition in October, and that there will be a large display of perambulators, washing and wringing machines.

A Question of Hire Education.—Another action at law over the supply of furniture on the hire system! From the frequent disputes and the necessary loss of temper arising out of this method of purchasing one's chairs and tables, would it not be more appropriate to call it "Furnishing on the *'Ire* System"?—*Funny Folks.*

Presentation at Bristol.—A pleasant and interesting meeting of past present and members of the Bradbury Sewing Machine Company's staff, with other friends, took place on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at the Law Courts Dining-rooms, Bristol. The meeting, which commenced with a social tea, was for the purpose of presenting Mr. George Hunter with a handsome illuminated address, together with a marble timepiece of chaste and elegant design, on his leaving the company's employ, after acting for them as district manager for four years—two years of which have been spent in Bristol. The presentation was made by one of the staff, who, in a few well-chosen remarks, acknowledged the courtesy extended to those under him, and the attention to the business of the firm which has marked in a very special manner Mr. Hunter's *regime*. Mr. Hunter feelingly expressed his thanks for the kindness which prompted the presentation, and said that, although circumstances would part them, nothing could sever from his memory the ready help he had always received at their hands, and the readiness, they had each and all displayed in carrying out his wishes. He could assure them that he would treasure the handsome and useful articles presented to him. The meeting, which was characterised by the utmost cordiality, after a few songs, was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Sewing Machine Trade.

(Continued from our April number.)

BY May, 1862, the exhibition in London opened. The American, English, French, Belgian, and German (original) inventors were there with as fine a display of different sewing machines and work, for the first time, as has ever been seen since. The Americans for two years had squatted in fine shops in Cornhill, Cheapside, and Regent Street. The English makers took High Holborn and Cheapside. Subject to the orders of New York and Boston, the docks held 200, 500, 1,000, and 20,000 machines of different inventions and makes, all of which were under advances before being shipped. The representatives were ordered to realise, to sell anyhow to dealers or merchants that would speculate at any price, also the patent rights of the machines, or anything the English would buy and pay cash for. Gold coin had run up rapidly after the war to 200 and even 300, and a paper dollar (100 cents) could be got for two shillings, and even less, and it bought as much bread, coal, meat, &c., as gold before the war. Hence the advisability to slaughter and meet the short bills drawn against the goods, and filling auction rooms, pawn-shops, &c. Gold was doubled, yea trebled in value, and paper unusually cheap, hence the American makers had liberal play for the movements of commercial travellers who now were doing the continental cities and commercial centres.

The year 1866 saw the paper dollar at par. The capitalist sought fields afresh and pastures new for his money, and invention drooped. The sewing machine factories took to making guns for continental governments, for war was in Europe, and laboursaving tools were developed. The war was finally finished with the battles between France and Germany, the latter having to pay 230 million pounds sterling. A want was now laid by German local agents of American houses before the German bankers and capitalists. In manufacturing sewing machines the home industries of Germany were fostered, and one after another of the German Companies purchased American tools to the extent, in many cases, of £15,000 each. Then commenced the imitation by the Germans of the Grover & Baker, Howe, Singer, W. & G., W & W., Bradbury, Jones, and other original makes of machines, with a freedom quite refreshing to one having socialistic views of the rights of property.

In May, 1873, opened the great Vienna International Exhibition, and there were spread out seventy-two different stands of makers of different machines. The "Gods," the old reliable and original, and the latest American, Canadian, English, French, and German makers' representatives, with much plumage spread their fine display, listlessly at first, as if paralysed. Then the situation was taken in, and it was resolved by some of the Lorettes of the ancient *regime*, that that exhibition was the forerunner of an Austerlitz in the sewing machine maker's exertions, to win the continental and world's markets, and it would show in time whether America, England, or Germany was to have the honours. In the meantime, the cream of the markets, and later the whole markets.

Imperial decorations of honour were played for by the Canadian and first makers of New York, and gallantly won by their representatives for the principals of their firms, M. Wheeler, of Wheeler & Wilson, and R. Wanzer, of the Canadian Wanzer machine. Medals and diplomas were thrown round loose amongst the different national makers. Finally, the different representatives of the different national makers in two months discovered that the Caucassian and the Arab, and other Eastern men, did not come to buy sewing machines, but the wisdom of the Giaour; result was a four months' carnival. Among the representatives of different foreign makers there was a liberal investment in the exorbitant prices of a crowded city, with its fascinations and novelties, and the end of 1873 found charges on expense account of the makers of all nationalities of from £5,000 down to £500 spent in one year, but for knowledge of what was, and wisdom for the future.

1874. Europe was then shunned by the American new firms, and travellers recalled for Western trade. The old reliable, original, European houses were gathering shekels steadily and enriching their buying and selling agents, and planting depots and agencies, large and small, in all quarters. In 1874 also opened the indomitable energy of Hamburg houses in the German game in the London, Paris, Brussels, Holland and Spanish markets, and went steady for a gold chair or a wooden leg. Even a great place and display was taken by the Hamburg-American Company, a Wheeler & Wilson imitator, on Regent Street, balloned & soon exhausted. Factory ditto, followed after Colonial, Continental, and Indian hard driving. In 1876 energy and industry and commercial experience in other lines of trade were brought to bear on the London market, by shipping steamer loads of machines. Two of the old reliable, original houses, finding it necessary as the foreigner was building his business on their name and reputation, took action for free use of their name, and in one case their direct infringement of an English manufacturer's patent (granted by the Queen), with the result men ousted, bankrupt court. Resurrection took place, and English judges of the highest court in their opinion knew nothing, and finally breaking in his (the foreigner's) idea that the use of an old reliable, original firm's name when worded to impress the innocent seamstress that she was buying a genuine machine made by the firm which bore the magic name was wrong, stopped it. Result some more money was raised, and by 1880 big show and big outlook were the features of the German maker in the English market. Meantime foreign markets were promenaded by young and inexperienced German travellers. Sales effected at bottom prices to any dealer or agent established in any district or town, on any terms in paper. Capitalist took the same to account for collection at maturity made his commission on any machine sold and paid for or not. Loans and collections of bills and exchanges were charged 5 per cent. for money balanced yearly. Then came fast returned, dishonoured bills; thus got numerous all customers introduced by the callow traveller. Sales required second visit of traveller for repeat orders——failed. Other makers captured their custom, and thus the battle for markets was fought by some thirty German makers. 1880 saw England's foreign market shrunk by German makers' cheapness and terms, and thus damped their ardour. So it may be said, like Austerlitz, England left the battle-field first to watch the other two fight it out, and seriously intending to come in later and whip the victor. I am pleased to see that three of the original English firms, of the ancient *regime*, are marching on to victory with their specialities, which the world's markets only want to see, have explained, and then orders follow. 1883 commenced with suffering among German makers in foreign markets. The fall from 1880 of from 33 to 50 per cent. in wholesale prices all around took place.

In 1887, unexpectedly, was unmasked how German makers do foreign sewing machine business. This is fully developed and explained to the surprise of the trade, and then is found a hair in their soup, and they can be considered as played out for want of capital to carry on the manufacture and sale against a competitive market of their own construction. Some firms make fine, good, and trustworthy goods, and it is a surprise at the price asked for them. These, later on, will survive as the fittest for the market and have a steady, reliable, and solvent market for the future. Others, erratic, confused, and mixing of new members to the firm not up in the business, must go to the wall, thus the trade will find its level with peace, comfort, and plenty, and by which result, therefore, the future generation will realise the wisdom of their father. The merits or virtues of machines that have been in the trade and are of more or less use and commercial value, those extinct, and those that now occupy the attention of merchants, dealers, canvassers, and users, will be referred to later. Their construction, merits, novelties, and demerits, as practical.

In the future, with one making the sale of machines a business, abilities in advertising, canvassing, &c., for a special machine will be shown to be equal to a banker's reference of ability to pay for an invoice of machines —with the rider their photo. The phrenological chart of character of a maker and his life insurance policy will be required by a well-regulated dealer before he will honour the maker with his orders, because building one's business on a dog's back is played out. Dogs go mad and run away. Many a dealer, in a variety of makes, has found this out, and wondered where their business was—too late! too late!

LEE.

The Early Days of Sewing Machines and Machine Threads.*

(Continued from our January number).

HOWE, therefore, may be said to have commenced, by his patent in 1846, the era of the complete machine of universal value, having but one needle and one shuttle, for operating by hand or foot. I am contending this much for Elias Howe in England only, and leave the Americans to fight out for themselves whether Howe or Hunt was the first in the field.

This is certain, that whether you call the machine the Singer, the Wheeler-Wilson, or the Howe, there is but one principle involved, viz., the locking of two threads by means of a needle with an eye near its point and a shuttle or spool case to supply the locking thread ; and also that this combination in a machine created the demand for silk sewing threads. The general introduction of these machines to the boot trade, thirty years ago, gave the motive for a series of experiments in forming the seams of boot and shoe uppers ; always with the object with the boot closers of making such seams solid, and, at the same time, elastically closed.

My earliest experience during the experimental stage of the sewing machine for closing boot uppers was in and near Manchester, and partly with machines producing a *double* chain stitch. These machines have been before the public under various names, such as the Grover & Baker and the Lancashire ; and the sole reason for their holding a place at all for so long on the market is that the under thread being so many times folded cheap cotton could be employed and an elastic seam produced ; and if strong linen thread or silk were employed in the needle a solid seam as well as an elastic one resulted. But (for wherever cotton is used to close a solid seam there is always a *but*) the construction of this stitch required twice the length of under thread to the top thread, and the resulting seam was always lop-sided ; the three-fold chain stitch being on the under side, the material made with cotton, and with linen or silk on the surface side. The attempt thus made was more a question of mechanical details than of the nature of the materials forming the sewing thread : and eventually it was ascertained that the use of certain materials with the lock-stitch machine was requisite to produce the desired quality of stitch.

We had then reached the year 1859, and the Howe arm-closing machine became employed almost exclusively for closing kid seams, front and back, for the best qualities of kid-legged boots for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. They were closed with Raven twist—in Leek, Nos. 12, 14, 16—and I am prepared to prove that the large boot manufacturers of that time, say from 1859 until 1865, had fewer defective or badly-closed front seams of such boots than have ever been known since the introduction of the sewing machine. Of course, with Raven machine twist at 35s. per pound weight, the boot manufacturers encouraged their managers of machine-rooms to try all things possible to obtain an equally strong and elastic stitch at less cost. So gradually the finest qualities of linen thread, cable laid, were adopted for the shuttle thread, always with varying results. Premiums were offered in all the boot manufacturing centres to foremen and the best operators for solid and elastic-closed front seams with thread (meaning linen or cotton) in the shuttle ; but I have never yet seen or heard that these offers ever in any instance secured the regularly solid closed seams of ladies' kid boot legs—such as were common between the dates I have named, when the peculiarly constructed Howe closing machine required the thread for shuttle as well as needle to be of the best silk.

At this juncture of competition, when "Raven closing" first became a trade term, many manufacturers of boot tops asked my opinion as to whether linen thread would not take the place of silk for boot closing eventually ; and I answered them as I do everyone to-day, who makes inquiry as to the chances of silk against the perfected manufacture of cotton, viz., take one yard each of cotton and silk threads of equal size and of the same number of twists per inch and weight each, and test the difference of elasticity and resistance. Then, again, test equal lengths of the same materials, always under the same conditions of substance and twist, and immerse both in a vessel of animal fat ; and afterwards, while each thread is so greased, observe the results of stretching. Lastly, oil equally two threads, similar to those described, and sew two pieces of dressed calf leather together ; then expose both on your housetop, or from your window, to twelve consecutive months' weather, and at the time you will find the silk stitches (if they retain even but slightly the natural gum) will be almost as solid as when first sewed, while the cotton stitches will be quite decomposed.

One manufacturer, who had used only Barber's twist all his trade life for hand boot closing, commenced to use sewing machines for that purpose in 1868. He supplies some of the most renowned shooting boot uppers in Scotland, and before he would recommend machine-closed boot tops he insisted on trying (at my suggestion) passing the yellow closing through boiled linseed oil to the needle. This caused much work to keep the machine clean ; but this closing was so effective that it has withstood the test of fifteen years ; and boots can be found to-day of his manufacture, having goloshes closed with yellow silk twist passed through the boiled linseed oil, which, when the goloshes are cut off or away, the stitches therein are like pin points—whilst the calf linings closed with strong cotton and flax have not an inch of consecutive stitches remaining together solid ; all of them are found decayed.

This is some of my experience in testing silk and cotton and linen threads. If, however, linen can be saturated with good wax whilst hot, and sewing done while the thread is in this condition, the solid sewing of the old-time cordwainers can be produced ; but it is quite impossible with a thread passing through a needle eye.

(To be continued.)

* Read by Mr. John Keats, before the Leek Chamber of Commerce.

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Correspondence.

The Editor wishes it to be distinctly understood that by inserting letters from subscribers, he takes no responsibility for their contents; neither must it be presumed that they represent his opinions on the subjects discussed. Any subscriber is at liberty to send communications for this column provided that he supplies us with his full name and address, not necessarily for publication.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the inquiries which you say are frequently addressed to you, I have no objection, now the case is disposed of, to give you some particulars. I am only afraid that, in order to give you a clear statement of the facts, I must be a little more lengthy than I should have liked—and I would claim your and your readers' indulgence on that account. I am anxious to avail myself of the opportunity to (1) give my friends a correct view of what it all meant, and to apologise to all those who, during my illness, wrote to me without getting a reply: no sooner was the case disposed of than, notwithstanding the fact that the satisfactory conclusion of it *could* not possibly have been more complete, my strength, kept up all along by excitement, seemed to give way completely, and I was unable to attend to anything; (2) because the people at my late place of business, or the creatures working for them, have the barefacedness even now to circulate absolutely untrue reports as to the miserable fiasco they made in their unworthy attempt; (3) to say a few words to the Continental and American papers, some of whom do not seem to know that ordinary common decency forbids the discussion of a case *sub-judice*, but, in the absence of common decency, there is a law which makes comments such as I have seen in some of these papers a wrong punishable as contempt of Court with imprisonment. I cannot believe that these papers wish to take advantage of the fact that they are out of reach, and continue to do what they would not *dare* to do if in this country. I am satisfied that no gentleman who holds the responsible post of editor of a newspaper will knowingly consent or continue to consent to throw mud like a street boy would if he thought himself safely out of reach, and notwithstanding the strange observations which I was pained to see in some of these papers, I have every confidence that the case has but to be put before them to obtain fairness at their hands.

And now to my explanation. In 1884 Frister & Rossmann had a number of retail sewing machine depots in this country, and they induced me, in consideration of a promised extra commission, to give up all my other trades as general warehouseman, and to take half share of their shops. They were not strong enough to allow all the capital needed for such a trade to lay idle for two or three years, and the result was constant non-delivery and a consequent heavy loss. On my protesting against my responsibility for half the loss, almost entirely due to their non-deliveries, we at last arranged that Hermann Loog (Limited) should take over these depots, and with them the loss of the past, in consideration of an extended credit, which these people agreed to give us, and in consideration for more regular deliveries. They would, from then, have the facility of, at least, utilising the amount of goods sent to their *customers*, Hermann Loog (Limited)—they agreed to give a credit up to £40,000, and, in consideration of such an extensive credit, H. Loog (Limited) agreed to give them debentures to secure the ultimate payment of their bills. Had they *received* these debentures in the same *bona-fide* spirit in which they were *given* all would have been well—but that does not appear to have been so—it will, no doubt, be proved that they worked for wreckage, but, as this matter will be gone into by our Law Courts, I will abstain from saying anything in anticipation, except, by way of general information, to mention that, at the time H. Loog (Limited) took over all the depots, my own capital in my business was reduced by about £4,000—loss taken over by H. Loog (Limited), and which, if their contracts had been carried out, it would have been a "flea bite" to wipe out in six months. It is sufficient to mention that, in May, 1885, when the depots were taken over, Frister & Rossmann had a claim of £31,000, and the *surplus* assets amounted to £5,000. When these people thought the "time had come," in December, 1886, their claim was £36,000 (this includes the famous £8,000), and the surplus assets, at the least, £25,000. When they decided, without notice, and behind my back, and even contrary to positive assurances, made the day before, to take advantage of their legal right, they thought their claim against H. Loog (Limited) was only £30,000, and they would, without a pang of conscience, destroy a large organisation just beginning to pay well, full of promises for the immediate future, (1) in order to realise quickly amounts which were only due to them at the end of 1888; (2). To carry out a long-arranged plan (now that I had by hard labour and tremendous sacrifices established for their make a trade which they before me had for six years vainly attempted to establish), to transfer the agency which just began to become valuable to a person who had not been successful in his own business, but who happened to be the brother of one of the directors, and for whom a snug place had to be found, never mind at whose expense. I have already observed that the surplus assets in December, 1886, were £20,000 more than they were at the time of taking over the shops eighteen months previous; they knew from their own knowledge that I personally had introduced, in perfect good faith, £10,000 hard cash, and £10,000 goods supplied on credit, and they thought the moment had arrived to take advantage of the legal pretext they had to foreclose, and get their claim settled, never mind what became of the shareholders, the creditors, or myself. But they also knew that I was not quite the man to submit to all this shameful robbery in silence; they also knew that, by transferring their "agency," the result of my work and my connections, to a creature of theirs, that did not mean to transfer the "trade"—and, therefore, to make the "job complete," I was to be got out of the way, and this explains their wicked and ridiculous attempt to set the criminal law in motion. To give you a few particulars will at once show the class of people I am talking about, and although these apostles of commercial morality have by means of falsehoods and trickery succeeded in making me harmless these last four months, I am glad to find, from the spontaneous promises of support which reach me from all quarters, that the fine gentlemen in London Wall who intended to eat and enjoy the chestnuts which I have been roasting all these years by sheer hard work will have to go further afield, and make better use of their stock-in-trade, which seems to consist of slander and libel on me in the most shameless manner—if they do not they will very soon find out the consequences. So far, I have been satisfied to share the contempt which a good many already have expressed for them.

On December 30th, 1886, an arrangement was arrived at between the virtuous managing director of this German Company and myself, as well as between our respective solicitors, that Mr. Buckley, Q.C., was to be asked to draw up what formalities had to be observed to protect alike the interests of the debenture holders, the shareholders, the creditors, and myself; and on that night, at 7 o'clock, we parted all agreed. On Dec. 31st, 1886, the very next day, this man Riese, without a word of notice, early in the morning, proceeded in the most treacherous manner to foreclose on their debentures. Not dreaming of anything wrong, on January 1st, being Saturday half-holiday and New Year's Day as well, I stopped at home and was amazed to receive a telegram mid-day from my clerks that this man had arrived, with the officials of the Court, to take possession under their debentures—a kind New Year's gift, which he completed by applying for a warrant against me. That done he came to visit me here at my private residence. with an attempt to explain away his treacherous conduct contrary to our arrangement of only the day before, and assuring me that everything should, nevertheless, go on just as before; the Receiver which he (kind man) had appointed, to protect me against some creditors, would be withdrawn again—not a word about anything else—nor complaint. After dinner this apostle of honesty told me he had bad news to give me, and he was grieved *he* should have to do so, but that it was better for me that I should be warned. It is necessary here to mention that, in order to take in more working capital, the *modus operandi* advised was to voluntarily liquidate the old company and reconstruct it afterwards. The liquidation was looked upon as, and in fact was, an absolute matter of form, and the bad news this "kind friend"

was so "grieved" to bring me on New Year's Day was that a firm I was dealing with for some time had taken criminal proceedings against me for having, on behalf of H. Loog (Limited), bought goods whilst in liquidation ; and what is more, added this creature, I am sorry to tell you that, from reliable information received, they will succeed too. The thing seemed to me as incredible as it turned out to be untrue. Still, with this positive information from such a "good friend" I deemed it necessary, before I went to business, to consult my solicitor on the following three points.

1. As to the treacherous breach of agreement arrived at only the day before.

2. As to the appointment on January 3rd of a new agent in my place and without notice.

3. As to these alleged criminal proceedings by some other firm (B. K. & Co.)

On Tuesday the 4th of January, in the evening, I received the reply from my solicitor, and in it the extraordinary news that a warrant had been issued for my arrest by this very man, who has since made such a ridiculous attempt to pose as "defender of commercial honesty," and "persecutor of the wicked." The first train on Wednesday, January 5th, brought me to the office of my solicitor for the purpose of surrendering to meet this absolutely wicked charge ; but when I arrived there I was still more surprised and grieved to hear that these fellows had already arrested my son, an inoffensive and innocent lad of seventeen, for aiding and abetting his father. I then considered they must have gone mad, and I decided not to surrender then, but to give these people an opportunity to withdraw these wicked and certainly ill-advised proceedings. For that purpose my solicitor had a long interview with the solicitors of these persecutors, and he brought me their answer that they would consult with their client and let me know. All this time, on January 5th and 6th, this man Riese, not satisfied with the wrong he had already done, was as busy as possible to make me personally a bankrupt, and although he was, through our respective solicitors, in communication with me on both the 5th and 6th of January, he swore on those days an affidavit that I had absconded, and urged the necessity of an interim receiver being immediately appointed so as to upset also the peace of my home—a fine proceeding on the part of a "man" to worry a poor woman in her home where she had received him hospitably dozens of times—however, I will give him credit for the will, for if the deed to put the poor woman, amidst all the other excitement, in the street was not done, it was not certainly his fault. So soon as I went to the judge and pointed out the backhanded, treacherous, and untrue manner in which this fellow had obtained his receiving order, it was at once suspended. However, on January 6th, they sent their reply, declining to withdraw the warrants. The letter reached my solicitor on January 7th, he posted it on to me, and when it reached me on January 8th, I *immediately* wrote to Scotland Yard, and to my solicitor, to arrange for my voluntary surrender. I will not here speak of all the abominable machinations my wife had to contend against before she at last succeeded in completing my bail—time after time she was foiled, but, like a true English woman, she persevered until at last she succeeded in overcoming all the evil designs of these German Jews.

The preliminary proceedings before the magistrate were, so far as these persecutors were concerned, conducted with equal unfairness. It is a well-known, although stale dodge in a questionable case not to bring the point before the court first, but to call outside witnesses first, witnesses whose evidence is of no use whatever until the point of the case is established. With an unfairness which is quite in harmony with all the rest of their scandalous proceedings they succeeded, by calling these outside witnesses first, in getting remand after remand, so that, when at last the case was dismissed, they had their object—half-a-dozen remands and each time great care to have them well published everywhere. Having failed to substantiate their charge they tacked on a second charge of illegal pledging, and on this they succeeded in getting a committal. It is perfectly idle to say that this case depended on a question of law, because when the case came on for trial my solicitor had sufficient material in hand to prevent the case, on a question of law, going to the jury at all, but it was deemed more satisfactory to reserve the question of law and allow the case to be dealt with on its merits on the question of facts. The prosecution laboured hard from early morning till past 4 o'clock, and the moment they said they had completed their case the jury stopped it, declaring they had unanimously agreed there was no case, and therefore they declined to hear any evidence or any argument in my defence, so that practically the result could not have possibly been more complete, and it is quite in harmony with their conduct throughout that they are now trying to still maintain or create, by means of falsehoods and insinuations, a wrong impression.

There is now to follow an action for damages, as if damages could possibly make good the wrong, I may say the crime, committed on me—for what I have done may have been irregular, but to talk of a crime is a crime indeed. From the many letters I have received from friends and customers I have the satisfaction to believe that I still retain their good opinion, for which I have been striving so hard during the twenty-four years I have been in the City of London (thirteen years in Gresham Street, and eleven years in London Wall), and which I will further strive to merit and maintain. I have made arrangements for the supply of a machine in appearance and quality quite equal to the one I have been supplying hitherto from London Wall, and I am also introducing a new machine, which I have reason to believe will prove a very great success, and for which I am anxious to arrange in every town in England with one house for the sole sale. Inquiries for quotations will be promptly attended to. Apologising again for the length of this letter, I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

HERMANN LOOG.

30, *Old Steine*, *Brighton*, *April 28th*, 1887.

CAUTION TO EXHIBITORS AT THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—Great preparations are evidently being made to realise a substantial profit out of the exhibitors. We had occasion last week to send some things down to Manchester for the ventilation of the dining rooms, and were peremptorily ordered to remove the cases immediately from the grounds, and in order to effect this we engaged the services of the authorised agents to move them temporarily to a neighbouring warehouse. The actual value of this simple service would have been well covered by 2s. 6d. to 3s., instead of which we have been charged £2 5s., and we are refused delivery of the cases unless we pay this monstrous sum.

R. OAKLEY.

The Æolus Waterspray, General Ventilating and Electrical Engineering Co., 124, High Holborn, London, W.C
April 21st, 1887.

MR. URQUHART'S PAPER.

SIR,—The criticisms which have appeared in your columns on Mr. Urquhart's recent paper are, in my opinion, not only one-sided but very unreasonable. I have no personal interest in the defence of Mr. Urquhart, but, in common fairness, some reply should be permitted to the uncharitable remarks of "Rotary Shuttle," and of Mr. Newton Wilson. It is evident that these gentlemen experience chagrin because the address, which was necessarily brief, did not take a direction they had anticipated. To have compressed in the space allotted even a bare mention of the developments of sewing machinery during the last half-century would have been a huge task, and when completed its recital, though interesting, could scarcely be called edifying. Most assuredly we are indebted to Howe, Starley, Robinson, and a thousand other patient but less notorious inventors for the substantial work they have accomplished—work which has formed the basis of all subsequent operations, and work without which, it is needless to say, our present highly developed machinery could not have been produced. But it is not necessary on every occasion that offers to travel over the same ground. The lecturer did well to go to the heart of his subject at once ; leaving the history of the development for more leisurely and comprehensive treatment. His remarks dealt chiefly with modern shuttles, feeders and take-up levers, and what would the address have been worth unless these points had been exhaustively treated? That such machines as Singer and Wheeler-Wilson would receive the lion's share of attention might have been foreseen, as these machines

undoubtedly embody the best and most popular adaptations of the sewing machine inventor's skill. To insinuate that the lecturer was interested in "puffing" any particular machine is, to say the least, ungracious, and savours much of an unworthy pique. I do not know with what company Mr. Urquhart is connected, but it is a very natural assumption that he would elect to represent the machines which in his matured judgment most nearly approximate to perfection of mechanism, and it is also reasonable that such machines should receive greatest attention in any paper on "Recent Advances in Sewing Machinery."

Yours respectfully,

E. TAYLOR.

April 19th, 1887.

A few Words on French Polishing.

By W. FREEMAN.

(Continued from our February Number.)

I WILL presume that my readers are desirous of making their own polish instead of purchasing it ready made. They should provide themselves with several bottles to hold, say, half-pint, pint, one gallon, and two gallons. They should also get some funnels, a measure for fluids, and weights and scales. Having obtained the above, together with some tins for rubbers, with covers that fit well (as, unless the covers fit well, hard and dry rubbers will result), we can now set about our work.

The first thing is to make up the polishing rubber, and it is advisable to keep a distinct one for each variety of work. The rubber should be made from white wadding, rolled up to form when fashioned an oblong ball with a slight projection, so that when the rubber is covered with calico, and the ends are drawn close together, the whole can be held in the palm of the hand. The rubbers can be made with clean, old shirting as a cover, and should be so shaped that the polisher can get a firm grip with his fingers, and can work into the corners of the job.

A "finishing rubber" should never be used with the polish, but kept solely for use when spiriting off. To make this rubber proceed in a similar manner as for the other rubber, but use some clean flannel as a cover.

In addition to the other utensils a few large jam or other pots are required. In the small pots keep the linseed oil, and use the larger ones for straining the polish when it has been coloured or stained. Also get a small box, say four inches high, in which to keep the brush used for dulling. Some finely ground pumice stone is necessary for cutting the surface of the polished work to render it dull. A brush is used for applying the pumice stone, but it should not be too stiff.

The ingredients used in French polishing are as follows:—Methylated polish, methylated spirit, linseed oil, plaster of Paris, alkanet root, sanders wood, rose pink, gas black, drop black, indigo, some "glaze," pumice stone, wadding, a little flannel, plenty of old shirting—not too fine in texture, glass paper, some extra fine emery powder, two or three pieces of felt, measuring say three inches by two inches for rubbing down, and a few camel hair pencils.

On the Continent they use a rubber for rendering the surfaces level, constructed as follows:—Get a long strip of best felt carpet, and wind it in a ball, leaving a flat surface on one side, until you get a flat rubber about 2½ inches in diameter. Soak it for several days in boiled oil, then dry and face it up on the flat side.

(To be continued.)

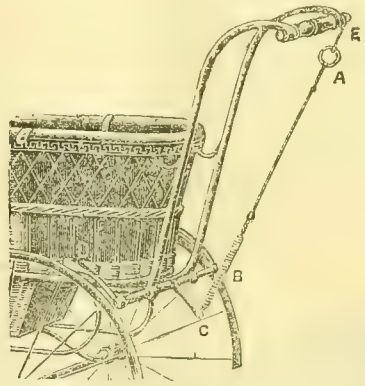
SPECIAL NUMBER.

ON July 1st next will be published a special issue of *The Sewing Machine Gazette*, which, in addition to being sent extensively to dealers in perambulators, sewing, washing and wringing machines, and domestic appliances generally in the United Kingdom, will be sent largely to the Colonies. Every shipper of these goods from the United Kingdom will also receive a free copy.

The "Ambo" Brake.

MR. THOMAS F. SIMMONS (of Simmons & Co., London Bridge, the well-known perambulator manufacturers) has applied for a patent for a new brake, which we illustrate.

While ordinary perambulator brakes have been constructed with a view, some to check the impetus of the carriage, and others to prevent its moving of its own accord upon a declivity, the "Ambo" brake is designed to answer both purposes. By one apparatus, and that of



the simplest possible kind, the nurse can either regulate the speed of the carriage, or so lock it that it will remain immovable when left unattended. It will be seen by the illustration that the spoon brakes D act upon the rear wheels of the perambulator, when depressed by the lever C. This lever is drawn upwards by the fingers of the hand resting upon the perambulator handle, when inserted in the ring A and closed with the requisite degree of force. By this means the impetus of the carriage can be regulated.

To render the carriage immovable, it is necessary to draw up the ring with sufficient force and to hang it upon the knob E at the end of the perambulator handle. This action is provided for by the insertion of the elastic spiral springB as part of the chain connecting the suspended ring A with the lever of the brake.

The application of the brake is thus continued until it is released by the ring being detached from the knob.

A Knitting Patent Case.

HARRIS AND SONS *v.* ROTHWELL.

On the 5th ult., in the Court of Appeal, Lord Justices Cotton, Lindley, and Lopes gave judgment upon the appeal of the plaintiffs from the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty on the special case stated for the purpose of determining the question of the validity of a patent for knitting machines, of which they were the assignees. The question was in substance whether, under the circumstances stated in the special case, the assignor was the true and just inventor of the machine claimed by the plaintiffs, and plaintiffs having established a *prima facie* case, the burden was thrown upon the defendant of proving if he could show prior use of this invention in this country, or some intelligible description of the invention. Prior use was not alleged, but what was relied upon was prior publication according to the special case. There were in the library of the Patent Office, before the date of plaintiffs' patent, copies of two German specifications with drawings annexed, containing a description of the same invention, one of them having been in the library more than a year before, and the other about six weeks. The existence of those documents was not only known to the librarian, but attention had been called to the fact that they were in the library, by the publication in the *Journal of the Titles*, but whether anyone but the librarian had in fact seen them was not known.—Their Lordships held that the invention, having been laid before the public in this country in the way and for the time mentioned in the special case, ought to be held to have become known. If the specifications had been in the English language there could be no doubt that the defendants would be entitled to succeed, and the fact that they were in German made no difference, because many persons in this country understood that language, and

those who did not would have no difficulty in obtaining the assistance of a translator. The specifications were in the very place where those who sought such information would expect to find them, and it would not be right to assume that they had not been seen, and that no one, therefore, had acquired the right to use the invention before the date of the patent. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

Silvering in a Cold State.

By R. KAYSER.

A SOLUTION is prepared with 2 lbs. of bisulphate of soda in 1¾ pints of distilled water. A solution of 15 drachms of nitrate of silver in 200 cubic-centimetres of water is added to it. When these are well mixed it is ready for use. The articles, which must have been previously carefully cleansed, are then immersed in this mixture and allowed to remain for a short time. After they are coated with silver they should be removed and rinsed well with water to which a small quantity of soda is added. They must then be washed with pure water, and when that has been done the articles are placed and dried in saw-dust.

This silvering in a cold state is an excellent method for iron, steel, brass, bronze, and copper. It must also be remarked that it is not advisable to prepare too large quantities of the solution at one time, and that it must be kept in a dark place. From time to time the sediment forming in the solution must be removed by filtration.

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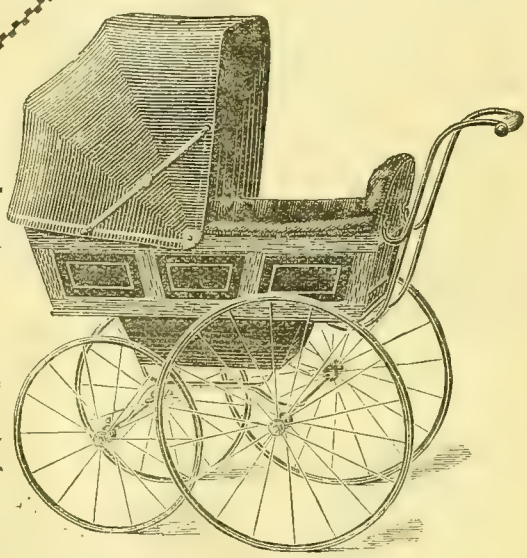
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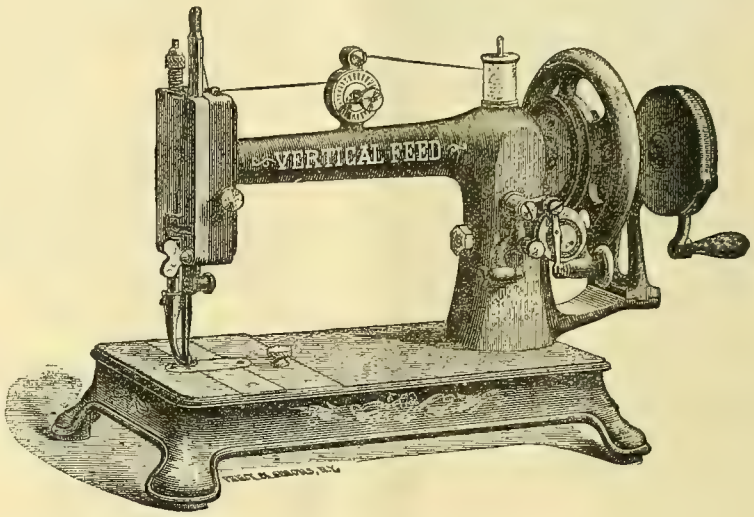
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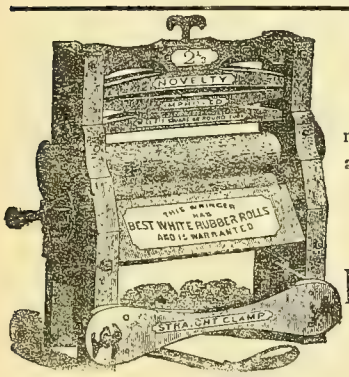


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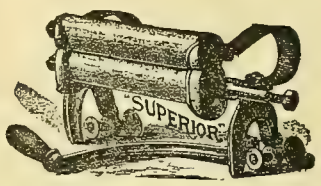
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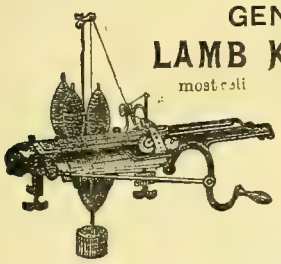
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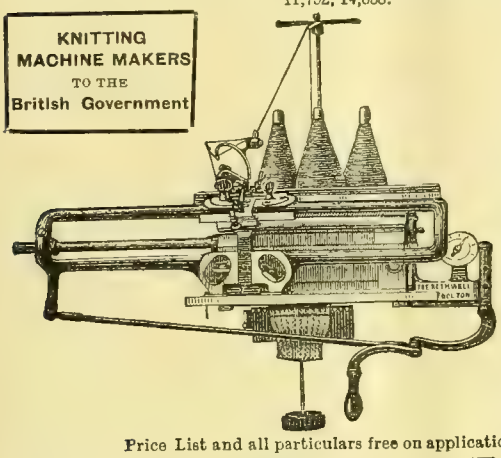
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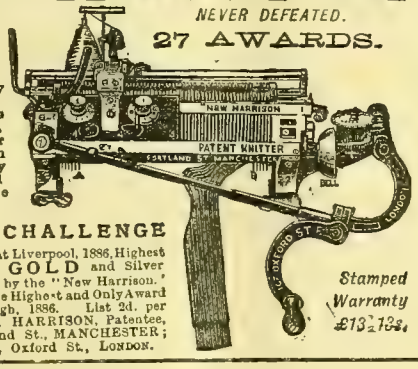
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
MAY 2nd, 1887.

Trade Marks and Trade Names.

IT seems never to have struck any person who has had to deal with the Merchandise Marks Bill that a trade mark alone does not meet the end and object of entirely giving merchants the exclusive right of selling to the public their own goods without the possibility of the imitator imitating their goods and putting upon the market imitations as the genuine article.

Now, a trade mark was invented for the express purpose of keeping in the hands of the maker or seller his own property, and to assist the public and prevent them from being deceived into purchasing spurious articles, but this, although theoretically correct, is practically of very little avail.

The retail trader who relies on a trade mark has first of all to educate the public to the knowledge of his own mark, whatever it may be, and it is strange that the only apparently valuable trade marks have been those which have represented some well-known and well-recognised object. We will take for instance the anchor as a trade mark which became well known to the public because the public were fully cognisant of an anchor. Another trade mark, a triangle, struck instantly the eye of the retail purchaser, and became with very little difficulty well known to the general public. Two or three other marks of a like nature might be quoted, but within a very small limit the radius of effective trade marks might be comprised. Consequently, it becomes necessary for the retail dealer who wishes to make a trade mark good for anything to strike out something novel, which shall, if possible, attract the public eye, in the hope that the public shall become educated to his particular trade mark. This is the object and end of the man who goes to the Trade Mark Office and registers his mark. These remarks apply to the retail trader and the public, and not to the wholesale trader and the trade.

Now, it is obvious from what has already been said that, after the exhaustion of a few well-known and well-recognised subjects, a trade mark becomes virtually abortive and the retail trader has to rely *not on his trade mark but on his trade name.*

All the fancy designments shown in the *Trade Marks Journal* are comparatively worthless to the men who register them, because the public can under no possible circumstances become conversant with every particular mark, but they soon learn the name of the man who sells the best goods.

It is an unarguable fact that there never was a patent or a trade mark registered but what there were certain persons on the Continent ready and willing, indeed, waiting for the opportunity of supplying fictitious goods imitating the patent and infringing the trade mark, doing both one and the other with the full intent to deceive the purchasing public, and making a living thereby.

In a certain trade there is a combination on the Continent of persons who have combined for the purpose of furthering their ends, and when imitators of certain goods unscrupulously use the trade name of others to sell their imitations, money is found to defend any action that may be brought. No doubt a denial, and a strong denial, will instantly be raised to this, but nevertheless, the fact remains, and it is perfectly possible to show, that machinery, hardware, and other goods are supplied to the English market at prices which the genuine article itself can never be supplied at, and are sold as the genuine article.

The proposed Merchandise Marks Act is good in itself. It will, at all events, be a step in the right direction of preventing the imitator from foisting his goods on the wholesale trader; but it is not the wholesale trader, as a rule, who requires protection. It is his business to know if the goods are genuine or otherwise, and he is rarely, if ever, deceived. It is the retail trader who requires protection, and he knows nothing outside the question of *name*, and he is not acquainted with *trade marks*, and it would take him a lifetime to become so. He hears of the goods of Smith, Brown, and Robinson. Smith's goods are the best in the world in iron or steel; Brown supplies the best possible silver goods; Robinson, the finest wearing stuffs. Naturally, the ordinary retail purchaser has faith in the goods of a responsible person in business, some firm, whose name is well-known, who is carrying on business with probity and honour, and, in consequence, he believes that the goods about to be supplied to him are of first-class quality. It is this that the imitator grasps. He knows perfectly well that a trade mark is only looked at by the wholesale trader—whose business it is to learn it—and he (the imitator) is perfectly well aware that, if he can sell under the name of Smith, Brown, or Robinson, he can gain a market, because he is aware that the public generally are not educated to what happens to be Smith's, Brown's, or Robinson's particular trade mark.

In order not to fall within the meshes of the very effete law on this subject, he simply says it is Smith's, Brown's, or Robinson's system or principle manufactured by A.B.; thereby he argues before people who know a little law and nothing about commerce, that he does not offend. Such arguments are a farce and a sham, for he knows he does *offend*, that is if deceiving the public is offending, and why does he drag Smith, Brown, or Robinson's name in it at all, unless it is to profit by their good name, or to deceive the public into the belief that the goods are of their manufacture?

If the law of this country laid down that which in

France is well recognised it would be well. The law in France says that no man shall use another's name either for trade or private purposes without his consent, and the reason for such a laid down law is sound and beyond dispute. The contention is that a man either uses another man's name for his own benefit or to do the persons whose name he uses an injury. To use it in either way, the French law lays down, is an offence, and even supposing that a defendant in such a case contended that the use of the plaintiff's name was for the plaintiff's benefit, the French law says that he has no right to assume that it is for the plaintiff's benefit without the plaintiff's permission to so use his name or advertise him. To illustrate this point: A man named Boitteau invented and obtained protection for five years for a water or wash invented by him, which wash was registered in the French Pharmacopeia. At the expiration of the five years an imitator made the same water (which it is obvious he could copy from the Pharmacopeia, which was open to all persons on the payment of a small fee), and he sold this water wrapped up in a similar manner, though not in the same coloured paper, and called it l'Eau Boitteau, manufactured by——. The Court held that though he was at liberty to go to the French Pharmacopeia after the lapse of the five years, and copy the exact prescription for making this water, he was not at liberty to say that it was l'Eau Boitteau, inasmuch as Boitteau was the name of a person who had invented a certain article, and that although Boitteau had protected himself and had a monoply for five years, it did not *oust* what might be called his common law rights to his own name, and that Boitteau's name was *his name alone*, and the imitator had no right to use it without Boitteau's permission or licence.

The French courts have laid it down, and firmly hold, that a man's personal right to his name is as much his property as a chattel, real or personal, which he may have purchased, and it is inconceivable that we who call ourselves the greatest trading nation in the world should have not, apparently, yet recognised this fact.

What can possibly belong more to a man than his own name? And if he, at the expenditure of time and money, has built up for himself a business, selling first-class articles to the public, and thus ingratiating himself in the public confidence, what possible claim can a man have stronger to those articles than the identification of his own personal nomenclature? It is a warranty, after a certain time, that the article bearing a certain name is good, and yet our administrators of law would and do allow foreign imitators to come over here and sell their goods, using the name (truly with qualifications), because if deception is proved then an injunction can be obtained here; but how much wrong is done to the public and to the private individual before any deception can be discovered? Why lock the stable door after the horse is stolen? Why not say at once, with the French law, you shall not under any circumstances use another person's name to assist you in selling your goods? Of course the foreigner selects the best known name. To sell the goods under an unknown name would be as bad as selling under his own, and then he might not, and probably would not, find a market at all.

Cannot our legislators wake up and bestir themselves to pass some Act of Parliament which will not harass every trade or oppress every profession, and would benefit those Englishmen who are attempting to obtain an honest living, or must they remain in that comatose state in which they seem to have fallen and merely concern themselves with rebellious Irishmen and everlasting jaw?

G. D. W.

Criticism of Mr. Urquhart's Lecture.

By Rotary Shuttle.

(Continued from last month.)

Mr. Urquhart entitles his next paragraph "Rotary Shuttles," but the singular thing is that he refuses to call the only device he deals with by such a name. He mentions only one machine, the Wheeler & Wilson D 10, and speaks of the shuttle mechanism as "a combination of the disc shuttle and the earlier rotating hook." "It consists, in fact, of a detached hook, and the inventor declines to class it with shuttles at all, styling it a detached hook." In the beginning of his lecture, when defining what a shuttle is, he referred to this as the "earlier rotating hook in several new forms difficult to name." The contradiction between the title and the contents of the paragraph indicates that Mr. Urquhart is by no means clear as to what it should be called. He inclines to call it a shuttle, but has not courage enough to do so in the face of the Wheeler & Wilson Company refusing to do it. In the criticism published last month, I affirmed it to be a shuttle, and hope to see in this month's *Gazette* what others think of it. I need hardly repeat that I still think the difficulty to name that device arises not from the nature of the device itself, but from the unwillingness of the company to admit that they are abandoning the hook and adopting the shuttle. They have held on long and struggled hard, but the sooner they make a clean breast of it and frankly admit that the hook principle for effecting the lock-stitch is henceforth doomed, the better it will be for themselves. That is to say, that in my humble opinion they will only be consulting their own interests if they forthwith cease to manufacture their hook machines, and apply their rotary shuttle to all their machines. I call it a rotary shuttle, a hooked or barbed beak shuttle, if you like, but, most certainly, a shuttle. And why not call it a shuttle? It answers perfectly to the formula laid down last month: it contains the under thread; it is provided with the means of catching the loop; it is driven, with the under thread in it, completely through the loop. These are the essential points in all shuttles, and as the device in the Wheeler & Wilson's D 10 is no exception, it is, therefore, properly called a shuttle.

In his next paragraph the lecturer refers to "Rotating Hooks," and more especially to the hook in the Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 machine, the difference between which and the original Wheeler & Wilson lies, as everybody knows, in the hook having a deeper cavity for a more commodious bobbin, and in the employment of an independent take-up above the work. Mr. Urquhart describes this new hook as "an improvement on Wilson's original device," but that is only a matter of opinion. The fact that almost every succeeding consignment of these machines to this country embraced some alteration in the details seems to prove that the company themselves did not think so. But whether it is an improvement or not, this, at all events, is plain to every observer in the trade, that the No. 8 machine killed off the No. 1 machine, and now the adoption of the rotary shuttle will kill off rotating hooks altogether—I mean rotating hooks for effecting the lock-stitch—just as the Singer Company, by the introduction of their vibrating and oscillating machines, are killing off the well-known family and medium styles. It is to be hoped that, at the same time, they will kill off the great army of imitators, all except the makers of independent spirit who are determined to strike out new lines and build up a reputation of their own.

The readers of these pages may reckon with certainty that hook lock-stitch machines in every form are doomed to utter extinction, and therefore to keep a light stock of such will be their best policy. It will consequently serve little purpose to spend much time here discussing the relative merits of rotating hooks. The main question before us in the future is in regard to the shuttle, of which, as I indicated last month, there are only two classes, the Reciprocatory and the Rotary. The straight race reciprocators are going out of fashion at present, giving way to curves in horizontal and perpendicular planes. Which of these methods will gain the mastery it is impossible to say, but while the struggle will be very intense between the various forms of reciprocators and the various forms of rotators, as produced by competing makers, the chief interest will lie in the conflict between the two *kinds*. It seems a likely enough thing that the rotators will carry off the palm for factory work where high speeds are demanded, but whether they will be so successful in families is more doubtful.

Opposite the paragraph headed "Vibrating Shuttles," I see I have the expressive note "only a puff." The lecturer carefully omits to state that, as regards the shuttle, the Singer Company are only imitators.

But it is pleasant to come upon a part where I can fully agree with the lecturer. It is like coming to an oasis in the desert, where we can sit down together to sip the cool refreshing waters and quietly chat upon all that pleases. That the "lock-stitch from two reels" has been "asked for," "long pondered over," by ingenious mechanics, accomplished and thrown aside over and over

again, is matter of common knowledge. I agree with him in the apparently contradictory statement that "it has been done" and yet "is impossible." It can be done, if you limit the speed and use it only for the blandest materials, but it is just as likely to be adopted as there is the probability to-day to revive the stage coach to carry passengers from London to Edinburgh. My advice to rising inventors would be to leave the matter alone and not waste time over it, but then I find from my own experience as well as that of others that such advice is generally declined without much thanks. When an idea takes hold of a man, the better way may be to let him work it out, as the educative process will be greatly to his advantage.

I do not think, however, that Mr. Urquhart is right in his remarks about "cops." He says, "I believe the slightly increased cost of the thread thus wound is the only bar to the extensive introduction of ready wound cops." The above is true to a limited extent, for anything that adds to cost will limit the sale; but the principal bar lies in the *variety* there is in shuttles. Every machine has its own shuttle, and the machines and shuttles are ever undergoing a process of changing, so that a stock of "cops" held to-day for a certain machine might not suit the same machine six months hence. Before it will pay cotton spinners to wind "cops" with any prospect of success, it will be necessary for makers of machines to *agree* to make their shuttles according to *fixed standards* as to length and capacity. It would be a suitable question to raise and settle at our first International Sewing Machine Convention.

Mr. Urquhart next takes up the "take-up," which is a most interesting subject, inasmuch as a great variety of opinion exists as to what is best. I daresay there is no part of the sewing machine where so many methods prevail, yet there seem to be but two principal ways of taking up the slack thread; one is to draw the loop back through the eye of the needle, as in all shuttle machines; the other is, as in the Wheeler & Wilson No. 1, to draw up the first loop by drawing down the succeeding one. In regard to this last there is no variety, and cannot be, but if I am rightly informed, the Wheeler & Wilson Company are attempting to apply it to their D 10 rotary shuttle machine, and thus do away with the upper independent take-up. If this can be successfully achieved, I am of opinion that it will give them a mighty lift towards future prosperity. But in regard to the plan which draws the loop back through the eye of the needle, there exists a great variety of methods, and while the needle bar has in various ways been successfully utilised for this purpose, there is no doubt the independent take-up is the best, for by means of it you can both pay out the slack thread and draw it up exactly at the times these operations are required. Mr. Urquhart is not correct, however, when he says "the introduction of the positive take-up, the first forms of which appeared in 1872, not only simplifies the movement of the shuttle or hook, but for *the first time renders the making of the lock-stitch possible*, while the needle has a direct up and down motion." The Wheeler & Wilson No. 1, with rotating hook, makes the *lock-stitch*, while the needle has a direct up and down motion so far as the timing of the needle is concerned, that is, it has no loop-dip. Also the old Florence, with reciprocating shuttle, and an independent take-up above the work, has no loop-dip to the needle. All this shows that Mr. Urquhart has spoken very much at random, and not according to the facts of the case.

But I cannot at present follow this subject further. I feel also that the readers of the *Gazette* will be getting tired of me, and will be anxious—as I also am—to hear what others have to say. If I have said something fitted to call forth, and which does call forth, the criticisms and opinions of other practical men, my object will be attained and my efforts will not be in vain.

Opposition to the Hire-Purchase System.

Hearing that the Association of Trade Protection Societies, at their annual meeting last Wednesday, intended to discuss the hire-purchase system in a hostile spirit, we sent a representative of the *Gazette* to report the proceedings.

The Nottingham Society brought forward the following resolution :—

"That of late years the practice of letting out and hiring household furniture, pianos, sewing machines, &c., has very greatly extended, such letting and hiring being regulated by an agreement, in which clauses are attached, providing for the sale and purchase of the articles hired.

"That the present practice enables fraudulent persons to obtain credit upon the representation that they are the owners of furniture, and other articles which are hired, frequently involving great loss to tradesmen, great inconvenience to officers of the Courts, and great trouble upon persons lending the articles."

This was supported by Mr. Copeman, of Norwich, and opposed by Mr. Fraser, of Ipswich, on the ground that it would interfere with the freedom of trade. After considerable discussion, which we need not report, on the motion of the Mayor of Hull (Alderman Lee) the matter was referred back, as one of great importance, to the committee for consideration and report at the next annual meeting.

The Halifax Society had prepared the following resolution for consideration :—

"That a petition be presented to Parliament praying that such transactions should be declared illegal."

"That all transactions of goods on hire should be registered."

"That when *half* the invoice purchase money has been repaid, the property should become the property of the holder, and cease to be a preferential security."

Owing to there being considerable difference of opinion among those present no decisions were come to other than to adjourn the matter for future consideration.

Vulcanised Varnish for Metals.—A so-called vulcanised varnish is recommended by the *Zeitschrift fur Maschinenbau and Schlosserei*. This is ordinary linseed oil varnish, containing 5 to 10 per cent. of sulphur. A solution of flowers of sulphur in hot turpentine is prepared, to which a corresponding quantity of linseed oil varnish is added, and the whole well stirred. This mixture preserves metals against oxidisation by transforming their surfaces into sulphuric combinations. By mixing vulcanised varnish with non-metallic colouring substances, or with a solution of asphalt, excellent weather-proof paint is obtained for application in any colour to metallic surfaces.

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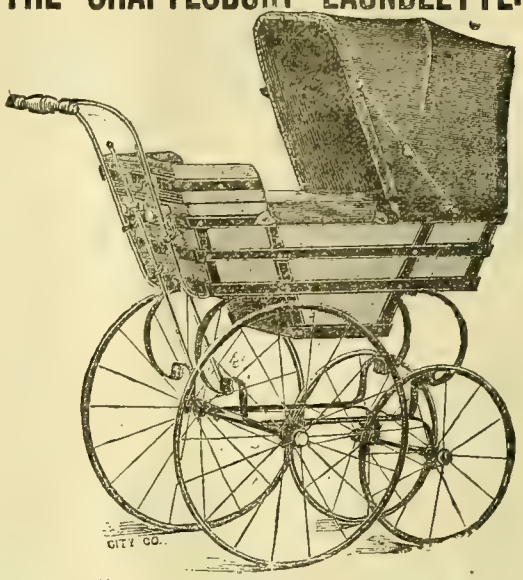
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to any agents in districts where I have no customers, on being favoured with their full name, address, and usual trade references; and I shall be glad at any time to communicate with any agents who may be desirous of securing sole agencies for thoroughly GOOD AND RELIABLE ARTICLES, which will enable them to build up a satisfactory trade.

THE "JUBILEE."



THE "SHAFTESBURY" LAUNDLETTE.



Made expressly for the Hire System.

Unequalled in the Trade.

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Send for samples and you will be convinced of the finish.

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THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER "IMPROVED."

Nos. 151, 152, and 153.



The Trade in Turkey.

Constantinople, April 1st, 1887.

SIR. EDITOR,—To trace the industrial progress of man is an interesting study. It has been remarkable. When Watt & Stephenson introduced their inventions we seem to have reached the culminating point in industrial progress.

Nevertheless, it was after this period when the progressive and unflagging spirit of man developed the idea of delivering women from that barbarous instrument, the needle, which not only tortured and disfigured the fair fingers but led the workers on through a train of numerous evils. The needle was replaced by the sewing machine, which, though not yet half a century old, has already won its way into all civilised nations.

When speaking of sewing machines in the Orient, we must before all remark that here, perhaps, is a great future for them. The time has come when the negroes use soap to wash their hands. Let us hope that they, as also the fellahs of Egypt, will in time employ shirt-makers and these the sewing machines.

At this moment, here in Turkey the condition of affairs in general is very striking. No culture, no manufacturers. The Turk is a philosopher. He is content with very little, and being of a nomad extraction he asked formerly, he asks now, when changing a colony "var hava giuzel?" (is there good air?), "var taib sou?" (is there good water?). And when he has his "nargileh" (pipe) he is happy. The Turk is a conservative to the utmost. He has before him a chair, but he likes better to sit down on his "own platform" having his feet under him. He has a table before him, but he prefers to write on the palm of his hand. It is the same with his preference for the needle—his beloved instrument. He sacrifices half a year in embroidering a napkin, or a table-cloth, and will not be persuaded that the same work might be done in a few days or even hours by a sewing machine.

Regarding the condition of women in Turkey, the shades in our picture grow darker. The Turkish woman does not work at all, except perhaps in the fields, and then only when she is dying of hunger. Man fills the place of the washerwoman, the cook, market-woman, etc. He also knits the stockings. The sole end and destination of woman is to be a mother as early and often as possible. To avoid the scandal of being past child-bearing, they resort to all sorts of quackeries and often kill themselves. The older ones, who can boast of having had twenty-five or thirty children, are respected accordingly. When they are with child, it is their prayer to Allah, "to send them two this time." In former times Turkish women had a custom worth noticing here. Every bride was obliged to sew with her own hands all the bridal outfit. We think the time will soon come when the "hanums," (Turkish ladies), seeing the universal use of the sewing machine, will return to this laudable employment.

Therefore, at present, it is the Greeks, Armenians, and chiefly the Jews, who use sewing machines here. I can generally state that in the past few years the sewing machine trade in Turkey has much improved. Ten years ago there was only G. Neidlinger, the mighty king of the Singer Co., who reaped here a great success. To-day there are twenty others, of which Signor Colinari, who has one agency in Galata and another in Stamboul, and Mundlos, who also has one in Galata, do the most business, so that the king is obliged to advertise the sale of genuine Singer's payable at the rate of 25 piasters per week.

It is a Russian saying—"Thou shalt not hire thy horse, neither thy wife." It should be added also thy sewing machine. I have with great attention read all over the full particulars on this subject in your last issue, and I should be glad to make some observations thereon in my next.

JULES B.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN will be open to accept Engagement as SALESMAN in the Retail Sewing Machine Trade on the 15th of May; twelve years in business, has canvassed five years in the United States; first-class testimonials; at present in good position with the most prominent company on the Continent; wants to change climate.—Address, Canvasser, E. G., 41, Office of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

A New Home Industry.

WE have recently inspected a very ingenious machine for the manufacture of carpets, rugs, and mats. This apparatus is intended for home use, and is offered to the public at 10s. 6d. each. It is so small that it can be carried in the pocket and is undoubtedly durable.

With this machine ladies can, with but little practice, make excellent carpets or mats. They only require to provide themselves with open-meshed, bleached webbing, and coloured wool, and the operator, by the aid of the machine, knots the wool through the meshes in such a manner as to produce a very nice carpet with very little labour.

The specimens of carpets, etc., made by this machine, on exhibit at the "Home" Carpet, Rug, and Mat Machine Company's Offices at the Wool Exchange, London, are very fine, and there is little doubt but that when the advantages of the machine become known a very large number of the fair sex will want to try their hands at designing and working coverings for the floor. So simple is it in its operation that even young children can, after slight tuition, employ themselves in producing carpets either for home use or sale.

New Company.

Cookson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine Company.

Objects: To acquire from Frederick Nesfield Cookson, of Wolverhampton, all or any of the British or foreign patents belonging to him in relation to sewing machines or parts thereof; and to carry on the business of sewing machine makers and manufacturers of articles made of cast or wrought metal. Capital £15,000 in shares of £50 each. The first subscribers are: A. N. Cookson, 13, Bondgate, Nuneaton; E. N. Cookson, Handsworth, Staffordshire; E. Jessop, Great Driffield; A Bleakley, Birkenhead; J. E. Gillotts, Wolverhampton; R. Jessop, Wolverhampton; W. J. Dade, Wolverhampton; and S. Cookson, Stafford. The signatories of the memorandum of association shall be the first directors. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting. Registered by Sharpe, Parkers, and Co., 12, New Court, Carey Street.

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

Anxious.—You are not entitled to enter the premises of any other person than the actual hirer.

Dealer.—The agreement you send us says nothing about permission to enter the hirer's premises to search for and take possession of the machine. We should, consequently, advise you to be careful how you proceed with the hirer. Your agreement form is one of the worst we have ever seen.

S.M.—There is no hand-book on the hire-purchase system. As to your suggestion for us to publish such a book, we have had the matter under our consideration. If the many hundreds of readers of the *Gazette* would undertake to purchase a copy at, say, 2s. 6d. each, we should be perfectly willing to issue a complete hand-book to the hire-purchase system. We cannot, however, incur the expense unless we have substantial grounds to expect a large sale.

Mountboy.—At once write the pawnbroker and inform him that he has some of your property in pledge, and that you insist on its being handed to you forthwith.

Provincial.—Do not take the case into court at once, but *threaten* the hirer with prosecution. We do not approve of legal action except as a last resource.

M. A. S.—The solicitor who told you that you could not enter the hirer's premises does not understand the matter. You are clearly entitled to get back your machine. *Do not use physical force.*

The Domestic Company are now charging retail 80 cents. for O.S. shuttles, and one dollar each for the new.

Many persons think that America is closed to European sewing machines. This is quite a mistake. Of course the duty is a serious item, but such pushing men as Mr. Emile James can with a good article do a trade. That gentleman has now sold German machines in every State of the Union.

The Trade in Egypt.

Cairo, April 15th, 1887.

MR. EDITOR,—The harbour of Alexandria, being one of the finest in the Mediterranean, will be accommodated with immense warehouses built by a private company with a capital of £100,000. The Government has exempted all the goods entering in the same from paying duty during all the time they rest there in the depôt, as also the transit tax when returning to foreign countries. By these means Alexandria will become as Trieste or Marseilles—a great centre of commercial activity. Our manufacturers should profit by this, as they will have the opportunity at very small cost to hold a stock of sewing machines in the warehouses of this great company. An able and active agent could from here, in such favourable circumstances, display the trade over all the Orient. This should be done at once, as it is, perhaps, the last opportunity that the English manufacturers have before the German colonization system swallows up this market.

There are hundreds of houses and shops in course of construction in Alexandria, and the foolish people will not agree to a harbour at Damietta so necessary for the commerce in the interior of Egypt, and principally for the exportation of land products.

We have spoken about canvassers. These are wanted here badly. In two months will be held at Tantah (the third town in Egypt), in honour of the great holy Sheik Ahmet-el-Badawi, the great annual fair, where some hundred thousand people from all parts of the Orient assemble. Here an expert English or American canvasser, having a dragoman at his side, would have an immense field for his enterprise. The Arabians are already very fond of sewing machines, and there are a great many tailors who employ them.

If not overstepping your space permit me to refer to another matter. In memory of the Queen's Jubilee there are several proposals, and, among others, an Institution called "Nurses of the Sick," where lodgings and board could be obtained by the fair sex coming here from England or America. This would be an excellent opportunity for young ladies, well versed in the sewing machine trade, to find a good opening, as there are required here women competent to instruct others in adjusting, embroidering, braiding, quartering, quilting, &c., &c.

In one word, the Capital of Egypt wants to adopt the sewing machine. Egypt is entering on quite a new era, and wants to know the best type of machines ; and a depôt is needed such as there is on the Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris, where one could see the newly-invented machinery at work.

Fitting Sewing Machines for Steam Power.

By a Singer Machinist.

(Continued from our February Number.)

Spacing and Dividing.—The benches must be carefully spaced out to take the number of machines required. It is always done by reckoning the distance between the needles of adjacent machines. This space varies with the size of the machine and the trade it is intended for. Thus, for tailoring purposes, requiring much space, the usual distance is 36 in. between the needles ; for boot and collar-making 30 in. will suffice. These sizes are for large machines, as Singer's I. M. or Wheeler No. 10 ; for smaller machines, as Howe's or Willcox & Gibbs', a few inches less of space will be required. The marking off of the bench is done by means of a zinc or sheet iron *template*, cut to represent the aperture made for the machine in an ordinary treadle stand. But the template must also indicate the belt holes and the slot for the controlling lever in the Singer system. This plate, then, is carefully prepared beforehand. A pencil line is then made the whole length of the bench, about 3 in. from the front. Then a cross line is made opposite to the points where the needles will come, and the pencilling of the bench is easily proceeded with. The carpenter then cuts out all the space occupied by the lines.

Benching.—This should be of pitch pine or other hard wood, otherwise the screws holding the machines and levers will soon become loose. It is usually from 1¼ in. to 1½ in. thick, and as wide as the top of the iron legs intended to support it. The usual width is 17 in., which, if possible, should be in one piece, as joining soon cracks open. In marking off two benches to face each other see that some little distance occurs between the belt lines of opposite machines, otherwise there is apt to be confusion with the band wheels. It will also be noted that the belt holes suitable for the *open* belts upon one bench will not receive the *crossed* belts which must necessarily be used for the opposite side. In all cases the shafting must be ready for running before a single bench leg is screwed to the floor. Then the benches must be placed parallel to the shaft. The distance depends upon the system, and upon whether a *trough* bench is desired. The latter form is in most favour. The bottom of the trough need not be wider than 8 in., and the shaft should run just vertically below the middle of the trough, for a double bench. In other cases let the shaft be kept as *far back* as possible for safety's sake, and, where possible, let a light guard board be erected, to prevent accident by operators groping about the shaft after lost reels, &c. Many accidents have occurred for want of this precaution.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

3,876. W. S. Frost, for improvements in small lock-stitch sewing machines.

3,926. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Essex Embroidery Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

3,957. W. F. Hart, a communication from C. S. Larrabee and B. Fischer, of Germany, for improvements in or relating to sewing machines.

4,007. J. Aylward, for improvements in knuckle joints in connection with hoods of perambulators.

4,025. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, for improvements in sewing machines.

4,246. J. W. Reed, for improvements in apparatus applicable for cutting button-holes.

4,414. W. C. White, for a new pocket sewing machine.

4,557. A. M. Clark, a communication from J. Wertheim, of Germany, for improvements in table-tops for sewing machine stands.

4,707. H. H. Lake, a communication from M. V. Palmer, of United States, for improvements relating to the winding of thread, chiefly designed for use in sewing machines.

4,777. P. A. Dohis, for driving-gear for table machines, for sewing, knitting, and the like.

4,783. C. Kahn, for new or improved appliances for diminishing or doing away with the clicking noise in treadle sewing machines.

4,786. G. Riley, for improvements in domestic circular stocking knitting machines.

4,813. A. F. Wileman, for an improved take-up for sewing machines.

4,988. A. J. Boult, a communication from J. H. Whitney, of United States, for improvements in, or relating to, sewing and other machines driven in a similar manner.

5,050. A. Schofield and McIlvenna, for improvements in or applicable to pocket sewing machines.

5,077. A Anderson, a communication from J. G. Greene, of United States, for improvements in looping mechanism for sewing machines.

5,078. A. Anderson, a communication from J. G. Greene, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

5,143. R. Haddan, a communication from F. Engel, of Germany, for improvements relating to revolving shuttles in sewing machines.

5,216. T. F. Simmons, for a perambulator brake.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING :—

1886.

309. W. Matthews, for sewing machine tuck folders.

2,843. J. Forbes, for improvements in sewing machines.

3,021. C. H. Felton, for an improved button-hole cutter.

3,534. F. Davis and E. G. Benford, for improvements in applicable to, the hoods of perambulators and other carriages.

12,324. N. Wheeler and W. F. Dial, for improvements in sewing machines.

16,417. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Pentucket Variable Stitch Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

16,478. J. B. Robertson, for an improvement in shuttles for sewing machines.

16,768. J. H. Johnson, a communication from Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for lock-stitch sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

POSTAGE, 1d. EACH EXTRA.

2,385. *Improvements in tables or stands for sewing and suchlike machines.* H. Kinsey, of 13, Terrace Road, Swansea, mechanical engineer.—Dated February 18th, 1886. Price 8d.

The table or stand is constructed with an opening in the top of the table, of sufficient size to allow the machine to pass through, but in moe cases the opening is continued to the edge of the table.

The machine is attached to the table either at the front or back edge of the opening by suitable hinges, the hinges being fixed either directly to the base of the machine or to a wooden flap, or second base, which is hinged to the table, and which, when raised, may be made to fill the opening.

Another part of this invention consists of placing a spring under the base of the machine at the hinged side, similar in action to a door spring, so that the raising of the machine into place may be more easily performed, and also in the lowering of the machine into its receptacle a check against a sudden fall or jerk. When the machine is raised into its position for work, a self-acting spring catch or catches is or are arranged so as to support it in place, and also a small cam lever fitted in such a manner as to give the final lift against the tension of the band.

The receptacle into which the machine falls is made in the following manner :—A light flap of metal or other material is hinged near the under edge of the opening in the table, on the opposite edge to that to which the machine is hinged. This flap is raised by a suitable spring, or otherwise when the machine is raised for work, and is thus out of the way of the knees of the machinist. When the machine is lowered this flap descends and forms one side of the receptacle, while the ends are formed by sheets of leather or other elastic material attached to the end edges of this flap and to the table, or the ends may be formed by cheeks of metal or wood fastened to the under part of the table, between which cheeks this flap moves. These end cheeks may conveniently form part of the legs or supports of the table. When the machine is lowered and out of use the opening is covered and filled by a wooden cover or lid made to fit. This can be dropped into place; or, when the opening extends to the edge, the alternative before mentioned may be slid into place, thus forming a clear table. As an alternative the receptacle can be attached wholly or in part to this cover when the sliding form is used.

5,264. *Improvements in clothe lamps for button-hole sewing machines.* A. Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, United States, sewing machine manufacturers.—Dated April 15th, 1886. Price 8d.

Upon the base plate of this clamp, lower clamping plates or jaws are fitted to slide laterally, the lateral movements being effected by a slide having inclined ribs working in inclined grooves in the lower surfaces of the plates. The upper clamping jaws are carried by arms attached to plates hinged to blocks, which are attached to, and slide laterally with, the lower clamping plates. The upper jaws are forced down against the lower clamping plates by a cross-bar, connected by a link or pitman with a crank on a small shaft having its bearings on the sliding block, said shaft being operated by a clamping arm or lever attached thereto.

In this improved clamp the spreading lever is pivoted by a pin to a stationary block attached to the base-plate, said lever being thus adapted to swing horizontally, and to move the spreading slide back and forth by means of a connecting link, loosely attached to the said slide and lever. The clamping arm or lever is provided with a projection which is arranged to come into the path of movement of a projection on the spreading lever as the latter lever is moved inward to bring the clamping jaws together, prior to releasing the work when a button-hole has been finished. This movement of the spreading lever will move the clamping lever from the vertical to the horizontal position, and the shaft to which the clamping lever is attached will be turned far enough to throw the crank over the dead centre, and the arms and upper clamping jaws will then be instantly lifted by springs placed between the sliding blocks and the arms of the jaws, thereby fully releasing the work. Thus it will be apparent that the work will be released by operating the spreading lever only.

In order that the clamping jaws may hold the material securely without requiring too much force in clamping it has heretofore been customary to roughen their adjacent surfaces to enable them to take a firm hold on the material, but this is objectionable when working on finely finished leather, and some other classes of work, as the surface of the material is more or less marred by the roughened surfaces of the clamping jaws. To obviate this difficulty and still enable the clamping jaws to hold the work securely, so that it will not slip when the button-hole is being spread, the lower clamping jaws are provided with shallow concave grooves, and the upper clamping jaws with convex projections fitting said grooves. These grooves and projections are preferably slightly removed from the edges of the button-hole opening, so as to leave flat surfaces adjacent to said opening, the better to prevent the work from slipping when the button-hole is being spread. The construction above referred to may be reversed by forming the concave grooves in the upper jaws if desired.

854. *Improvements relating to sewing machines for the stitching of paper and other materials."* H. H. Lake, a communication from A. M. Stickney, of Medford, Massachusetts, United States.—Dated January 19th, 1887. Price 6d.

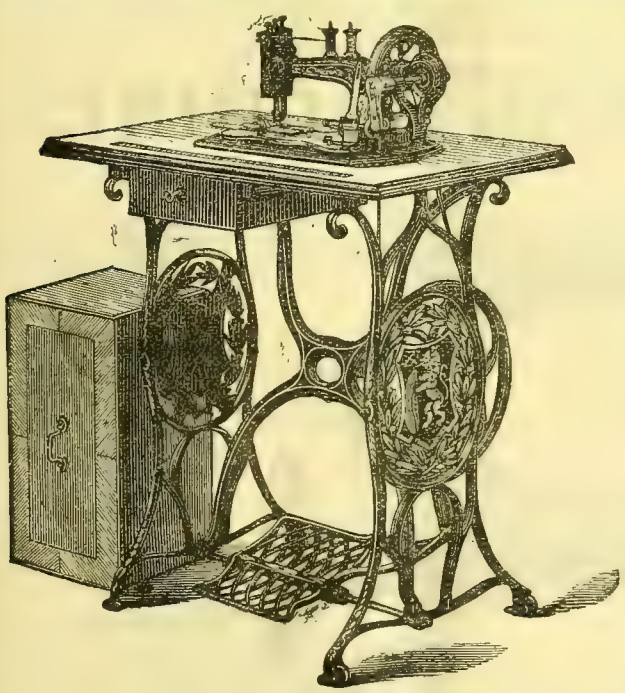
The novelty of this invention consists in forming a full turn in the needle thread on the needle side of the material to be stitched, through which turn the needle passes, carrying the needle thread through the said full-turn and through the material. The usual loop is then thrown out from the side of the needle and a thread is carried through that loop, so that when the needle is withdrawn the loop pulls the

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

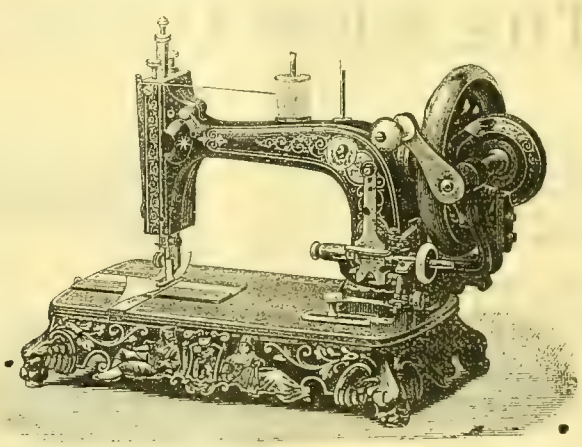
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thread and forms a bight in the said thread which is securely tied by a pull upon the outer part of the needle thread. The knot may be tied close to either side of the material or within the material depending upon the relative tension of the threads. The finished knot is the familiar weaver's knot.

1,113. *Certain improvements in sewing machines.* M. Lachman, of 1,810, Laguna Street, San Francisco, United States of America, merchant.—Dated January 25th, 1887. Price 8d.

This invention relates to certain improvements in sewing machines, and it is especially adapted to that class of machines which are designed for over-seaming or sewing bags and similar goods, and in which it is desirable to unite the edges by this particular form of stitch.

It consists of a vertically moving reciprocating needle carrying a thread in the usual manner, and in combination therewith of a semi-circularly shaped and angularly placed needle carrying a second thread from below the table, and means for uniting these threads to form a stitch, or a hook corresponding with the curved needle and used in place of it so as to form a stitch with the single thread of the vertical needle, and with this hook a peculiar mechanism by which it is moved about its axis, and certain details of construction.

1,610. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for holding, feeding, and sewing buttons to fabrics.* J. F. Haskins, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States of America.—Dated 1st February, 1887. Price 11d.

This invention has for its object to improve that class of apparatus employed for sewing, upon clothing and other articles, buttons having holes or eyes made through them from side to side, and it consists chiefly in the apparatus employed for holding and moving the button intermittingly, the same having provision whereby a button having four eyes may be stitched either diagonally across the centre of the button, or from eye to eye about the button, the machine having provision whereby it may be automatically stopped when the button has received the proper number of stitches.

The foot to receive the button has two, but it may have more than two, holders to receive buttons of different sizes.

The foot is attached to the end of a rigid carrier bar having as its fulcra two pointed screws, which enter recesses in a collar encircling an eccentric loose on a stud erected upon the base of the attachment frame, the said eccentric having an intermitting rotation, to effect the vibration of the front end of the carrier bar, the said carrier bar between its ends being extended through a slotted guide, which is pivoted in such a manner as to permit the carrier bar to slide within it longitudinally, and also to rise and fall as may be necessary, the vibration of the carrier bar through the eccentric causing the slotted guide to oscillate about its pivotal centre, the forward end of the carrier bar being kept down by a spring upon a bar which occupies the position of the usual presser foot bar.

The presser bar is provided with a lug which receives one end of a rocking pin, the other end of the pin engaging loosely the carrier bar.

Means are provided for lifting the carrier and foot for the insertion and removal of the work, and to enable the button to be stitched diagonally across its centre in different diametrical lines. Means are also provided for imparting a varying rotation to the eccentric which actuates the carrier bar, the said means effecting at times a half-turn of the eccentric, and at other times a quarter-turn.

1,622. *Improvements in machinery for apparatus for holding, feeding, and sewing buttons to fabrics.* J. F. Haskins, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States.—Dated February 1st, 1887. Price 8d.

This invention consists in further improvements in connection with sewing machines as described in application for Letters Patent, No. 1,610, of 1887.

The invention consists essentially in a carrier bar and means to vibrate it, combined with a slide rod having an attached button holder or foot, the said slide rod and foot having a longitudinal motion independent of the carrier bar. In the invention the apparatus for moving the button is so actuated that the stitches for attaching the button to a fabric or other article are parallel, there being two lines of stitches rather than four; the button is held in a button holder or foot mounted upon the end of a slide rod fitted loosely within a carrier bar, the said rod having combined with it suitable mechanism whereby the rod is retained within the carrier, while the needle is made to descend alternately through one and the other of two holes in the button, and the proper number of stitches having been taken, usually the number required to secure the button to the fabric, the said rod is released, so that a suitable spring, or equivalent, causes the rod and its attached button holder or foot to be moved toward the operator, to bring into position under the needle another hole of the button, and thereafter the carrier bar is vibrated, as before, while the needle descends alternately through one, and then the other, of the last two holes of the button, forming a series of stitches parallel to those first made through the button.

The lifting of the carrier bar to provide for the insertion of a button forces the rod carrying the button holder or foot into the carrier bar, where it is held automatically.

One-half the number of stitches required to secure the button in place, or substantially one-half, having been made, the latch which holds back the slide rod and button holder or foot is automatically released by a mechanism and as soon as the required number of stitches to secure the button in place have been made the rotation of the main shaft of the machine is automatically stopped.

1,997. *Improvements in sewing machines for use in making button-holes.* H. H. Lake, a communication from J. E. Wheeler, of Lynn, Massachusetts, United States.—Dated February 8th, 1887. Price 11d.

This invention relates to button-hole stitching machines, and refers

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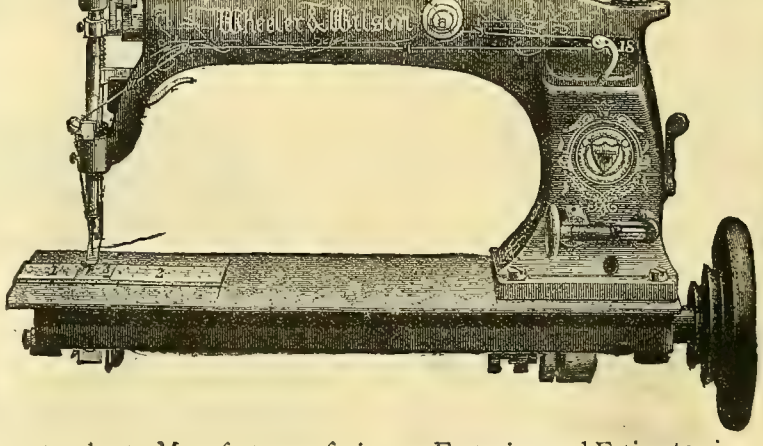
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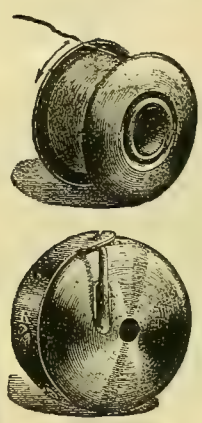
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particularly to the devices for stitching, sewing, barring or staying the end of the button-hole, and also to the combination of the stitching and barring mechanism with the mechanism for stitching the sides and eye of the button-hole. It further relates to means whereby the operation of stitching the sides and eye of the button-hole is immediately followed by the automatic stitching of the bar or stay, and without stopping the machine. The invention further relates to means for disconnecting the devices for operating of the clamp-plate feed, so that the feed of the clamp-plate is automatically stopped during the operation of the devices for barring or staying the button-hole. It further relates to the employment of the clamp-plate pin, as the pivot upon which the clamp-plate is reciprocated or oscillated, to present the button-hole to the stitching mechanism, in the operation of barring or staying the button-hole. It further relates to an automatic tripping device for tripping the feed-pawl, or holding it from the ratchet wheel, operated by the clamp-plate. It further relates to an automatic tripping device operated by the clamp-plate for bringing into action a vibrating or oscillating pin for vibrating, oscillating, or tripping the clamp-plate for the purpose of barring. It also relates to mechanism for returning the stop and vibrating clamp-plate, barring-pin, or block, to their original or normal positions. It further relates to means for adjusting the tripping block whereby the length of the button-hole to be stitched may be fixed or predetermined, and of an indicator and scale used in connection with this adjustable block, or stop, for the purpose of indicating to the operator the position which the stop should occupy to secure a stitched button-hole of a given length. It further relates to an adjustable stop at the front end of the clamp-plate guiding slot for regulating the position from which the clamp-plate starts, and against which its pin is brought in contact upon its backward movement at the completion of the stitching and barring of the button-hole, and preparatory to stitching another.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Issued and Dated March 8th, 1887.

358,963. D. Crawford, Ashbury Park, N.J. Automatic tension for sewing machines.

359,198. C. W. Banks, Philadelphia, Pa. Spool cradle for sewing machines.

Issued and Dated March 15th, 1887.

359,239. E. F. Arnold, North Abington, Mass. Welt-guide for shoe sewing machines.

359,420. B. C. Bedell, Port Huron, Mich. Tension device for sewing machines.

359,563. L. Hall, Boston, Mass. Machine for sewing with wire.

359,572. C. T. Jones, Utica, N.Y. Binding attachment for sewing machines

359,573. J. Keith, North Middleborough. Sewing machine.

Issued and Dated March 22nd, 1887.

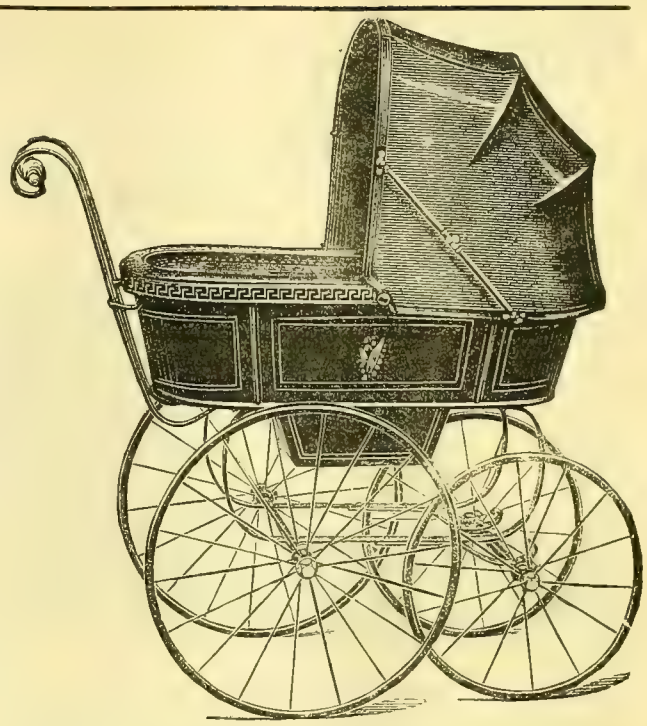
359,956. W. E. Bennett and E. P. Merwin, Boston, Mass. Machines for sewing buttons to fabrics.

Issued and Dated March 29th, 1887.

360,087. M. W. Clay, Neosho, Mo. Sewing machines.

360,095. J. Holroyd, Manchester, England. Sewing machines.

360,108. M. V. Palmer, Willimantic. Sewing machine cop.



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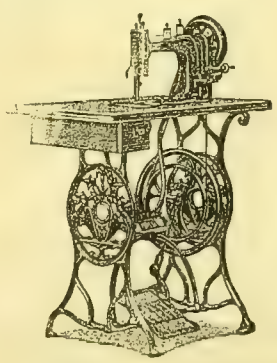
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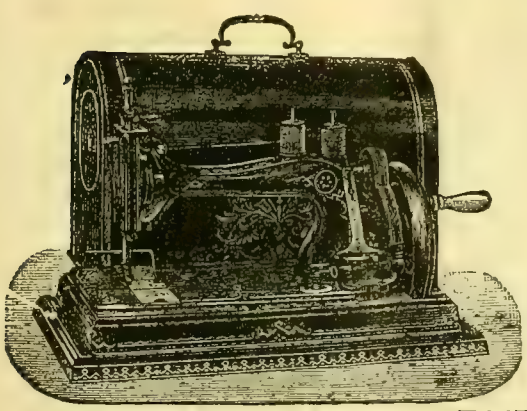
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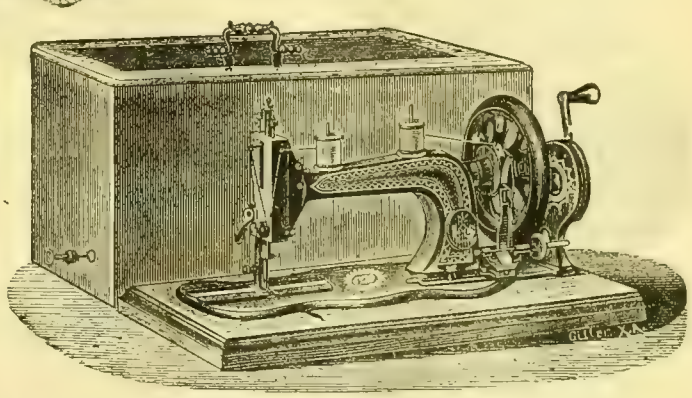
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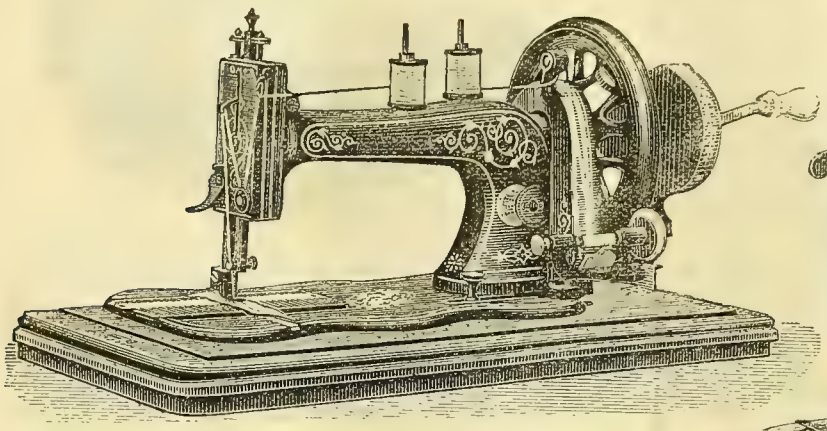
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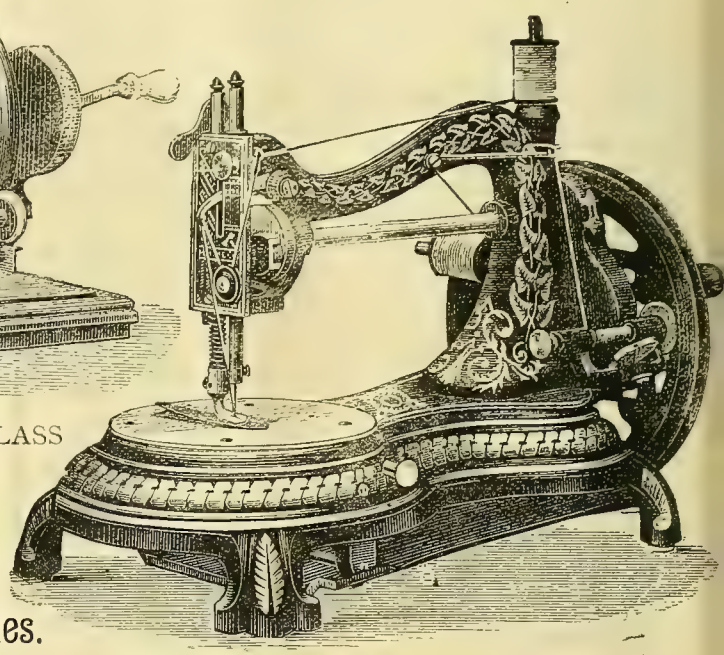
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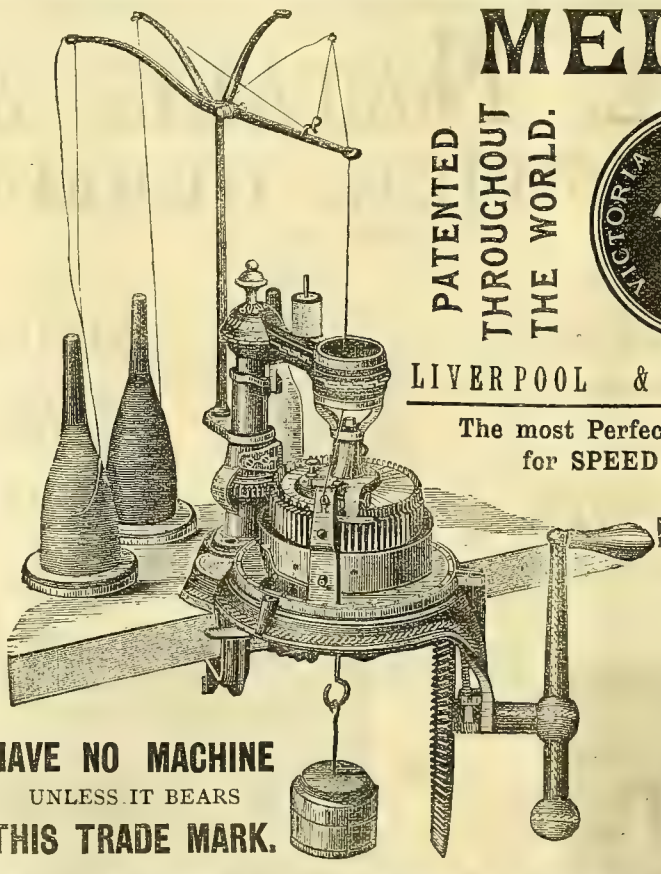
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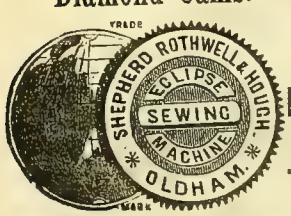
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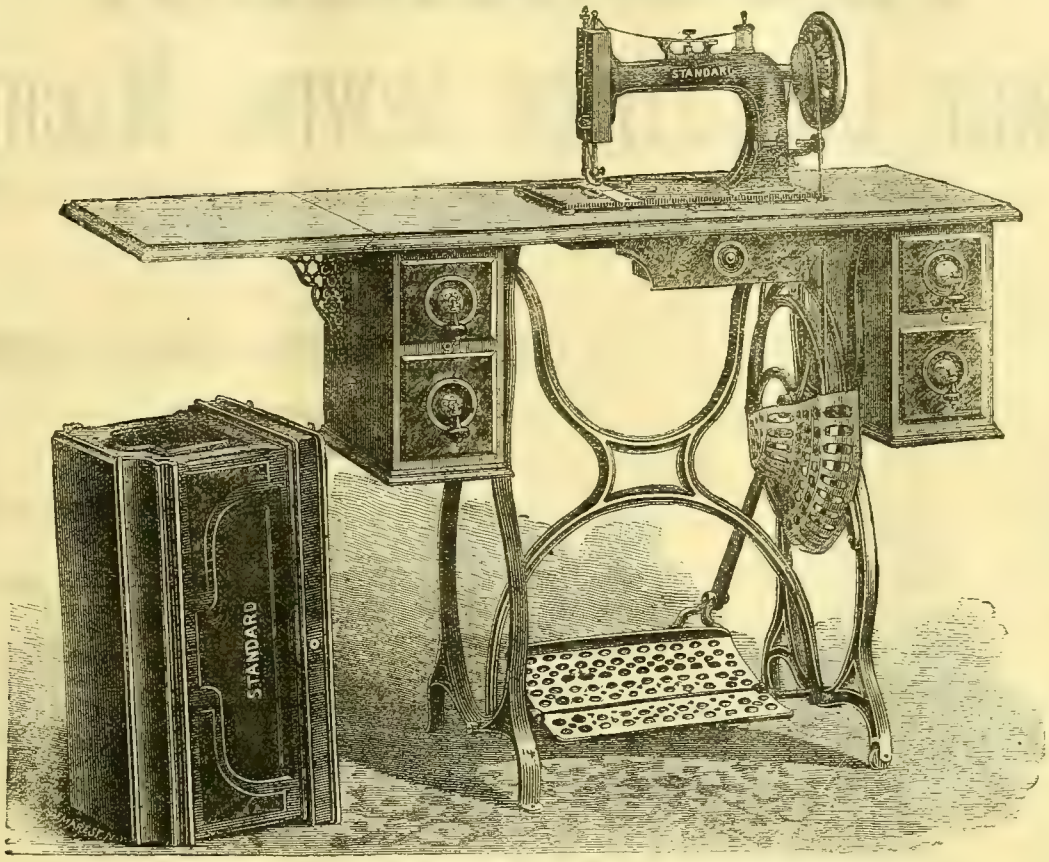
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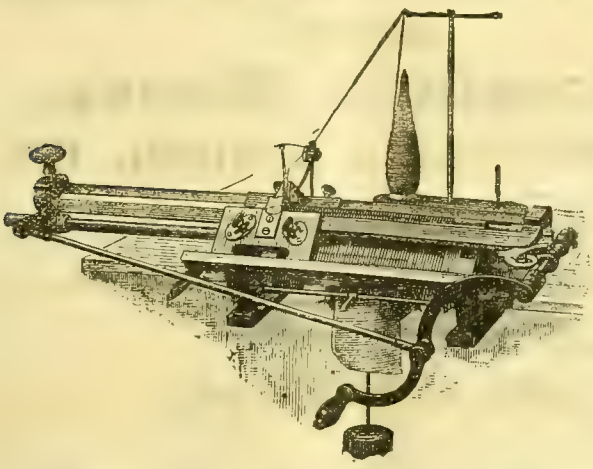
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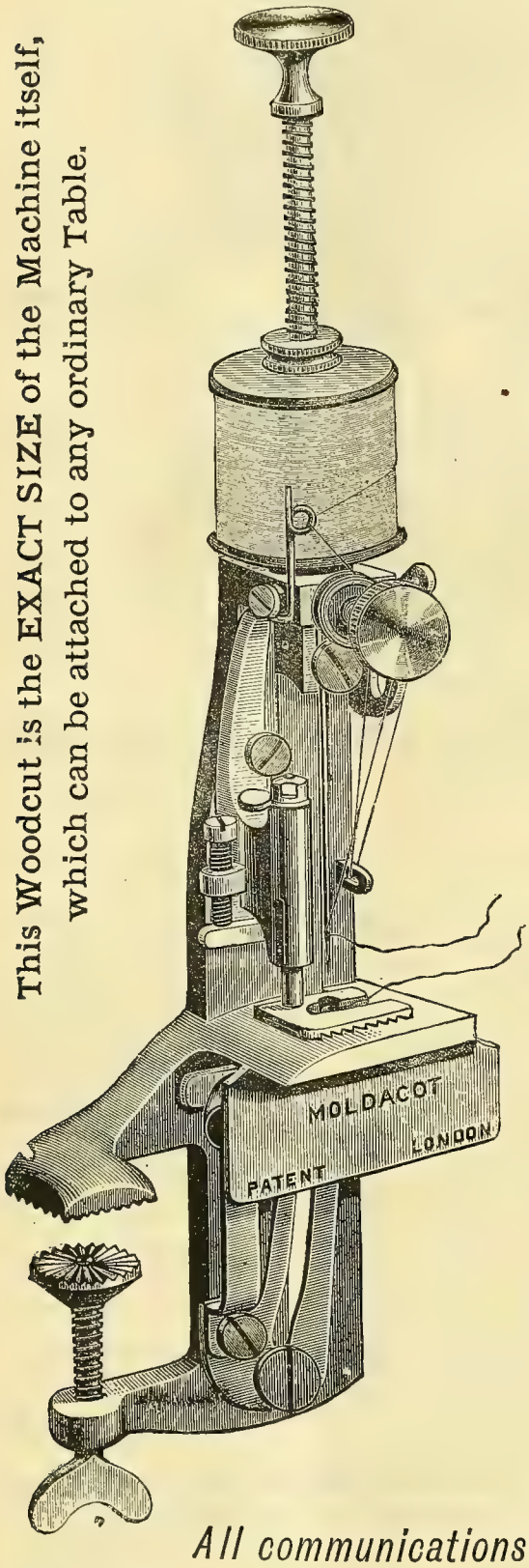
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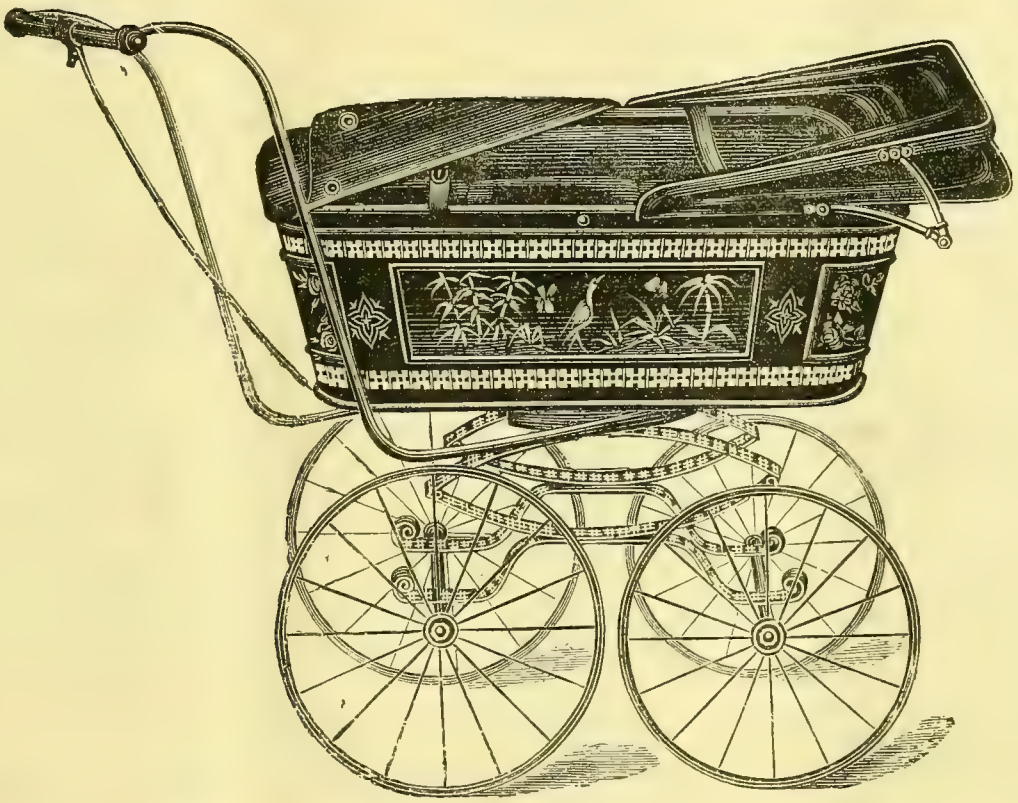
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Abridged Prospectus.

THE development of the Sewing-Machine industry in the United Kingdom has been so great, during the past few years, that it has for some time past been a matter of surprise that no Exhibition exclusively devoted to the Sewing-Machine Trade has been held. Every other trade, including many of far less importance than the one now concerned, has had its Exhibitions, which have almost invariably proved highly beneficial as well as being the means of materially increasing business both at home and abroad. The fact that the Sewing-Machine Trade from some cause or other has not had the chance that other trades have had in these Exhibitions has given rise to much discussion, which culminated very recently, when, at a meeting of certain gentlemen interested in the industry, it was decided to organise an ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL **Sewing-Machine** AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCES EXHIBITION.

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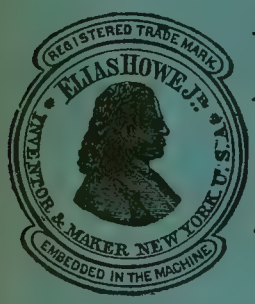
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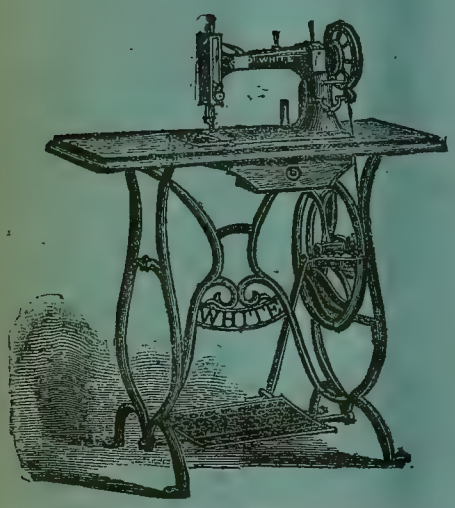
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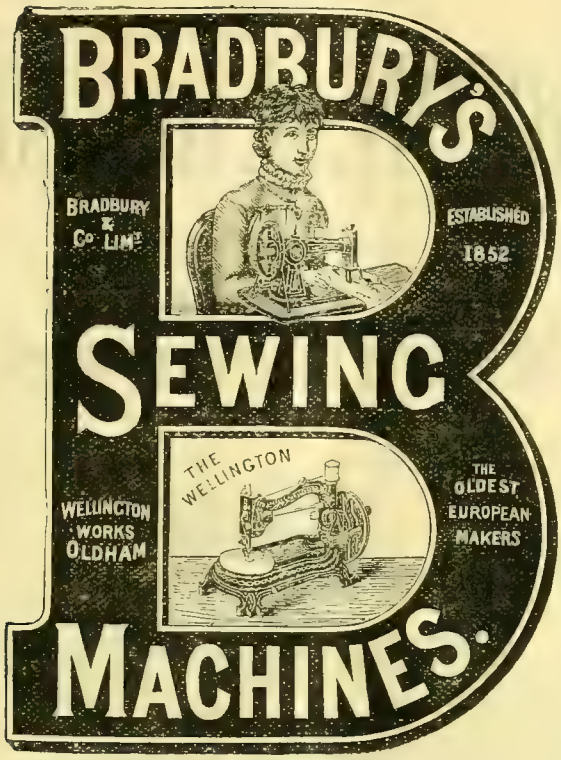
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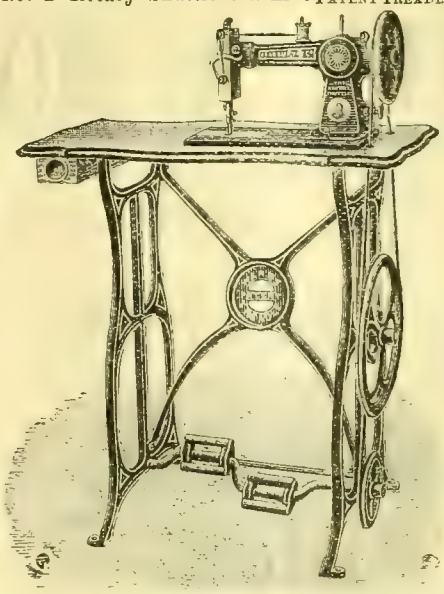
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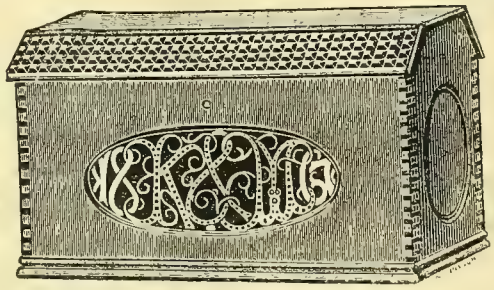
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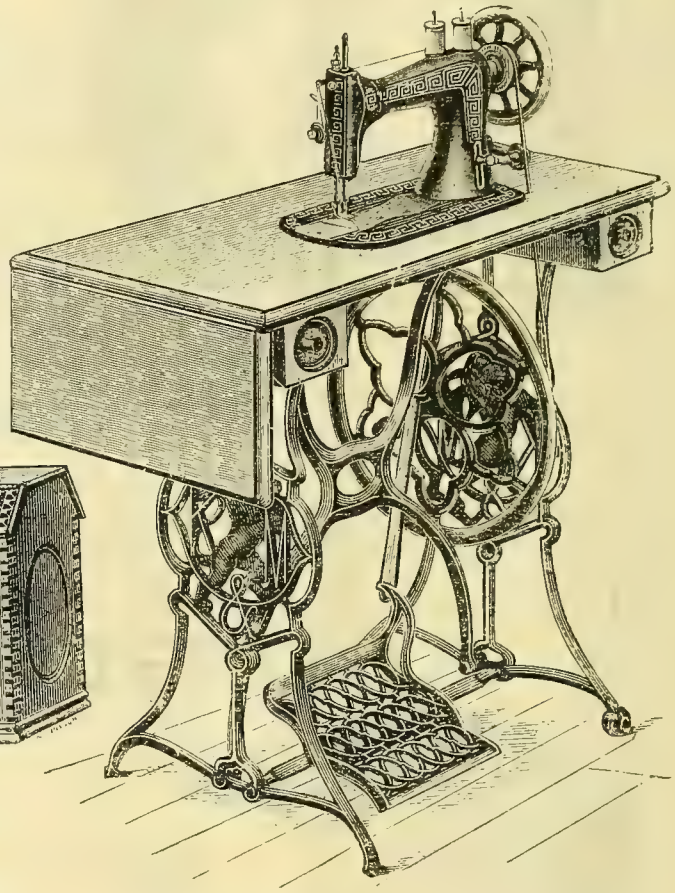
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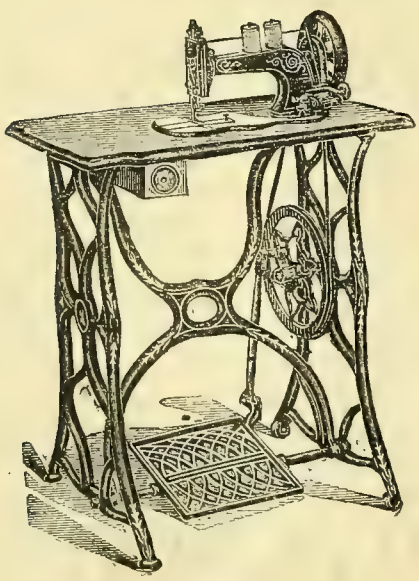
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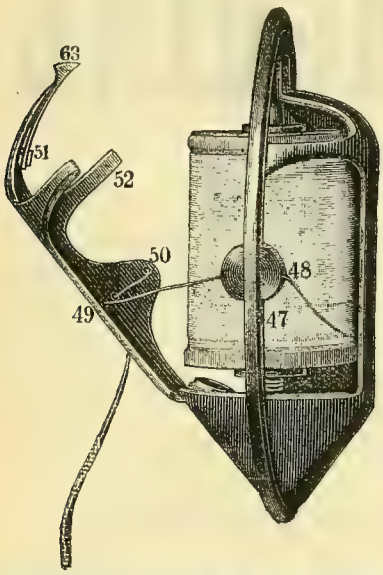
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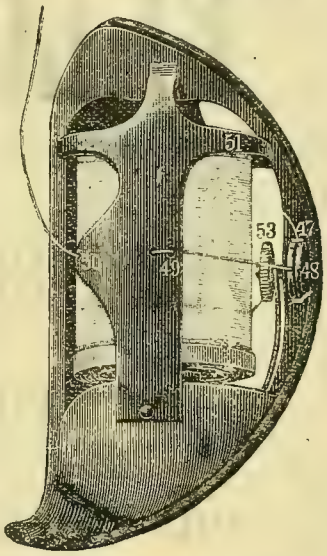
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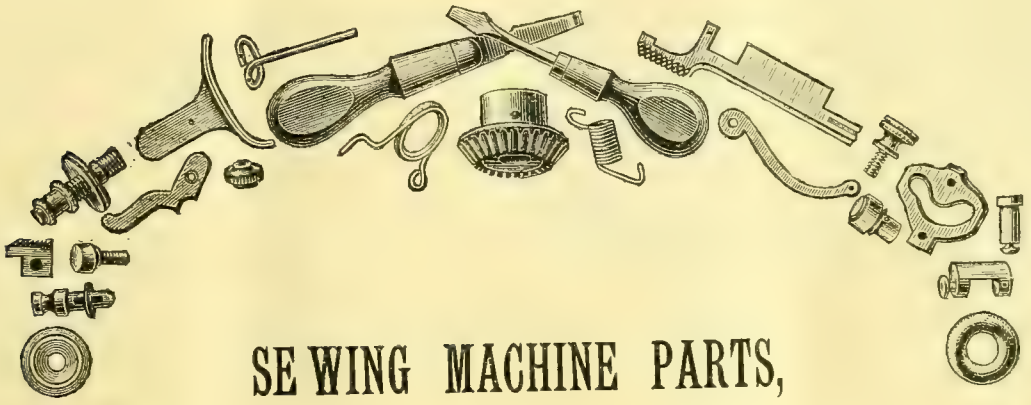
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From

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Jan. 7th, 1887.

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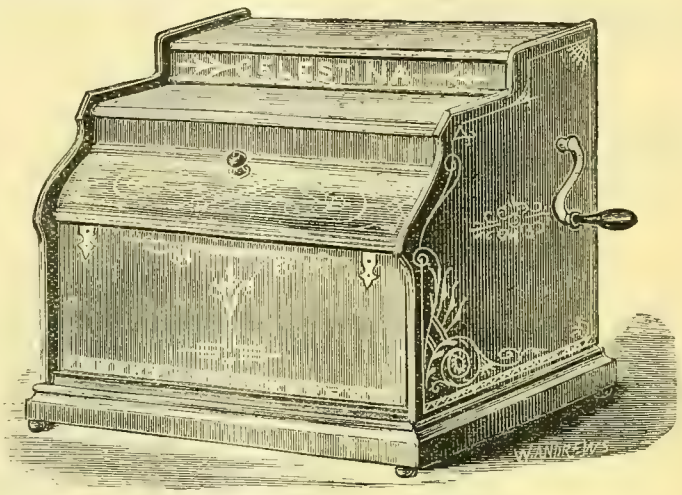
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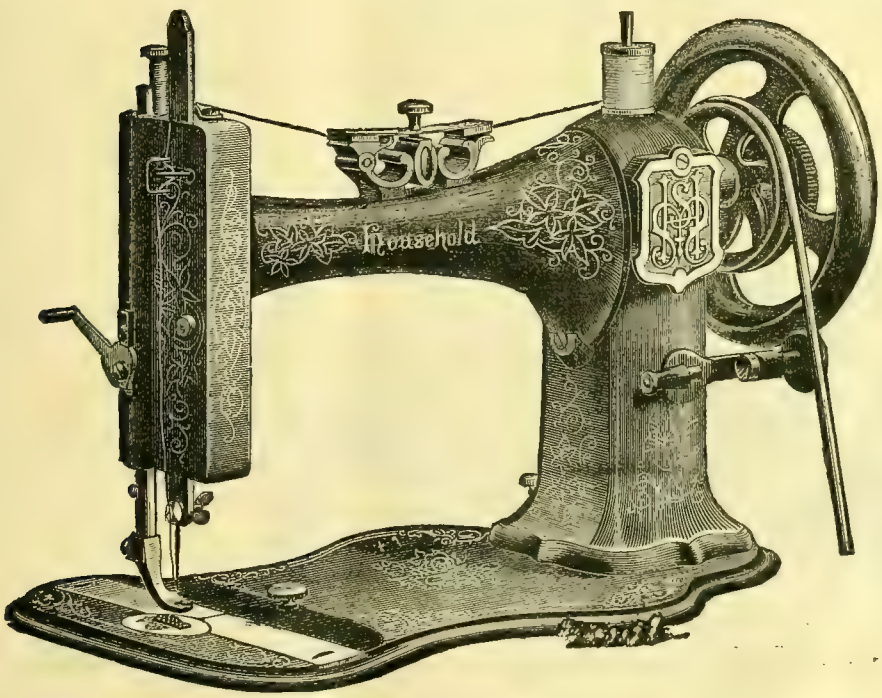
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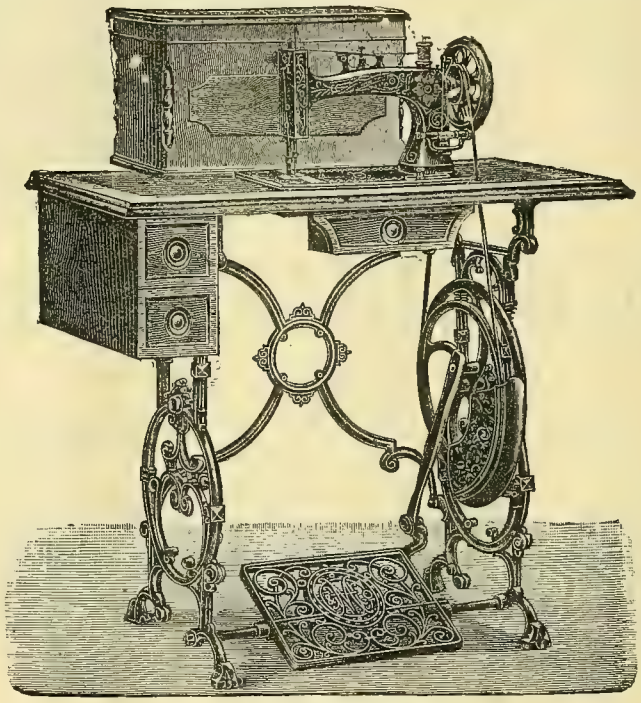
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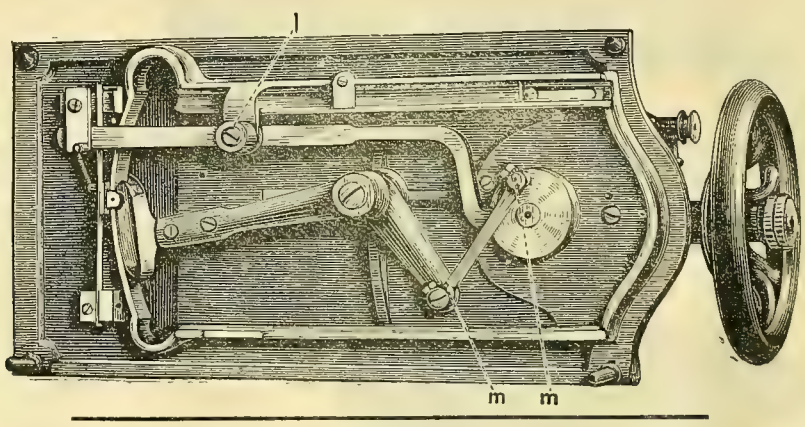
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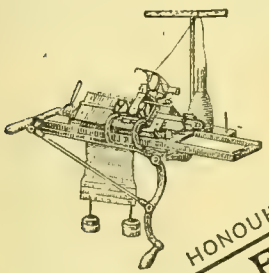
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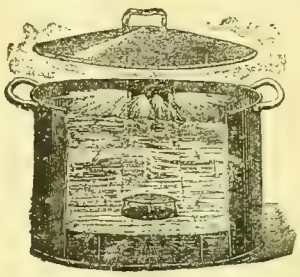
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CAPITALIST or PARTNERSHIP £500.—Sewing Machines, Perambulators, Musical Instruments, Furniture and Domestic Machinery on Hire-Purchase System. Additional capital wanted to extend established business in London, which, being comprehensive or capable of development to greatest extent, would suit manufacturer to push sale of their machines, as the managements are well up in canvassing, investigating orders, and easy-terms-trade generally. Letters to "Investor," care of this *Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

WANTED.—For the North of Ireland, a pushing and energetic man, to take charge of an office. Only a thorough good canvasser need apply. Particulars *re* ability, experience, references, age, &c., to D. J. F., 17, Wellesley Avenue, Belfast.

TRAVELLERS calling on Country Sewing Machine Dealers can hear of a Good Commission by writing to Domestic, care of Lawrence, Sewell, & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

JUNE 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

RECOVERING POSSESSION OF MACHINES.

ON Tuesday, the 26th of April, the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company *v.* William Andrew and Edward Roberts & Son was heard (before his Honour Judge Gwilym Williams) at the Swansea County Court.

Mr. H. Reginald Wansbrough, solicitor, Bristol, appeared for the plaintiff company; Mr. Glascodine, barrister, represented the defendant William Andrew, and Mr. Chamberlain, solicitor, the defendants Roberts & Son.

Mr. Wansbrough, in opening the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, said: May it please your Honour, I appear on behalf of the plaintiff company. The defendants, as you are aware, are William Andrew, who lives at St. Helen's Road, Swansea, and Messrs. Roberts & Son, auctioneers, Swansea. The action is brought to recover two sewing machines, or damages for their conversion. The value of the two machines is £18 14s., and the plaintiffs claim special damages for detention to the amount of £5; the claim, therefore, consists of £23 14s. The facts are somewhat singular. It appears that on the 29th of June, 1885, a person of the name of Stephen Gwyther hired two sewing machines from the plaintiff company, the value of one being £9 9s., and the other being £9 5s. The man Gwyther signed the usual hire agreements, and took the machines. He kept them until the 13th of January, 1886, at his house, 17, Nelson Street, Swansea. On that date his landlord, the defendant William Andrew, levied a distress for the sum of £12 7s., being two quarters' arrears of rent. The landlord seized everything, and, amongst other things, these two machines. One of agents of the company in Swansea, hearing that a distress was being made, immediately hurried to the house of Gwyther and took away the machines. Mr. Andrew, the landlord, instructed his solicitor to apply to the Singer Company for the return of the machines, and they having consulted their solicitor, they were, of course, returned at once. I think your Honour will find the machines were taken on the 18th of January, 1886, and they were returned within seven or eight days. The defendant Andrew did not claim any damages, as they were handed back to him. The machines were returned to him in the month of January, 1886. They were taken or sent by Andrew to the warehouse of the other defendants, Roberts & Son, and there they remained, so I am informed, without appraisement and without sale, until the 6th of April last year, upon which date the district manager of the company at Cardiff wrote to Mr. Andrew the following letter:—

"5, Queen Street, Cardiff,
"April 6th, 1886.

"Mr. Andrew, 6, St. Helen's Road,
"Swansea.

"DEAR SIR,—The two machines which were seized are still lying in the salerooms of Mr. Roberts, of Oxford Street, and I want to know if you are prepared to meet us in the matter, and upon what grounds, as we do not feel inclined to relinquish our claim upon them. I saw the machines a few days ago, and they are getting worse every day, and the longer they remain where they are so much the worse for both you and us. I await your reply.—Yours respectfully,

"THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(E. Raper, District Manager)."

In reply to their letter we received the following letter, dated 12th April, 1886, from Andrew:—

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your favour *re* machines, upon instructions from your solicitor in London I sent the machines to Messrs. Roberts' rooms for sale. Immediately on their arrival there your agent gave them notice to sell, and there the matter rests. All I want is my rent. I am, as I have always been, quite willing to meet you in the matter, and I told your London folks so when I called on them.

At foot I hand you particulars of my claim. Waiting reply, I am, yours very truly,

"W. Andrew."

And there he makes his claim as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rent due 20th December, 1885	12	7	0
Cash out of pocket	1	18	6
	14	5	6
By proceeds of Sale	4	5	0
Balance due	10	0	6

Of course, Mr. Roberts will have some charges in addition to above.

W. A.

The Company replied to that letter as follows, on the 15th April, 1886 :—

"Dear Sir,—Replying to your favour, which is to hand, respecting your statement, the figures of which we note. In reply, we have to say that the machines are gradually getting the worse for staying where they are, and will fetch very little by auction in the dirty, rusty condition in which they are getting, and if you feel inclined to give them up to us on the payment of a reasonable amount we will endeavour to meet you. *Ten pounds* is out of all question, for I can assure you that they would not fetch two-thirds of that sum if they were sold to-morrow. We prevented the sale simply because the way they were obtained was anything but fair, and we did not feel inclined to relinquish our hold; at the same time, we had rather settle the matter amicably than have any contingency. Kindly look into the matter, and let me hear from you further.—Yours respectfully,

"The Singer Manufacturing Company

"(F. Raper, District Manager)."

In reply to that there is a letter from the defendant Andrew, dated the 6th May :—

"Gentlemen,—The sewing machines have been appraised at £8 for the both. Do you wish to save them at that price, or must they be sold to the first comer? Waiting reply, I am, yours very truly,

"W. Andrew."

In reply to that we wrote on the 7th May, 1886, as follows :—

"Dear Sir,—Replying to your favour of the 6th inst, re machines, we note what you say, but could not think of entertaining your proposal. Further, whatever is done will be done at your risk, as we have in no way relinquished our hold upon them." An appraisement is referred to in the defendant's letter, and I call for it—(produced by counsel). The matter rested there so far as concerned any overtures upon our part. The machines remained in the possession of the second defendants (Roberts & Son) until the end of January of this year, so that they were there when we first made application to them in April. They have been in possession until the end of January, 1887. On the 21st January the district agent of the company called on Messrs. Roberts & Son, and there saw the machines in a very rusty and dirty condition. They had not been sold at all, and on that day I wrote a letter of application to both Andrew and Roberts, and it appears that, upon the receipt of this letter by Roberts & Son, they handed the machine back to Andrew, the landlord. I have served interrogatories in this case. They have been answered by Andrew, but not by Roberts & Son.

Mr. Chamberlain : We have filed answers.

Mr. Wansbrough pointed out the fact that, under Order 16, Rule 8, of the County Court Rules, a copy of the answers shall be delivered to the party interrogating within the time named in the order, giving leave to interrogate, and stated that he had not received a copy, and continuing, said : In the answer filed by Andrew he admits as follows : — He says, in answer to the fifth interrogatory, "I offered the machines to the plaintiff company for £10 ; on the 6th May, 1886, I offered the machines to the plaintiff company for £8, save, as aforesaid, I have not attempted to sell the machines. I have had no offer to purchase the said machines."

As he admits that he has not attempted to sell, and had not sold, then, under the provisions of Statute William and Mary, it is perfectly clear, I submit to your Honour, that we are entitled to come forward and say, "You have seized on goods, the goods of a third person, and you must pursue your course properly in accordance with the law." Counsel has been kind enough to hand me an appraisement stated to have been made by Roberts and Son, but that appraisement is not in accordance with law of the Statute of William and Mary. By that Act the appraisement must be made by two responsible valuers, and this appraisement was made by only one person, on the 29th April, after we had demanded the return of the machines, and made by the person who was actually guilty of conversion by holding these machines.

The agent called on Andrew and asked him to return these machines, saying, "You have no right to hold them, you should have sold them." He said, "I thought I had no right to keep the machines, but your solicitor told me to do so." I shall prove this to be entirely untrue. Andrew saw the company's solicitor last year, and he instructed the agent down here to return them, but he never said that Andrew had a right to keep them. I don't know whether this is the defence set up by the learned counsel. These are the facts of the case, and I submit that, by proving that Roberts & Son had possession at the time of my application, and then handed the machines on to Andrew, I shall be entitled to ask for a verdict against both defendants, in spite of any negotiations having taken place for an amicable settlement between the parties, because, after they were at an end, it was the defendant's duty to act under the provisions of the law and sell.

Counsel : Can you refer me to any authority that the goods must be sold?

Mr. Wansbrough : It says that the goods must be appraised by two appraisers (cited from Woodfall's "Landlord and Tenant" and "Oldham and Foster on Distress").

Counsel : I admit the property in the machines is at present in the Singer Company, as far as we are concerned.

Mr. Wansbrough here cited portions from the cases of King *v.* England, 4 B. and S. 782 ; Jones *v.* Dowle, 9 M. and R. 19 ; and Pitt *v.* Shew, 4 B. and A. 208 ; and the Judge having read the latter case,

The Judge : The question of reasonable time is for the jury.

Mr. Wansbrough : Exactly, it being clear that a sale must follow. The landlord had a reasonable time in which to realise, and if he does not realise within that reasonable time, then the property reverts back to the original owner. The landlord cannot keep the goods for any indefinite time. See what hardship would happen if he were allowed to do so. For instance, a tenant who had a piano on hire worth £50, and who only owed £5 rent, might have it taken from him by the landlord, who could keep it, is even worse in a case where the party injured is a third person, a person in no way liable for the rent, but who has the misfortune to have his goods on the premises when the distress is levied, and, therefore, I say the landlord must sell the goods. In this case, when the negotiations were broken off, then Andrew's duty was to sell. If he had done his duty there might have been a surplus, and therefore, a return of some amount of money to us ; or, on the other hand, supposing they had been put up for sale, and they had not fetched the amount of rent, we could have purchased these goods, perhaps, for a £5 note, and they would have been to us of as much value as they were when seized, as we should have sent them to the factory, and they would have been done up, and sent out nearly as good as new, though, of course, second-hand ; and your Honour will, therefore, see the hardship which must occur if the landlord can hold for any unlimited time and not sell.

Counsel : I take it, in this case we are on all fours with regard to the facts. The old law was that a man might distrain for rent, keep the goods he had distrained upon as a lien for rent, and he could keep the goods as a pledge for the rent up to the day of his death, subject to redemption. Lately, the law has been altered, and he has to go through certain formalities, and without going through these formalities he has not the power of sale. It enables him to sell, and, as far as I know, the landlord has a right at common law to hold goods as a pledge until the day of redemption. If the goods are very much in excess of the rent, then the owner may pay the rent and take back the goods.

The Judge : How does that affect a third person?

Counsel : If the owner does not choose to redeem he has no one to complain of.

The Judge ; In this case the goods were held by the landlord. The instalments due to the plaintiff company are not paid.

Counsel : I have nothing to do with that. Before judgment can be given for the plaintiffs they will have to prove they are their goods, but I will say, as far as we are concerned, we have no wish to keep them, but a third person's goods are subject to distress the same as anyone else's. He is in a harder position, but he in the same position. The property of the goods remains, in them, but they are by operation of law vested in us. The fact that Roberts kept them for three months, five months, or three years, does not affect us.

The Judge : There cannot be a power to hold the goods indefinitely against all the man's creditors.

Counsel : All I say is, if they come and redeem them they can do so. These goods were not dealt with exactly as they should have been, because, when we had taken the goods and proceeded to sell, they committed a tort, which we have condoned by taking them back.

Mr. Wansbrough : We only had them eight days after the distress. There was no appraisement whatever. The other goods and furniture were sold without an appraisement. (Cited answers to interrogatories).

Counsel : We proceeded immediately with our sale, except with regard to these goods, in consequence of the tort committed by the plaintiff company, they having removed them from our possession. If there was any delay it was their fault entirely. We entered into negotiations with them, and offered to sell the machines for £10, and three months after that for £8. Then it was afterwards, when they were unwilling to redeem them, they claimed £18 14s.

Mr. Wansbrough : Or the return of the machines.

Counsel : The action is brought demanding the delivery of certain machines. The question is really one of *detinue*. They were in the possession of Roberts & Son within a month or so ago. We have detained them. We claim still to detain them, and I ask your Honour to say that, until someone shows that we have no right to hold them for rent, we are still entitled to hold them.

The Judge : I don't see the case against Roberts & Son.

Mr. Wansbrough : He admitted having possession when the notice was served.

The Judge : I think it is between you and the landlord.

Mr. Wansbrough : The learned counsel has avoided the question of appraisement. It is an irregular one, as it appears from the Act. With regard to what counsel says, it is perfectly true that at common law the landlord could not sell. He was supposed to hold possession, but in all cases that I can remember the question is between the landlord and the tenant, and not third parties. The act of William and Mary made this difference. Certain formalities had to be gone through by the landlord before he could realise his rent—warrant, inventory, appraisement, and sale.

The Judge : Do you contend that if there is no intention to sell there must be an appraisement?

Mr. Wansbrough : Yes, and I further say that there must be a sale.

Counsel further contended as to the right to redeem.

The Judge: He says he has no power to deal with you at all.

Mr. Wansbrough : Then his contention does not apply to third parties.

The Judge : The tenant had no power to deal with these goods at all.

Mr. Wansbrough : No ; he remains bailiff until the last amount is paid under his hire agreement. Then I submit that not only by law, but in common-sense and fairness, the landlord cannot hold the goods of a third person, and say, "I will stick to those as long as I choose," and put out of our power the possibility of obtaining back our own goods, which have been taken by the landlord to satisfy a debt due from his tenant. Counsel goes further, and says that these goods are liable for the amount of rent demanded, and can be held in pledge by the landlord until redeemed, but he hoists himself up with his own petard, because he admits we cannot redeem them. The only remaining argument of counsel is this—that we had taken them away and committed a tort by pound breech and prevented their selling the machines. Now, of course, had this action been brought within a short

period of removing the goods, then I think this contention might be of value, but we do not bring an action for nearly a year after returning the goods, and there is no counter-claim for damages for pound breech. Andrew does not allege that he has suffered any injury, and therefore, by our delivering the machines back into his possession, giving him the opportunity to sell, and putting him in his original position, after giving him fifteen months to effect a sale, which he did not effect, and finding that he has no intention to sell them, and keeps them in his own house, then I submit he cannot turn round and say he is damaged in any way. If he had any right of action whatever he could have claimed damages by way of counter-claim. Counsel said a hardship arose because we took them away, and they could not be appraised at the same time as the other goods. Counsel made a point of this: I don't raise it.

The Judge: This is the only appraisement.

Mr. Wansbrough: Yes; and I say that is an illegal appraisement, and, therefore, upon that point I submit the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict.

The Judge: I don't think this case of Pitt *v.* Shew shows that there should be a sale. But there must be a sale, there can be no question about it. I give judgment for the return of the machines. With regard to the amount or the alternative, is there any necessity?

Counsel: Will you say upon the balance of rent being paid?

The Judge: The plaintiffs are entitled to have them.

Counsel: I only thought it right that I should ask this. I would ask your Honour to take notice of the points I have raised.

The Judge: What points?

Counsel: That they have been taken as a pledge.

The Judge: And I hold that you ought to have sold, and you have not made a proper appraisement. Judgment for their return by Saturday next, or judgment for the amount claimed as their value. Mr. Wansbrough, you don't come out of the matter with clean hands, because you took the machines; and, therefore, I don't allow damages for detention.

Mr. Wansbrough: I would point out that they remained in the saleroom for so long that they have got rusty, and, as a matter of fact, they are of little value in consequence, and, therefore, we ought to have damages for their detention.

The Judge: You might have got them out, and then brought an action.

Mr. Wansbrough: We could not prove our title until we came into Court, I say. As the goods have deteriorated we should have some damage.

Counsel: Twelve months ago we offered to take £8.

The Judge: I cannot give you damages.

Mr. Wansbrough: Might I ask for costs on the higher scale?

The Judge: I think I shall give costs on the scale above £20. Your contention, Mr. Glascodine, I understand, is that out of this amount there should be a certain amount deducted for rent.

Counsel: I said that the plaintiffs are not entitled to take them as a debt. It is not conversion, and they are not entitled to recover. My point is that the cause of action does not arise; there is no *detinue*.

The Judge: I decide against you; and now we come to Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Chamberlain: I submit you will give Messrs. Roberts and Son their costs?

The Judge: I cannot see why not.

Mr. Wansbrough: What I submit as to Messrs. Roberts and Son is, that they were the people who held possession when the demand was made.

The Judge: No; they were auctioneers.

Mr. Wansbrough: It might have arisen in the case that Mr. Andrews might have said, "I have sold them to Messrs. Roberts & Son." It is clear, upon the case of Jones *v* Dowle, that *detinue* does not lie against him who never had possession, but it does against him who once had possession but improperly parted with it. I am prepared to prove that five days after my letter of the 21st January, demanding the machines, our agents called on Roberts & Son, and they said, "We had the machines when we had Mr. Wansbrough's letter, but we have parted with them now," and they refused to give the name of the person to whom they had parted with them.

The Judge: They are not obliged to tell you who had the machines.

Mr. Wansbrough: A demand was made of them to deliver them up. Instead of doing this they passed them on to someone else.

The Judge: They could not deliver them to you without the consent of the landlord. I give Roberts & Son their costs, but not with interrogatories.

Mr. Chamberlain: They were filed.

The Judge: If you look at the rules you will see you are wrong here.

Wrongful Seizure of a Sewing Machine.

This was an action brought by the Singer Manufacturing Company, at the Belfast Quarter Sessions, before David Ross, Esq., Q.C., against Baron Cohen, trading as the Globe Loan Office, to recover a sewing machine, value £5 5s., that had been wrongfully seized by him upon a civil bill decree obtained against A. Collins, who had hired the machine in question from the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. J. Falconer, the plaintiffs' manager, deposed as follows:—That on November 13th last he was informed by Mr. A. Collins that the defendant had seized the machine that had been hired by Collins from the Singer Manufacturing Company. Collins handed him a memorandum that had been sent him by the defendant to the effect that the machine would be sold on the following Wednesday at Mr. Byrne's, auctioneer, Ballymacarrett. He (Mr. Falconer) immediately called upon the defendant's manager, and explained to him that the machine was the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company, showed him the agreement with Collins, and in the name of the Company demanded the return of the machine, serving upon him a notice to this effect (produced). The defendant's manager, Mr. Freeman, refused to deliver up the machine, but wanted him (Mr. Falconer) to see his solicitor. This Mr. Falconer refused to do and, warning him that he would hold him responsible for the machine, left. He then endeavoured to serve another demand note upon the auctioneer, but there was no auctioneer of that name at the address given or even in Belfast. On the Tuesday preceding the day named for the sale of the machine a letter was sent to the defendant, reminding him of the consequence of his selling the plaintiffs' machine, but the machine was sold by an auctioneer named Barry. There was practically no defence to the case, but a plea was set up that, inasmuch as Collins had paid £3 10s. for hire of machine, the defendants could only be liable for the difference between that sum and £5 5s., the price of the machine.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that the agreement proved conclusively that the machine was the sole property of the plaintiffs, and that the payments made by Collins were for the hire only. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full value of the machine, £5 5s., and costs, the £5 5s. to be reduced to one penny if the machine were delivered to the plaintiffs on or before 1st June.

Disposing of Hired Goods.

James Regan, Union Street, was charged on the 20th May, at the Wigan Police Court, under a warrant with being the bailee of certain articles of furniture from Lazarus Harris, Market Street, and converting the same to his own use, thereby feloniously stealing the articles. Mr. Lowe (deputy magistrates' clerk) said that it was a case under the hire system. The defendant obtained a pair of bedsteads and other articles of furniture from Mr. Harris, and part paid for the same. He disposed of the furniture, and was therefore brought up and charged with larceny as bailee. The defendant said he was willing to pay every farthing of the amount he owed to the prosecutor if the latter would let him off. He had only missed paying three weeks, and during that time he was out of work. Mr. Lowe: But you have sold the furniture? Defendant: No. Mr. Lowe: But where is it? Defendant: It is broken; it is all over the town. Mr. Lowe: You broke it? Defendant: I did. It transpired at this point that the prosecutor had received money for the furniture knowing the goods had been disposed of by the defendant, and Mr. Lowe pointed that by doing so Mr. Harris had compromised himself. Mr. Wall said the parties had better try to settle the matter, and for that purpose the case would be adjourned for a week.

Application for Return of Machine.

In the Cardiff County Court on the 19th April, before His Honour Judge Owen, Mr. Henry Thomas, sewing machine dealer, Cardiff, brought an action against Thomas Cavannagh. The claim was for the return of a specific Bradbury's sewing machine, No. 105,568, together with the appliances, valued at £8 2s. and detained by the defendant; special damages caused by detention £2; total £10 2s.

Mr. Arthur Lewis, barrister, instructed by Mr. A. Hier Thomas, solicitor, appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Frank H. Williams, solicitor, appeared for defendant.

Patrick Hargadon had the machine on the hire system, and signed a hire agreement in November last. A few days afterwards Hargadon's house was found to be empty. On the 14th March last the machine was discovered in an auction room, lotted for a sale just about to begin. It had been sent there by the defendant Cavannagh as his property to be sold, he having bought it from Patrick Hargadon. The usual notice was served on the defendant and the auctioneer.

His Honour gave judgment as follows:—

Payment in a month of £7 17s. (value less the 5s. deposit paid) to be reduced to £3 if machine returned in a week. Counsel and solicitor allowed.

The Self-acting Sewing Machine Company.

MOST of our readers will remember the excitement that was created in this country in the beginning of 1884 over the appearance of a self-acting sewing machine. So wonderful and valuable was this invention claimed to be that £100,000 was to be paid for its acquisition, £1,800 in cash, and the balance in shares. The prospectus issued to the public stated that several well-known firms, including Mr. W. Whiteley (the Universal Provider), the New Civil Service and the Army and Navy Stores, had already concluded contracts which would leave a substantial profit to the Company. The patent rights had been investigated by Mr. T. Ashton, Q.C., and reported as valid, and everything pointed to a successful career for the Company. As is now well known the machine, to say the least of it, was not a success, and in little over a year the concern was wound up on the petition of a shareholder.

Now, public companies are frequently floated through the insertion in the prospectus of colourable statements of large contracts already made with large concerns, which concerns lend themselves to this deception, either without calculating the injury they do to too confiding investors, or to serve their own purposes. The Self-acting Sewing Machine Company made much of its success in obtaining orders from the firms previously mentioned, and it is, therefore, not at all surprising that a substantial amount of the capital required was subscribed. Mr. J. J. Snooks, a chemist residing in Oxford Street, London, was induced to take shares to the extent of £500, and, the Company coming to such a sudden termination, he commenced an action in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 4th of last month.

We had reason to expect that the hearing of Snooks *v.* the Self-acting Sewing Machine Company would take some time, but did not expect it to extend beyond five days as it actually did. The array of legal talent was unusually strong, the following appearing for the plaintiff: The Solicitor-General, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Laing.

The defendants were represented by the following counsel: For Mr. Manley Hopkins, Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. T. T. Paine; for General M'Kay, Mr. Horne-Payne, Q.C., and Mr. Powell; for Mr. Knowles, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Reginald Bray; for General Macrae, Mr. Houghton and Mr. Forman; for Mr. Parkhouse, Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Winch.

We had our own reporter at the hearing of the action, but a full report of five and a half days' trial is too voluminous for us to give in these columns. We shall, therefore, merely content ourselves with giving a summary of the proceedings. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Grove and a special jury.

Mr. Lyon having opened the pleadings to the jury, telling them what the issue was, the Solicitor-General then opened the case.

Mr. Snooks was then examined and stated that he applied for shares

on 30th January, 1884, and the same day called at the offices of the Company and discussed with the secretary the prospects of business. The statements contained in the prospectus induced him to take shares. He only saw the machine under cover. The secretary would not let him examine it. At this time he took a great interest in the undertaking, as he thought it the greatest invention of the age and the most useful until he looked inside. He had not a machine at his own place. When he saw inside the box he did not want one. He had great difficulty in procuring a machine and did not examine one until the latter half of 1884. He commenced legal action in July, 1885, and did not write to any of the directors charging them with misrepresentation. He thought it was a fraud when he looked inside the box. When he saw the bogus contracts and Mr. Ashton's opinions his suspicions were increased. He said that Mr. Whiteley's contract was a bogus one after he had read it. He did not see the machine before applying for shares. The machine in court was like the one he had first seen as far as he could remember. The secretary objected to show the machine before the Company was floated, on technical grounds.

Mr. E. Sampson, a patentee of Gracechurch Street, was next called and confirmed the last statement in the plaintiff's evidence.

Mr. Thos. Slater, a mechanical engineer, said that he had seen a number of motors and examined the one at the Company's shop in Regent Street. The machine had springs weighing 30 lbs. or 40 lbs., each connected by a chain commonly called a fusee. He examined eight or nine of their machines.

Mr. Mallett said that he had had over forty years' experience of watchmaking. He had examined the machine at Mr. Dean's (plaintiff's solicitor) offices and found there was no novelty in it, and that it was totally unworkable.

Mr. R. Brown said that he was employed as a traveller by Mr. J. C. Carver, of Gray's Inn Road. He managed the Regent Street business of the Self-Acting Sewing Machine Company from May, 1884, to June, 1885. He made application to Mr. Whiteley to take the machines and he refused to have them. About twenty machines were sent to Mr. Whiteley on approval and were duly returned after the fire at that establishment. They sold two to him and they were kept. He applied to the Junior Army and Navy Stores, and they expressed themselves as very dissatisfied with the machines. They had taken two machines with motors. General Carter had one, but neither the New Civil Service Stores nor the Howe Company had any. During the whole period he was at Regent Street they only sold sixty or seventy machines with motors. Mr. Snooks called occasionally and could have seen the machines had he wished to. He (witness) thought the machine was open to improvement. It was not then a very meritorious invention, and is not a success in connection with sewing machines. Two or three ladies were employed to show the machines, and many persons called to see them.

Mr. G. W. Adams said that he served Gen. Macrae with the writ and he asked what it was about. After telling him the General said, Whiteley is the man you should go against. No doubt there is a misrepresentation, and I should advise the directors to go against Whiteley.

Mr. J. M. Broad, the liquidator, was then examined and produced the minutes and other books of the Company. At the meeting on the 31st January, 1884, applications for 10,095 shares (including the plaintiff's 500) were considered, also the contracts with Whiteley, Bown, and the Motor Company (the vendors of the patent), and the seals of the company affixed. On the 17th April, 1884, General Macrae resigned his seat on the Board followed on the 21st April by Mr. Parkhouse. On the 16th July, 1885, Mr. Whiteley was asked by the Company if he was willing to take 100 machines under his contract in order to meet the financial requirements of the Company. The patent rights have since been sold for £325.

Mr. Muirlock, gatekeeper at the Army and Navy Stores, said that on 11th January he signed an agreement to purchase sewing machines from the Company. He never had any machines but thought he might be able to dispose of them among his friends.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Finlay (who appeared on behalf of Mr. Manley Hopkins) said that his client had had very little to do with the Company. He purchased 250 shares and had lost his money. He only attended two meetings of the Board. He interested himself in benevolent objects, and thought that the motor would be of assistance to poor seamstresses. Before joining the Board he made inquiries which were satisfactory to him, and at that time he honestly believed in the concern.

The counsel for the other defendants severally agreed that the observations of Mr. Finlay should apply to their clients, but Mr. Houghton asked to be allowed to address the jury on behalf of General Macrae.

Mr. Houghton said that there was no ground for an action against his client. He had not been negligent. He examined the machine and contracts, and took every care and precaution. His client had a machine sent to his house and it was tried by some thirty ladies, who were pleased with it.

Miss Kelly, manageress at the Newgate Street branch of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, said she was formerly with the defendant Company at Regent Street, under the direction of Mr. R. Brown. She found no difficulty in many instances in effecting sales. She found the invention a useful one. It was worked every day. The machine would work about twenty or thirty minutes, and took about two minutes to wind up (witness then showed how the machines worked).

The witness, in reply to the Solicitor-General, said that she went to Liverpool to show the machine and sell shares of the Company. She sold some shares, but did not remember how many. No accidents occurred with the machines while she worked them, but one or two went wrong.

Mr. Manley Hopkins said he was an average stater, and had not been connected with any other company. He had been induced to join the concern through his aquaintance with Mr. Carlile Child, who had been secretary to the Motor Company, from whom the Self-Acting Machine Company were to purchase for £100,000, and to whom £1,800 was paid in cash, and £98,200 in shares. He had wished to patronise an invention which would give such relief to the unhappy seamstresses. He had invested £250 in shares to qualify as a director. General Macrae had borrowed his qualifying shares, but he retransferred them and purchased £250 worth of shares for £100, and left the Board in April, 1884, having been only four months on it. He had tested the machine frequently, and had it tried by many lady friends of his.

The Company never paid a dividend.

Mr. J. C. Fell said that he was a consulting engineer, and was engaged in that capacity by the Company. He inspected the machine at Mr. Bown's works, and suggested certain alterations which were never carried out. In his judgment it was a workable machine, subject to the improvements mentioned in his report. It is not correct that the machine is unworkable, as stated by Mr. Slater the previous day. He went with Mr. Child to Mr. Whiteley, but that gentleman did not offer to take delivery of the machines. The machine which he thought the best was the Keyser, and not the Bown.

Mr. Knight said that he was in the employ of the Howe Machine Co. They received several machines, and exhibited them in their window. He knew nothing of the contracts.

Mr. Knowles said he was an earthenware manufacturer at Chesterfield and Derby, and had joined the undertaking at the instance of Mr. Jutson, of the firm of Smith & Jutson, who were largely interested in the Motor Company, and who handed him his shares (1,125) as a security for a debt (£400) and a fresh advance. He had recommended the Company to many relatives, friends, and acquaintances to the amount of many hundreds of pounds. He had received £88 as directors' fees, but his out-of-pocket expenses in attending five out of every six meetings were £250. He had never sold any of his shares or dealt in them. He thought the automatic machine would meet a long-felt want, and he had informed his mind as to the value of the patent and its profits.

General M'Kay said he had spent a fortnight studying machinery in Sir Joseph Whitworth's works. A friend of his had introduced the concern to him. He said he had no money to invest, but he consented to join it, having judged of the merits of the machine. He had seen it at the Junior Army and Navy Stores, of which he was a director. He could not qualify within the two months permitted, but shares were transferred to him. He signed two blank forms and did not know he was doing anything wrong at the time. He had been called upon to pay £250 at the instance of the official liquidator, and had paid it.

Mr. Parkhouse said he was a mantle-maker in St. Paul's Churchyard. He had been introduced to the concern by Mr. Paling, a representative of Mr. W. Whiteley, who said if he would act on the Board qualification shares would be provided for him. At the time he did not know there was anything improper in it. He saw the model at work at Smith & Jutson's, and thought it was likely to be a good thing and be a commercial success. He had received £10 19s. 9d. in directors' fees, but had paid already for that privilege £253 3s. He had resigned his place on the Board in April, 1884, by letter, because he thought it entailed expense to the Board, not because he thought it a bogus concern or had any doubts of it.

Defendants' counsel severally cited authorities to show that their clients could not be held liable, and that judgment must be given in their favour.

The Solicitor-General next addressed the jury for the plaintiff and claimed a verdict on his behalf.

Mr. Justice Grove summed up, saying the jury would consider each case of the five defendants separately, as the circumstances varied in each case. The plaintiff was bound to make out that the defendants or any of them had wilfully made these misstatements and misrepresentations to the plaintiff, intending him to act upon them, either knowing them to be false, or recklessly and carelessly not caring or inquiring whether they were true or false. Further, he must prove that he had so acted on the faith of these representations to his detriment, and, if so, what damage had he sustained? He (the learned Judge) could not agree with the Solicitor-General that all the alleged contracts made by the Self-Acting Sewing Machine Company were bogus contracts—*i.e.*, unilateral, not capable of being enforced against the other party. He thought Mr. Whiteley's contract and that with the Junior Army and Navy Stores, though they gave them very wide discretion as to time and quantity, were to some extent binding on them. Mr. Whiteley could not get rid of it by saying that he had found another sewing machine that he liked better and in which he intended in future to deal. He was bound to fulfil his part within a reasonable time. But then he (the learned Judge) thought that probably an action founded on it would be doubtful and perilous. They were not, however, absolutely one-sided, inoperative, and useless. Anyone reading that prospectus would, he thought, imagine it was a simple contract to supply machines at once. Two of the defendants had had their qualification shares given them in a certain sense, and they said they did not know at the time that they were doing anything improper; but sensible men of business ought to be alive to this sort of thing, and not lend themselves to a transaction of the kind, which looked very like a bribe. And the cases differed in this respect, for Mr. Manley Hopkins had paid for his qualification shares in the regular way. As to General Macrae, the plaintiff did not charge him in his evidence with direct fraud, but with making reckless statements, not caring whether they were correct or not. Further, the plaintiff appeared in the correspondence to have made sketches and suggested various improvements in the sewing machine, which showed that he had a very fair knowledge of mechanics himself, and of this kind of machine in particular. And this was in November, 1884, some nine months after he had bought his shares. The Company seemed never to have earned a dividend; whatever profits were made were swallowed up apparently in costs. The contracts were not to be analysed letter by letter, as if they were drawn up by lawyers in the strictest possible phraseology; but the jury would consider whether the representations in the prospectus fairly set out the nature of the agreements. The Solicitor-General seemed to think it was not binding on Mr. Whiteley, that he might refuse to take any machines at all. He was bound to do something under it, though there were very large discretionary powers given him; and it might be very difficult indeed to fix him under it. The difficulty seemed to have been to make the machine do heavy work—saddlery and such like. It could not be said of the directors that they got up the Company for the purpose of running up the shares; they seemed to think they were going in for a thriving concern. Each director was not bound to be a lawyer and to scrutinise every clause most accurately; but it would be wiser if they were to consult a solicitor where large contracts were to be entered into.

His Lordship concluded an exhaustive summing up, which lasted several hours, by leaving the following questions to the jury: 1. Were the statements in the prospectus issued by the defendants false? 2. Did the defendants or either of them make the representations knowing them to be false? 3. Did the defendants make the statements recklessly, not knowing or caring whether they were true or false? 4. Did the plaintiff buy his shares on the faith of such representations? If so, they would find a verdict for the plaintiff against all the defendants or such as they should think had made the representations complained of. If the representations were not made by the defendants, or any of them, then they would find a verdict for them. But if the plaintiff had satisfied them, as he was bound to do, that he had bought his shares on the faith of these representations, either falsely made or recklessly made, then he would be entitled to a verdict. If they found a verdict for the defendants they would say whether they adopted his (the learned Judge's) view of the two large contracts of Whiteley and the Junior Army and Navy Stores—viz., that they were to some extent useful and substantial; or did they think them useless shams?

The jury retired at 12.40 p.m., taking with them the two contracts referred to. At 2.40 p. m. they sent in a message to his Lordship, saying there was no chance of their agreeing on a verdict: but his Lordship said they had better consult a little longer, unless the verdict of the majority were accepted, but the learned counsel for the defendants declined to accept this. At 3.15 p.m. the jury again sent into court, saying they were decided in three cases, but undecided in the remaining two. Thereupon his Lordship sent for them into court, as he did not, he said, approve of starving juries or forcing them into giving verdicts: and he asked them—as to the defendant Manley Hopkins?

The Foreman: We find a verdict for him, my Lord.—As to the defendant Knowles?—We are undecided.—As to the defendant General Macrae?—We are undecided.

Mr. Justice Grove: And there is, I fear, no chance of your agreeing as to these two gentlemen?

The Foreman: No, my Lord.

His Lordship: Then you are discharged as to these two gentlemen. As to the defendant General M'Kay?—We find for the plaintiff in his case.—As to the defendant Parkhouse? —We find for the plaintiff in his case also.

His Lordship: What damages do you find?

The Foreman: £500, my Lord, the sum invested.

Mr. Justice Grove: How is that to be levied? (To counsel): Do you consent for the plaintiff to a verdict for the plaintiff against these two defendants for £250 each?

Mr. Laing: No, my Lord. We are by right entitled to judgment against both defendants for the full amount, but the plaintiff can only levy execution against one of them.

Mr. Justice Grove: In law that is so; but you cannot be paid twice over, and get £1,000.

Mr. Laing: Oh, no, my Lord, certainly not.

His Lordship (to the jury): What do you say as to the defendant Hopkins? Which construction of the two contracts do you adopt, mine or the learned Solicitor-General's?

The Foreman: We should have found, my Lord, equally for Mr. Manley Hopkins whichever view of these contracts is the correct one.

Mr. Justice Grove: Then I give judgment for the defendant, Manley Hopkins, and with costs.

Mr. Finlay, on Mr. Hopkins' behalf, asked for costs on the higher scale, under Order LXV., rule 9; but this his Lordship refused to grant, as he did a similar application on the plaintiff's behalf, made by Mr. Laing, that the defendant be deprived of his costs, as the circumstances of the case were very peculiar, and Mr. Manley Hopkins had brought the matter on himself in a great measure. But he entered judgment for the plaintiff against the defendants General M'Kay and Mr. Parkhouse, for £500 with costs, and granted a certificate for a special jury.

Mr. Kemp prayed for a stay of execution as against Mr. Parkhouse; the case was one of vital importance to his client, and might mean ruin to him. It was obvious on what ground the jury had found verdicts against the two defendants, and he submitted that was a bad ground in law, and would not sustain the verdict, and he wished to move the court on that ground.

Mr. Justice Grove: I think I can guess your ground, Mr. Kemp. But even if I am right that is no ground for granting a stay. No verdict would ever be right if you were to analyse it. (Laughter.) If you were to cross-examine the jurors they would give you different reasons.

Mr. Kemp: The case really is one of immense importance. We should be prepared, my Lord, to bring money into court.

Mr. Justice Grove: No, I cannot do that; I do not like to stay execution unless I have some serious doubt, and I have none here.

In the Lord Chief Justice's Court of the Queen's Bench Division, before Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, on May 5th, Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Horne-Payne, Q.C., representing Mr. Parkhouse and General M'Kay respectively, applied to the court to stay execution in this case. The position of the defendants was very peculiar. The action was for deceit in the issuing of the prospectus, and the defence of the defendants was practically the same, and in respect to which the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel were prepared on behalf of the two defendants to pay £250 each into court, and the course they proposed now would only cause a very short delay. This matter might be attended with very serious consequences, as every shareholder was about to issue a writ against the defendants, if they had not already done so. The Solicitor-General did not, in his opening statement, charge the defendants with having wilfully stated that which they knew to be false; therefore, learned counsel contended, no deceit had been practised.

Lord Coleridge said he thought the discretion of the Judge upon a matter which he had peculiar means of knowing about ought not as a general rule to be interfered with, except there was the very strongest possible proof that he had gone wrong. In this case he thought he would be wrong if he interfered with the discretion which his learned brother had exercised.

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith concurred.

Stay of execution refused accordingly.

The Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company, Limited.

WE have previously stated that the Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company was in liquidation. Mr. J. H. Thornton, the liquidator, has sent us his report as follows:—

Immediately after my appointment as liquidator to the company I made an examination into its affairs, and caused an independent inventory and valuation of the assets to be made.

I found the indebtedness of the company to be as follows:—

1.—First mortgage debenture, forming a first charge upon the assets...	£1,650	0	0
2.—Second mortgage debentures issued ...	150	0	0
3.—Outstanding claims admitted by the company, and in respect of which the company had agreed to issue second mortgage debentures...	8,863	8	2
4.—Overdue acceptances and interest ...	1,593	0	0
5.—Sundry creditors for rent, rates, &c., say—	100	0	0
6.—Trade creditors	1,042	7	9
	£13,398	15	11

The assets of the company I found to consist of the stock-in-trade, plant, book debts, calls unpaid and capital uncalled, with the patents and patent rights.

The valuation of the stock-in-trade and plant amounted to £493 3s.

The book debts amounted nominally to £3,274 2s. 2d., but included in this sum a considerable amount should have been written off as bad, and of the remainder I found that their value depended to a very considerable extent upon the business being continued as a going concern, owing to contracts with the company for the supply of yarn, and for the purchase of work, so that, on the company making a breach of such contracts, the payment of the amounts due to the company could not be enforced, and on the contrary claims on the company would probably be made. The valuation of the book debts amounted to £1,473 7s.

I therefore endeavoured to sell the estate as it stood, subject of course to the claims of the debenture-holders, but was unable to find a purchaser.

Eventually an offer of £1,750 for the estate, free from incumbrance, was made to me, and having the opinion of my valuer that, under a forced sale and with a forced realisation of the book debts, it was not likely that this sum would be realised, and being unable to obtain a better offer, I took the opinion of the debenture-holders of both classes (those holding first mortgage debenture shares being entitled to the proceeds of sale), and having received their approval of the sale, I, with the advice of my solicitors (Messrs. Ingledew, Ince, & Colt), accepted the said offer, and carried out the sale.

There only remains for me to collect the arrears of calls, and the uncalled capital, as under:—

Arrears of calls...	£179	15	0
Uncalled capital on 2,472 shares	618	0	0
	£797	15	0

and I regret that I cannot hold out any greater prospect of a dividend to the unsecured creditors than these items allow.

A few Words on French Polishing.

By W. FREEMAN.

(Continued from our May Number.)

THE first step in French polishing is to fill up the grain of the wood. For this purpose it is best to wet a rag so that it will take up a little tinted plaster of Paris, and rub the plaster into the wood by a circular motion. Care should be taken not to use too much, or it must be removed by sand-papering. Merely fill up the pores of the wood. In the filling operation some polishers prefer to oil the wood first, and then rub down.

Instead of filling with plaster of Paris, some polishers use the following process:—Mix with some Russian tallow a little sifted plaster, then add a little resin and melt the whole in a suitable vessel, adding a little rose-pink until the desired colour is obtained. Rub this mixture into the wood while hot, and level off with dry rags. When thoroughly dry, sand-paper until the work is level and smooth, and then oil in.

We now reach the "skinning in" process. Take the polish rubber (previously described) in the left hand, and pour a little polish on the centre of the rubber. Do not use too much. Now apply the rubber to the work by a circular motion and continue until the work seems to be getting dry. Now pour on to the rubber a teaspoonful of polish, sprinkle a drop or two of linseed oil on both rubber and wood, and apply the rubber as before.

Be careful not to weigh too heavily on the rubber at first, or ridges will show themselves, owing to an accumulation in one spot of surplus polish. To guard against this do not work on too large an area at a time. A space 4 ft. by say 1½ ft. is ample.

Having gone so far the polisher should examine his work to see if the coat given is regular and even, and the proper quantity of oil used. He should then draw his finger across the surface of the job, and observe if there is a smear. Should the part touched appear cloudy and greasy, too much oil has been used.

The first coating being dry, the whole process must be repeated.

After standing a few hours the work will become dull, owing to the evaporation of the spirit of the polish, and the shellac will have sunk into the wood. The next step is to level the surface with fine glass paper. A thin sheet of cork should be glued to a piece of mahogany, and the glass paper fastened at the end. A little oil should be used to ease the cutting until a smooth and even ground is obtained.

(To be continued.)

Manchester Jubilee Exhibition.

THE sewing machine interest is very inadequately represented at Manchester. The authorities have evidently looked carefully and long at the applications for space, and have apparently just been induced to find room for the two leading firms only—Singer's and Bradbury's; and even these are only allowed to show manufacturing machines, which considerably detracts from the decorative character of the exhibits. However, Messrs. Bradbury's show is of a more interesting nature than usual, for the very good reason that they are showing something of a new character. This firm have at last produced the well-established "Rotary Shuttle" machine with a wheel-feed for leather work, and, as we saw on our visit, the machines are admirably adapted for boot-tops, and at the Exhibition they are turning out some beautiful samples of work. This seems to us likely to create some stir amongst boot manufacturers, because the Rotary is infinitely lighter and speedier than the style of machine at present in use, and Messrs. Bradbury have, to our mind, "struck oil" with this adaptation. Both No. 2 and No. 4 Rotary are on exhibit, with wheel-feeds; the latter being used principally for tailoring, the advantages obtained being unquestionable.

We were personally much interested in another exhibit at Messrs. Bradbury's stand, an old relic of a bygone age now quite in "the sere and yellow." We were told it was the original machine shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851 by a gentleman named Christie, and the manufacture of which was in 1852 taken up by the firm of Bradbury & Co. It certainly looks very crude, and the label designating it as a sewing machine is, like the note underneath the landscape painter's cow, very needful. Nevertheless this was the pioneer of the British sewing machine industry, and it is of exceptional interest. There are other machines exhibited, the ordinary step-feed Rotary shuttle and the boot repairing machines, which are too well known to need any description at our hands. There is a goodly array of samples, medals, and diplomas, and an extraordinary looking canvas bucket, which we think a housemaid would despise; however, on inquiry we learnt that it was a sample of the waterbuckets used by the soldiers in the Soudan expedition, the contract for which was executed on the "Rotary" machine. We are told also that all the flags, banners, and decorations of this Manchester Exhibition were made on the indispensable "Rotary." All the machines on exhibit are fitted up on benches, and are driven by steam power in the same way as they are in hundreds of factories throughout the kingdom. Altogether, Messrs. Bradbury have made the most of a very small stand, and the excellence of their new machines should commend them very favourably to the Jurors, and if the Oldham makers have "greatness thrust upon them" they will richly deserve all they get.

Mr. James Foster shows every variety of his knitting machines, which we will refer to in detail next month.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have a really fine exhibit of sewing machines, several of them driven by power. Mr. J. H. Urquhart is present to explain the working of the machines.

W. J. Harris & Co.'s Bassinette Works.

DURING the month we have had an opportunity of visiting the works of Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., who style themselves the largest makers of children's carriages in the world, and judging what we saw we consider they are justly entitled to say so, for they have some thousands of perambulator wheels stacked up and the bodies and fittings are seen in proportion. The trade they appeared to be doing was simply marvellous: no less than five railway vans called for goods during our visit. We can certainly recommend the trade to give their Victoria Bassinette a trial, for we consider it a well-made carriage, wonderfully cheap, and very cleanly turned out.

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IMPORTANT.

Next month Mr. Tudor will commence in these columns a thorough exposition of the law relating to the Hire-Purchase System.

Who Invented the Sewing Machine?

MR. EDITOR, some mischievous influence must have been at work upon either the manuscript or the proof of an article entitled "The Early Days of Sewing Machines," which appears in your issue of January. In the second paragraph the writer, alluding to Thomas Saint's patent of 1790, says, "Curiously enough (*very curiously indeed*) this first recorded invention of the sewing machine was introduced as incidental only to a means set forth for twisting sewing threads, and for which Thomas Saint applied for a patent. Perhaps I may show later on that the twisting of the threads was only incidental and that the patent was granted for something else. But to proceed, in paragraph four we are told, "The next recorded invention of a sewing machine is that of John Duncan *Lerow*, of Glasgow, in 1804. This machine was also a chain-stitch machine and was intended to be used in *sewing fringes to shawls*." Was it? A patent was granted to John Duncan on May 30th, 1804, for the invention of machinery for tambouring embroidered figures in duplicate upon cloth by means of a number of hooks and feeding or looping needles actuated by suitable mechanical means. A patent was also granted to John Alexander Lerow, on November 7th, 1850, and was for a lock-stitch sewing machine in which was a vibrating needle, and a shuttle travelling in an endless, or circular, shuttle race.

The writer of the article has got the two inventions considerably mixed, but neither of them were intended for fringing shawls.

Again, in the last paragraph it is stated, "There is and always will be some contention as to whether Howe was the originator of the lock-stitch machine, for the patent granted to Fisher and Gibbons, of Nottingham, in 1844, had at least the elements of the Howe eye-pointed needle (*which was not Howe's*) and shuttle combination, though the machine being again intended for sewing *fringes on shawls* it more resembled a loom than what the public recognise as a sewing machine."

That mischievous influence before alluded to must have been dangling the fringes of a shawl somewhere near the writer, and thus caused him to confound Fisher and Gibbons' patent with a patent previously granted to Lister and Ambler, on March 14th, 1844, for applying fringes to shawls and other articles by means of machinery.

Those persons who have made themselves acquainted with the facts recorded in connection with the early history of the sewing machine have no longer any doubt that Howe was not the inventor of the sewing machine, nor even the first inventor of the lock-stitch sewing machine. The litigation which took place in the United States and which resulted in the establishment of Howe's claim to his American patent also established the fact that Walter Hunt, of New York, made and sold a machine for producing the lock-stitch in 1834 or 1835, but as it was neither patented nor brought into practical use it was not allowed to militate against Howe's claim to a patent for his invention.

As we are now dealing with the lock-stitch sewing machine I will only refer in passing to the fact that, so far as is at present known, the honour (whatever that may be worth) of being the first recorded inventor of a sewing machine belongs to Thomas Saint, a London cabinet-maker, who invented and patented on July 17th, 1790, according to his own description, "An entire new method of making boots, shoes, spatterdashers, clogs, and other articles by means of tools or machines also invented by me for that purpose," and who also describes his machine as for "stitching, quilting, or sewing."

Now, as to Fisher and Gibbons, we find their invention described as "Machinery for sewing thread, yarn, cord, gymp, or fabrics in pattern on the surface of fabrics." In their specification they describe two modifications of the same machine; in the first modification two needles and a loop guide were used to produce the chain or tambour stitch, and in describing the second modification of their machine they say, "This machinery is similar to the preceding except that the upper needle and loop guide are removed, and instead thereof a shuttle is used carrying a thread, cord, or gymp; a reciprocating motion is imparted to the shuttle, so that at each ascent of the needle it will pass between the thread and the bent part of the needle, leaving its own thread, which is sewed or fastened down by the thread of the needle on the latter descending; if desired a second fabric may be placed on the fabric to be ornamented and when sewed together the former may be cut away between the figures or patterns." It should be explained here that the needle in this machine passed upwards through the fabric and the shuttle was above the fabric.

Here we have the description of a lock-stitch sewing machine, in existence in 1844, two years before the date of Mr. Thomas's patent for Howe's machine, which was granted December 1st, 1864.

J. F.

(To be continued.)

OUR

SPECIAL NUMBER,

Published on the

1ST JULY NEXT,

will be sent to Dealers in DOMESTIC APPLIANCES in all parts of the World, also to every English Merchant exporting these goods.

Justice (?)

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, about a month since, sent their carman with a sewing machine to the house of a person residing in Hammersmith, who required it on the hire-purchase system. The deposit of 10s. was not ready when the carman called, as was arranged, and he very foolishly left the machine without getting either deposit, agreement, or receipt. When the collector called he found the house empty, and learning the new address of the party having the machine, he called, but all knowledge of the article was denied. Several calls were made by the collector, but no satisfactory understanding was come to, and at last the outdoor manager, accompanied by several other *employes*, took a van to the house to regain possession of the machine. The daughter, who originally received the machine, answered the door, and her father hearing the conversation came from an inner room and demanded the cause of their visit. Denying all knowledge of the machine, he said they might go into his room and search for the machine. The men and manager then passed in, but were immediately set upon by this man, who, assisted by the lodgers, drove them out of the house. No provocation was offered, but when they were outside and had taken their places in the van, Truman, the occupier of the house, upset the van and then struck Bagley, one of the men, a blow on the head, and he, it is said, retaliated. A policeman was by this time on the spot, and Bagley charged Truman with the assault.

Cross summonses were granted, and the case, after several adjournments, came on for consideration on Thursday last, before Mr. Paget, and a more extraordinary distortion of facts it has never been our misfortune to listen to. Truman, who there is no doubt had the

machine, succeeded in making the magistrate believe that he had been badly treated by the Wheeler & Wilson Company.

Before the case was heard, it was arranged to settle it out of Court, but Mr. Paget insisted on it proceeding. He would not listen to any charge of detaining the machine, but would only deal with the assaults.

Carl Linden it was alleged put his foot in the doorway, and Truman forced the door so much as to damage it. This damage formed one of the charges against Linden. Further it was stated by Sarah Truman that Bagley pushed her down and Linden kicked her several times. Markham she also said assaulted her husband.

Truman was the only person in Court who showed any marks of ill-treatment, and those were slight indeed. He said the "riot" lasted a quarter of an hour, yet two neighbours and the men charged swore that it did not last more than two minutes. The whole five *employes* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company stated that they gave no provocation, and only entered Truman's premises when permitted. Mr. Paget, however, allowed them a very impatient hearing and showed to Truman's statements every consideration. He said that James Markham (a person in whom the Wheeler & Wilson Company have the greatest confidence) was the ringleader of a band of ruffians.

Referring to the case against Linden, he said a more brutal act could not be conceived. He committed him to prison for three months for the assault upon Mrs. Truman, and dismissed the summons for the wilful damage. He committed Markham to prison for two months for the assault upon Henry Truman. In the other cases he said there had been a fight between the men, Henry Truman and Thomas Bagley, both of whom he convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

Having gone carefully into this matter ourselves, we think that great injustice has been done to Markham and Linden, and that Mr. Paget heard the case in a manner that does him great discredit. He is paid to administer justice to all alike, and this he certainly did not do in the above case. We are glad to know that the Wheeler & Wilson Company intend to appeal against Mr. Paget's decision.

The Latest American Achievement in Sewing Mechanism.

WE have just had the pleasure thoroughly to examine the new Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, manufactured by the Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and we must say it seems to us one of the greatest advances which have ever been made in sewing mechanism, and, if we mistake not, it is upon such lines as will make it *the machine* of the immediate future; others must either follow or remain far in the rear. It is a three-shaft machine, the two main shafts, top and bottom, revolving, are connected by a third shaft or connecting rod, having a crank upon the upper shaft, a centre bearing in the upright portion of the arm, and working at its lower end in a slotted disc, communicating the rotary motion to the under shaft. By a most ingenious but simple arrangement of setting the crank pin, so that at one portion of its revolution it approaches the centre and recedes from it at another, the required differential motion is given to the shuttle and all intermediate links, as in other machines.

In fact, the first thing which strikes one upon examining the machine is the wonderful simplicity of its ingenious construction, but herein, we have no doubt, lies one of the best of the reasons for the extraordinary capacity of the machine for running at high speed, 2,500 stitches per minute being easily made with it, with No. 100 cotton, and without a breakage.

The point of the shuttle is brought very closely beneath the needle-plate, and the point itself being scarcely larger than that of a needle, the dip of the needle is so short that it really saves as much as half an inch in comparison with other machines, and thus, if the machine travels at 2,500 stitches per minute, 1,250 in. of travel in the needle through the material is saved, or 75,000 in. of travel per hour, which anyone, whether a practical machinist or not, will see is an immense saving.

The take-up lever is at the head of the machine, or directly over its work, and as the shuttle is operated by wipers engaging the shuttle in a most ingenious manner, alternately, the thread in its passage over the shuttle comes in contact with no driver or other apparatus, but passes freely and without friction, and the take-up lever being operated by a cam so easily and gently that a breakage is a rare occurrence, and we can quite imagine that there is, as the inventors claim, virtually no limit to the speed at which the machine may be driven, so long as the operatress can manipulate the work.

The difficulty of maintaining a regular and even tension at high speed has also been met by another ingenious contrivance. Beneath the needle-plate, and behind the needle, a small clamp is made to operate so that it will hold the cotton of the previous stitch as the needle rises out of the work, and the shuttle thus draws only upon the slack thread and not upon the previous stitch. This saves the stitch from being upset, and prevents the work from being drawn back after the feed has made its forward motion, and the longest stitching may be made upon the thinnest material, and it will not be drawn or puckered as in some other machines.

Space prevents us from giving further details, but we imagine with manufacturers where high speed and perfect stitching are required this machine must be an immense favourite, and from its extraordinary lightness in running it should be the *beau idéal* for domestic sewing; and we congratulate the Standard Co. upon its great achievement, and the machine could scarcely be in better hands than Mr. Carver's, who, from his long experience and practical knowledge of the requirements of the trade, will be enabled to offer facilities such as few could attempt.

MR. WHITTIE, of the Singer Company, recently started on a visit to America.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Sewing Machine Trade.

(Continued from our May Number.)

THE present position of the sewing machine retail trade is one of demoralisation; in most dealers a state of dry rot seems to pervade, it is fungused by brilliant ideas of some of the dealers of a mechanical turn of mind, and sicklied over by the pale caste of thought and a general state of congestion. Remove this and it will brighten up and move on. Dealers of the present day can have machines at about 60 per cent. off retail price list, but many prefer the *hacomodage* business so popular in the old clo' and shoe line. A festered impression is in their mind, firmly fixed, that original, broken-backed, rickety and worn out machines rejapanned, polished, and nickeled up is the shibboleth, and will command the market, hence valuable time, money, and anxiety are spent in moloching them without reference to nett cost, and they are placed before the callow user as a big thing, of original make, and duly stamped with the old reliable cross bones brass plate. Thus adulterated they dampen and chill the user who has parted with his cash for a machine to earn his bread with, leading to grief anger. A deserter of the customer is the dog, he has wagged his tail and run away to some more sensible dealer who prefers to sell fresh and new machines complete, in order, and full list—apparatus that will give satisfaction. A machine is sold to the customer, the old one taken at a few shillings in part payment, and soon finds its way back to the original dealer at about 1s., ready to be sold again for 30s.

This germ may be seen and watched in the callow and speculative enterprising young beginner, and is fully developed, mushroom like, in the ancient dealer in originals and the old reliable, to an extent that passes the comprehension of any man of business tact and thrift.

Why do the ancient men stick to this system of trade? Simply because they have scorched their brains in the stupendous feat of taking a machine apart and scraping and cleaning and putting it together like old Sol Gills, the watchmaker of Barnstaple, and are greatly encouraged when the machine takes a few feverish stitches of the ugliest sort on an old oiled rag, the machine swimming in oil. They then dub themselves engineers, and thus float on the surface of the occasion, and trust to the sublimity of chance for a user that will pay cash at an enormous price; about what they are cash out and time, if they set any value on that, would be about 1s. 4d. This plan they stick to in a truly Bacon manner, and trust to golden results, a prejudice of the worst sort, nickel-plated against imitation machines, with their milky brain, clouded, curdled and cheesed.

There is another class of dealer which is known as Arabs of the trade. Vivacious, lively, erratic, enterprising, and always thirsty, and seeking for new wells of water! These pitch on a make of imitation machine, stick to it, have it well canvassed, circulared, and advertised, then they jump it for a better in their opinion; this they leaven up with their blow, and on they go through the whole list of about 30 Continental makers, and then find that they have built their business on a dog's back—dog gone mad, and run away.

Now it is well known that it is the nature of humanity to stick to the known and tried, and conversely shrink from the unknown and untried, as is visible in the infant when it sticks to its mother's breast, and is seen in the youth as he walks on the side of the brook with his lady-love. It is finally determined in manhood by the perfectness with which the lesson of experience is learnt or forgotten. This germ may be seen and watched all along the line in the different modes adopted by the erratic dealer. A plan formed and stuck to, and then by evolution arriving at a sensible mode of carrying on a very simple, plain business, seems beyond their wits. In fact, to get in rent, money, or cash without regard to trouble, time, and outlay is their only aim. Their motto is nickeled and a Scotch one: "Go hard for the nimble tanner, never mind the dirty bawbee."

Next month I will endeavour to give a few suggestions to dealers whereby they can carry on a lucrative business.

LEE.

(To be continued.)

Jottings.

A correspondent sends us the following as to the state of trade in South Wales :—The improvement in trade has continued during the past few months all over this district ; sales are very good in all the towns to the better class of customers, while the old customers in the Welsh and Monmouthshire Valleys are now able to make better payments. Altogether the trade is in a better state than it has been for the past two years."

* * *

A Cardiff correspondent very kindly sends us the following :—"Much interest is felt in the trial (which comes off early in June) between the inventors of two two-reeled machines who are both well-known men in the locality. History seems to be repeating itself in this case."

* * *

Mr. L. A. Johnson, manager and treasurer of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, Watertown, N.Y., manufacturers of the celebrated Vertical Feed Machines, is now in this country. He has already visited the company's principal continental agencies, and reports most favourably of the increasing trade in these machines.

* * *

Although the American Exhibition has been open so short a time, we understand quite a number of cash sales have been effected at the Davis Company's stand, around which there is invariably a crowd of onlookers anxious to see the ease with which the various descriptions of work are produced and to secure samples. Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, who is at the Exhibition a portion of each day, has also booked some good wholesale orders.

* * *

A correspondent writes :—"What means the present invasion of England by American sewing machine manufacturers? Do they think we dealers are getting tired of German-made machines and intend going back to our first love?"

* * *

A correspondent has sent us the following cutting from the *Yorkshire Post* :—

A. W., Leeds.—It seems a very hard case that when you have paid nearly all the instalments the furniture should be fetched away by the vendor. Probably, however, you have signed an agreement authorising him to do so, which is the common practice in such cases ; but without such an agreement his act amounts to a trespass. If he had such an authority, we can only recommend you to ascertain whether the goods are still in his possession, and, if so, tender him the small balance remaining due, and, in case of his refusal to give up the furniture, bring your case before the County Court.

It no doubt seems hard on the hirer, but to thoroughly understand the question the conditions of the agreement require to be known.

* * *

Mr. H. Mills, the well-known sewing machine inventor, is now on a visit to this country from America. His journey has reference to a new button-hole attachment which differs from his former invention of this character in the simplification of its working. It can be produced at an astonishingly low price. We have seen it in operation. and must say that it gives great promise of immense success.

* * *

Undoubtedly a cheap button-hole attachment is much required for dressmakers and family use—one that is within the reach of all, and can be fitted to a machine without any expenditure for alteration of machine. This attachment should be saleable at not more than a guinea, and the button-hole produced should approximate as near as possible to one made by hand ; further, the attachment should be able to make every size of button-hole. We have for long thought that the inventor of such an attachment would confer a benefit on the trade, and create a fortune for himself and those engaged in its manufacture. Mr. Mills seems to have quite hit the mark. Next month we hope to give further details of this invention.

* * *

Machine tables until quite recently have received but trifling attention from inventors. This is to be changed. Mr. Lohmann has a machine with a novel table, and Mr. Lee now informs us that he will shortly place on the market a sewing machine the table of which will be so constructed as to make the machine absolutely noiseless. Its cost, we are told, will be but a few shillings more than the ordinary machine.

* * *

By the way, what has become of the button-hole attachment which could be produced so cheaply that it could be given away with each machine? Some time ago we heard a deal about this invention, but it seems a long while being developed.

* * *

The Moldacot Pocket Sewing Machine Company have taken premises at 53, Queen Victoria Street, London, for the sale of their machines, and it is rumoured that the proprietors are thinking of taking other shops in the Metropolis.

* * *

Several improvements have recently been introduced into the Moldacot machine. A rotary movement has been added, which adds an extra charge of 4s. 6d. to the machine, but is well worth the money. This new movement is far superior to the plunger, and the missing of stitches is now very rare.

* * *

We understand that the delivery of machines is now much more rapid, although the orders on hand are still numerous. As many as 200,000 machines have been ordered for Russia alone.

* * *

Mr. John Tester has removed from Jewin Street to 2, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London.

* * *

In another column will be found an important decision delivered in Edinburgh, in reference to the sale of a hired article. Sheriff Hamilton's decision we cannot help considering was a very unjust one to the Singer Company.

* * *

The suggestion of Sheriff Hamilton that a distinctive mark should be affixed to the machines is well worth the consideration of the trade. We presume that had such a mark been adopted the decision given would have been otherwise.

* * *

A correspondent writes from Hammersmith :—"An amusing affair took place here the other day. A well-known sewing machine company let out a machine for a week on trial, but did not take a receipt. At the expiration of the seven days they sent to inquire if the machine gave satisfaction, but the person borrowing it denied any knowledge of the machine. Later on, five men were sent with a cart to remove the machine. After the exchange of angry words, the two parties came to blows, and, assisted by the neighbours, the Hammersmithians had the best of the fight. Cross summonses have been granted." This case is reported in another page.

* * *

A correspondent writes :—"Your correspondent at Nottingham must be trying to hoodwink us sewing machine men. From his note in your last issue, one would suppose that chain-stitch machines were no longer to be used in the hosiery trade. Pray, sir, will this gentleman inform me if lock-stitch machines are to be used for the sewing of stockings and socks, and if so, why so?" We really are at a loss ourselves to know the reason of such a change. Perhaps our correspondent will tell us what branch of the hosiery trade is making the change stated.

Hints to Repairers.

Conducted by Rotating Hook.

Enquirer wants to know the cause of loops gathering. Frequently it is to be found in the use of too fine a needle for the thread. Should coarse thread be used, the needle requires setting about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch lower than ordinarily. Too loose a tension will cause loops. Be careful that the needle just suits the thread it is desired to use.

Repairer.—The questions you raise require answers too lengthy for this column. We shall insert a full article next month on that subject.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING A HIRED ARTICLE—IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Edinburgh Sheriff Small Debt Court, on the 25th May, Sheriff Hamilton delivered judgment in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company against Miss Eliza Campbell, a dressmaker at Jock's Lodge, Edinburgh. The case, which was part heard some time ago, arose out of a question regarding the pursuers' hire system for their sewing machines. In July, 1886, the pursuers hired to a man named William Yetton, 5, Robinson's Square, Jock's Lodge, Edinburgh, one of their medium sewing machines with cover, the price of which was £7 7s., and under their agreement system. They alleged that Yetton fraudulently sold or disposed of the machine, that defender illegally bought the article, and refused to give it up to the pursuers, or the price of it. They therefore sue Miss Campbell for £7 7s. On the last occasion when the case was up evidence was led by the machine company to show that they entered into a *bona-fide* agreement with the man Yetton to pay the price of the sewing machine in instalments, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week; while, on the other hand, the defender stated that she purchased the machine for the sum of £3 15s. from another soldier, and not Yetton, ignorant of the agreement which existed between Yetton and the company. The Sheriff in giving judgment said the proof of the contract between the pursuers and the man Yetton was by no means satisfactory, but it was impossible to overlook the fact that there might have been difficulties in the way by the man having left Edinburgh since the time the agreement was entered into. Keeping this in view, he was disposed to hold that the contract was established, and that Yetton failed to pay up the hire price as stipulated in that agreement. The pursuers were therefore entitled to payment for the machine as being their property. He was also satisfied that the purchase price paid by the defender was done in good faith, and not knowing that the machine was the property of the pursuers. In these circumstances, his lordship was of opinion that the defender could not be called upon to give up the machine, except on repayment by the company of the sum which she gave to the man who sold her the machine. In connection with this hire system he said it would be well for parties to take care when purchasing machines in this way to know if they were fully paid up. It would also be well, he thought, if the pursuers affixed to their hire machines a distinguishing mark, which could make them known from those machines for which the price had been paid in cash. He therefore gave the defender absolvitor, with 10s. 6d. of expenses, observing that if the Singer Machine Company paid to the defender, as she was entitled to receive, the sum she paid for the machine, the machine would again become the company's property.

The Bankruptcy Proceedings Annulled.

WE are glad to see the progress Mr. Hermann Loog is making in overcoming, step by step, the difficulties which were put in his way by his former "friends," difficulties which would have crushed most men. The Court of Bankruptcy, on May the 19th, finally dismissed the petition against him by rescinding its own order made in January last. It appears that the receiving order was not only obtained on the strength of (shall we say) "doubtful" affidavits, and not without suppressing material facts, but was gazetted before Mr. Loog or his solicitor were even aware of its existence; proceedings which were elsewhere properly described as more sharp than fair. That it should take four months to get an order, obtained in such a questionable manner, rescinded, is one of the drawbacks in the administration of our law courts.

We suppose, for this same reason, it will be some little time before Mr. Loog can inflict on these Berlin people the lesson they stand in need of. In England, unlike most other countries, anyone in his own discretion or indiscretion can set in motion our criminal and bankruptcy courts: such being the power of anybody, it follows that it should be exercised with great care; for, great as is the individual power, equally great is the responsibility for an abuse such as in this case, and we heartily hope, now that Mr. Loog has established the utter frivolity and wickedness of all the proceedings against him, he will, with his usual perseverance, follow up his victory right into the enemy's camp.

It is his turn now, and we have no doubt he will lose neither opportunity nor time: if our good wishes can do him any good, he is sure to be successful.

We have received from Mr. Charles Bradbury, the wholesale agent of Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co., Limited, a specimen of their new show cards. This gives beautifully executed engravings of the firm's various machines, and is quite a work of art.

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THE "ROVER."

The Bodies are made of Various Woods—Deal, Birch, Pine, Walnut and Mahogany—Stained and Varnished, and thoroughly Seasoned. The Carriage is Twelve Pounds Lighter than any Wicker Body Bassinette; at the same time it is Considerably Stronger, and is much Easier to Propel on the Road or Uphill. The Springs are of the Best Quality, and cause the Carriage to ride Easily and Comfortably for the Child or Children. It can be used as a Bed for one Baby to Lie down, or for two Children to Recline in Comfort. Mounted on Rubber Tyre Bicycle Wheels (Best Quality only) with Brass Lubricators for Oil Upholstered in Leather Cloth, nicely Braided, Reversible Carriage-Made Hood, China Handle Mounted with Brass Fittings, Buckle Straps, and a

HANDSOME BEARSKIN RUG COMPLETE.

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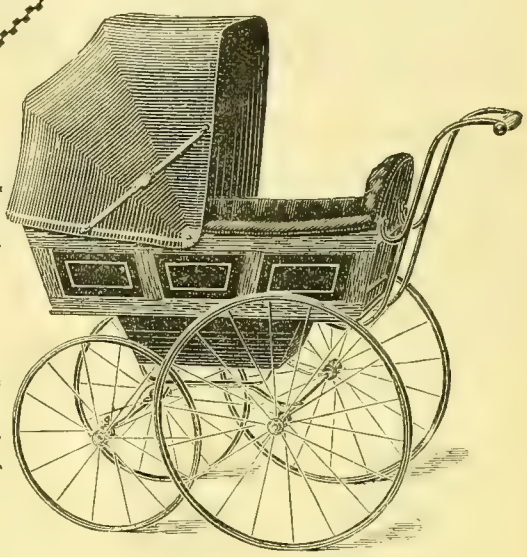
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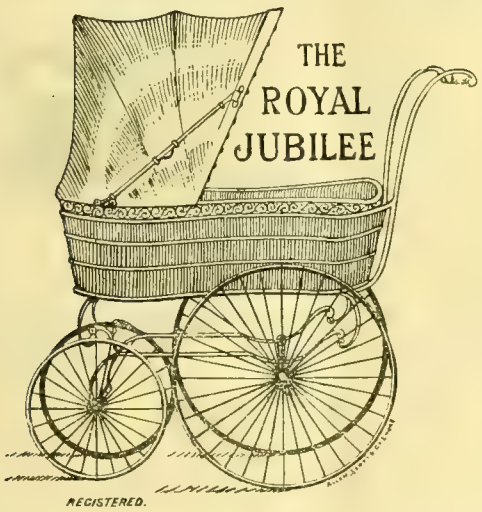
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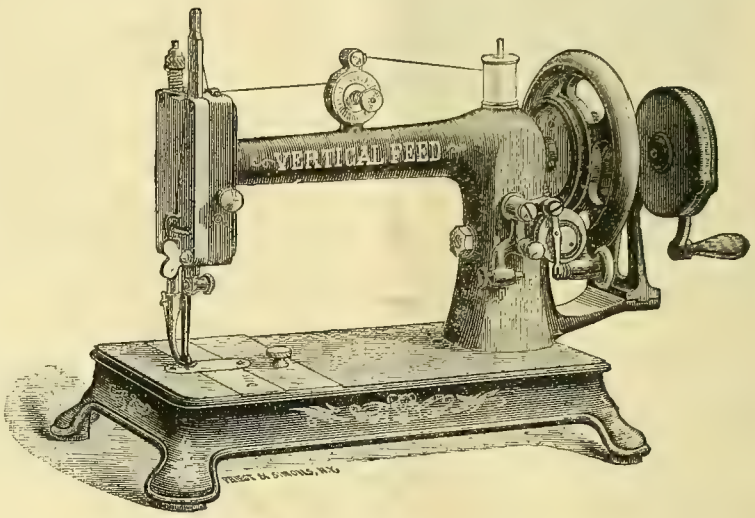
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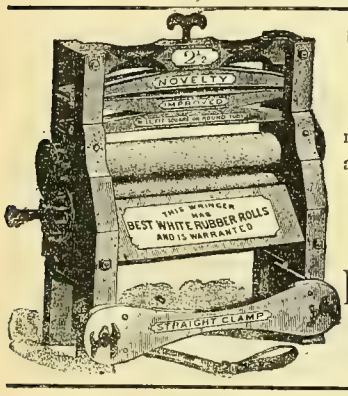
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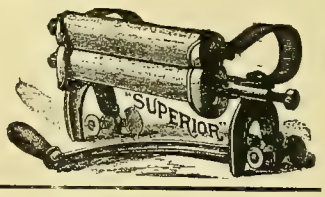
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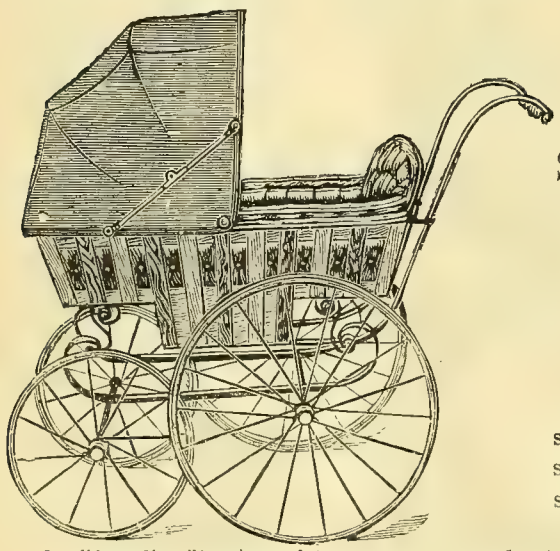


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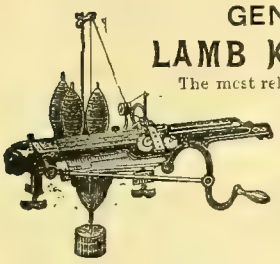
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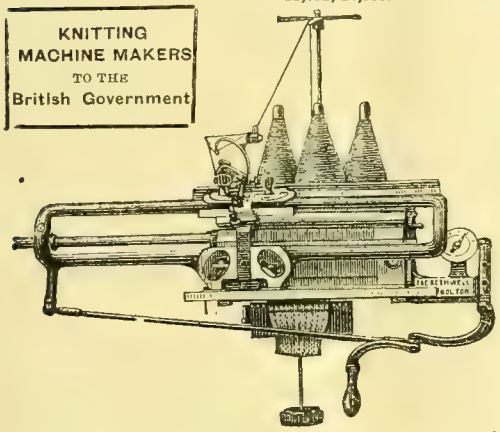
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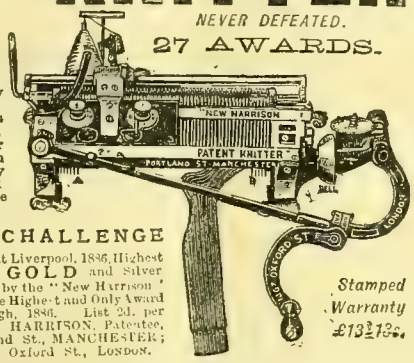
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
JUNE 1st, 1887.

A Defence of the Hire-Purchase System.

BY A SOLICITOR.

THE resolution brought forward against the Hire-Purchase System by the Notts Society at the recent annual meeting of the Association of Trade Protection Societies is groundless and unnecessary and might lead to much mischief. The first paragraph simply expresses a truism; it states: "That of late years the practice of letting out and hiring household furniture, pianos, sewing machines, &c., *has very greatly extended*, such letting and hiring being regulated by an agreement, in which clauses are attached, providing for the sale and purchase of the articles hired." The second paragraph states: "That the present practice enables fraudulent persons to obtain credit upon the representation that they are the owners of furniture and other articles which are hired, frequently involving great loss to tradesmen, great inconvenience to officers of the Court, and great trouble upon persons lending the articles."

We would point out that the first paragraph, from a legal point of view, is contradictory to the second. In effect it states that the hire system "has very greatly extended," and in the next paragraph we find that this system enables "fraudulent persons to obtain credit, &c." The truth is, the custom of hiring has so very greatly extended that it has been brought home to everyone's door either in the shape of furniture, pianos, or sewing machines. So well known is this custom that when any private individuals have in their possession and offer for sale any one of above named articles, no person in his senses thinks for one moment that because the seller is in possession of the article that therefore he is the true owner. So greatly has the hire system extended that the would-be purchaser, on being solicited to buy a piano, sewing machine, or household furniture, would at once be on his guard, and deal with the seller at arm's length. If the property be valuable and the parties do not know much about one another, the buyer would insist on the seller making a declaration to the effect that he (the seller) was, at the time of sale, the true owner of the property. It is, perhaps needless to add that, if such declaration turned out to be false in fact, the seller could be prosecuted for perjury. Again, he would naturally inquire from whom the seller had the piano or other property, and write direct to the makers to know if it had been paid for.

Nothing emphasises the fact that the public are not deceived by a person being in the possession of a piano, &c., more than that the Courts of Justice have recognised this principle, and give effect to it every day in decisions on the "reputed ownership clause" of the Bankruptcy Act. Under that section, if the true owner of goods allows such goods to be in the possession, order, or disposition of a man (in the way of his trade) who, during the time such goods are in his possession, order, or disposition *as reputed owner* becomes bankrupt, such goods may be sold by the bankrupt's trustee, and the true owner loses them altogether; the object of the section being to prevent people from obtaining false credit from the possession of property which is not their own. The judges, however, have held that the public are not deceived by the mere fact of furniture, pianos, or sewing machines, &c., being in a bankrupt's possession on the ground that it is a matter of common knowledge that such goods are on hire, and that no one is justified in thinking the person in possession of such goods is the true owner. We have known of such goods over and over again being obtained from the bankrupt's trustee on the above grounds on behalf of the true owner, and in nearly every case the property has been given up without further trouble, simply on formal application, and whenever the trustee has fought the point the case has always been won by the true owner. It is clear, therefore, that, in the opinion of the judges and the legislature, the hire system does not enable fraudulent persons to obtain credit. With regard to the alleged great loss to tradesmen, we will deal with this point when considering the resolution prepared by the Halifax Society. As to the great inconvenience to officers of the Court, how can this be true? A, an officer of the Court, seizes a piano under an execution for a debt issued by B against D, C steps in and says the piano must not be sold as it is his (C's), C having lent the piano on hire to D (the execution debtor); in spite of C, B (execution creditor) presses A to sell. All A has to do is to put the piano by an interpleader summons into Court by simply making an affidavit that the piano is not his, and that he has no interest in it, and leaving the Court to adjudicate on the claims set up by B and C. The officer of the Court (A) has, therefore, no trouble and no responsibility. He can take out the summons without expense, loss of time, or personal responsibility. Where, therefore, is "the great inconvenience to officers of the Court?" As to the "great trouble upon persons lending the articles," doubtless (whatever great trouble may mean) this is counterbalanced by advantages, otherwise lenders would not adopt the hire system; and it may be here stated that if the hire system had not great and solid advantages, both to the lender and to the hirer, it never would have taken such a hold on the public or have "so greatly extended."

With reference to the first paragraph of the resolution prepared by the Halifax Society: "That a petition be presented to Parliament praying that such transactions

should be declared illegal." Now this clause is directly in restraint of trade : the law will never interfere with freedom of contracts unless the contract is opposed to (1) public morals (2) general restraint of trade (3) public policy. If, therefore, this clause became law it would clearly be in restraint of trade generally, for it would interfere with freedom of contracts. As to the hire system offending against the policy of the law, it is for those alleging the fact to make out their case, and we think the reasons we have already given and are about to consider will meet all arguments on that head. The next clause of the resolution runs : "That all transactions of goods on hire should be registered." This clause presupposes that hirers often are (doubtless they are sometimes) dishonest and sell the hired property as their own. Admitting for the sake of argument that hirers are dishonest, the law affords remedies, not only civil but criminal, to the lender and to the third person who has purchased the hired goods innocently from the hirer. For example, A lets a piano on hire to B. B sells it to C, representing it to be his (B's). A can prosecute B as a fraudulent bailee, and he can sue B in a civil court for the value of the piano as damages or its return. On the other hand, C may prosecute B for obtaining money under false pretences, and he may sue B for the money paid by him for the piano. But it should be noted that C is not entitled to much sympathy. Why was C defrauded in the first instance ? Did he ask B for the name and address of the piano dealers ? If so, did he write to them asking whether the piano had been paid for and if it were B's ? If B is a total stranger to C, did C ask for references and call on the referees ? If the piano be valuable, did he insist on B making a declaration to the effect that the piano was his and that he (B) had a good right to sell it ? If C adopted any one of the above precautions (which would naturally present themselves to anyone with ordinary sense), it is difficult to conceive many cases in which C would be deceived ; why then should there be compulsory registration ? Of course, there are a certain class of people whom neither the law nor anyone else can protect, for they will do nothing to help themselves ; but the fault does not lie with the law, it lies with the persons duped for not taking ordinary precautions. The law does not want amending, as we have already shown. It affords effective remedies if people only choose to set the legal machinery in motion. On general grounds, also, we object to a system of registration. It would work a lot of harm if every little hire transaction had to be registered, on account of the expense and multiplicity of them.

With reference to the next clause : "That when half the invoice purchase-money has been repaid, the property should become the property of the holder, and cease to be a preferential security." In the first place, the legislature is always slow to make contracts for the public, the policy of the law being for everyone to enter into any contract he likes, and what he agrees to he must abide by, having entered into the agreement with his eyes open. In the second place, it would not tax the ingenuity of lawyers to get out of such a clause. For instance, a piano is worth £30 ; the seller would state in the invoice and agreement that the price was £60, but in the agreement there would be a proviso that, in case of punctual payment of the instalments (or of £30 after some reasonable period of time), the piano should become the hirer's property when £30 had been collected, the remaining £30 to be treated *as a penalty*, which, of course, the law never enforces when expressed in the above way. Thus the owners would get the full price before the property in the piano would have been transferred to the hirer. It is evident, therefore, that that clause would not stand any test. The words "and cease to be a preferential security" are nonsense. If an article never was a *security*, how can it be a preferential security ? We understand by the term *security* lands or goods mortgaged or pledged as *security* for the sum advanced. A advances £100 to B on *security* of whiteacre. That is the sense in which we use the term security. C (called the bailor) lets a piano on hire to D (called the bailee) ; the piano is a bailment, not a security. How can C have a security in C's own property (*i.e.* the piano) for hire money owing by D ? The truth must be that the unfortunate gentleman who drew this resolution thought the words "preferential security" sounded well, so he put them in utterly regardless of their meaning. Perhaps he might have been thinking of preferential *debts* (very different from *security*) in bankruptcy ; but surely he must know that the lender of the piano would have no preference for his claim for hire money ; the lender would have to prove his debt and come in with the ordinary creditors, or he could claim the return of his own property, viz. the piano, for it would manifestly be unjust for his property to be taken in order to pay another man's debts. But where does the preferential security come in?

We have now carefully examined every word of the two resolutions, and we think the proper "resolutions" for the public to come to are :—(1). That the hire system is so popular that it has greatly extended of late years, and that the fact of its popularity speaks volumes in its favour. (2). That the custom of hiring furniture, pianos, and sewing machines is so well established that the public are NOT lead to believe that the person in possession of them is the true owner, thereby PREVENTING hirers from perpetrating frauds. (3). That there is no need for a system of registration, for it would lead to unnecessary expense, and interfere with freedom of contracts. (4). That the law needs no amendment, and affords efficient protection, not only to lenders, but also to hirers, and persons who have purchased from hirers.

H. E. TUDOR.

A Hire-Purchase Traders' Protection Association.

TRADING on the hire-purchase system grows apace, and sewing machines, musical instruments, and furniture are now out on hire to the value of many millions sterling. The conditions under which these goods have been obtained have been, undoubtedly, for the most part, favourable to both owner and hirer. The latter, in the great majority of cases, is a person of small means, to whom credit could only be given with extreme caution. The article, which he or she hired, was urgently required, either for the purpose of earning a livelihood or for personal convenience, and in either case the hire-purchase system offered advantages which are undeniable.

Now, trading on the hire-purchase system is only possible if the rights of the owner to the hired article are kept intact until the last farthing of the instalments has been paid. Destroy this right, and the hire-purchase system would be swept away, and injury done not only to the trader, but to thousands of the general public—those for the most part who rank amongst the poorest of the population.

Like true love, the course of the hire-purchase system of trading does not always run smooth. Hirers get behind in their payments. They sell or pledge the goods. They change their residence without notifying the change according to their promise. In these and other ways they break their agreements, and the owner is compelled to seek the assistance of the law. But here's the rub ! Cases are often badly got up and put before the judges in an unskilful manner, and, instead of the advocates assisting the judge in arriving at a right conclusion, their advocacy tends to confuse and bewilder the minds of the judges. The result is that County Court judges and Police Court magistrates, when appealed to, give decisions varying according to their own feelings on the hire-purchase system. So much so is this the case that certain firms have gained such experience as to enable them to know beforehand that they must not take their case to certain judges or magistrates, or they will get adverse decisions. Let them, on the other hand, go to the same court on another day when a different judge is sitting, and the result will be different. Again, in some districts a criminal prosecution, even for illegal pledging, is a mistake, as the magistrate will not take the case. In other districts the magistrates are not so prejudiced against the hire-purchase system.

It is surprising how ignorant the majority of solicitors are on the law relating to the hire-purchase system. Subscribers often inform us that they have been advised to take a certain course of action which, if followed, would land them in difficulties. It may appear strange, but we can confidently state that the number of lawyers competent to give complete and sound advice on any point in connection with the hire-purchase system can be numbered on one's fingers. These gentlemen have attained their competency by first of all thoroughly mastering and grasping the great legal principles (and leading decisions of the superior courts) that underlie the

hire-purchase system and thus, by great practical experience and theoretical knowledge combined, they are enabled to give advice on the hire-purchase system so much better than their legal brethren.

A favourable issue depends mostly on

(1) Sound legal advice.

(2) Wise handling of cases taken into court.

(3) Properly drawn forms of agreement.

Among the thousands of traders scattered up and down the country there are hundreds whose rights are constantly being infringed by dishonest hirers, but they are ignorant how to assert them. In their district, perhaps, there has issued from the Bench a volley of abuse against the hire-purchase system, owing to the prejudice of certain judges, and they fear to seek the protection of the law against the dishonest hirer. Cases of this character are frequently brought to our notice. Then, again, owing to the bungling of inexperienced solicitors, decisions are given and opinions expressed by judges which exercise a prejudicial influence on hire dealing for a considerable period. Thus an entirely erroneous idea takes root as to the morality of the system, and not only the firm bringing the action into court, but all trading on the hire-purchase system are made to suffer.

Now, we contend that it is to the interest of both large and small concerns that a false notion should not get abroad as to the fairness of hire dealing, and it would be to the interest of every one of these firms that each trader in difficulties with a hirer should receive the very best and wisest legal advice. Further, that when cases of hard treatment, contrary to the spirit of the system, are recorded, respectable traders should disclaim any sympathy with such treatment, and not let it be thought that the hire-purchase system is at fault and requires altering, as many persons try to make the public believe.

The preceding thoughts suggest to us the formation of a Hire-Purchase Traders' Protection Association, which scheme we now ventilate for the consideration of our readers. Its objects should be :—

(1) To afford to members the very best legal advice.

(2) To systematically inform members of every legal decision given on the system.

(3) To defend the system from the occasional attacks that take place, by means of authoritative letters to the local papers.

(4) To prevent and alter, whenever possible, any legal decisions adverse to the system.

Legal advice of the very best character might be supplied to members by the solicitor to the Association at a nominal fee. For this purpose arrangements could probably be made on satisfactory terms with one of the most experienced lawyers on the hire-purchase system.

We do not intend at this stage to present a cut-and-dried scheme, but merely give the above as a basis. Other advantages of such an association will, no doubt, suggest themselves to our readers.

It might be found possible for the association to assist its members in recovering arrears of instalments, tracking itinerant hirers, or recovering possession of hired goods from pawnbrokers without legal action ; demands sent from the association's offices would, without doubt, carry more weight than if sent by the actual owner.

We propose that the sphere of usefulness of the association be as wide as possible, and therefore suggest that the subscription be a nominal one, within the reach of all.

We shall be pleased to learn from our readers what they think of these proposals, and will then know whether to proceed further with the scheme or not.

Not Forsaking the Trade.

WE are glad to find that Mr. John Tester, late of 21, Jewin Street, is *not* forsaking the "noble army of martyrs" connected with the sewing machine trade. We advisedly use the term "martyr," because, judging from the "terrible slaughter" which has for some months past been the order of the day in the ranks of the army of sewing machine dealers and manufacturers, in the form of "cut-throat" prices and "killing terms," which have so freely obtained in the trade, it is certainly a wonder that so many of the veterans survive the "fight."

In a recent interview with Mr. Tester, he told us that having been talking sewing machines for nearly twenty years he finds it very difficult to sing "another tune," and although he has frequently been tempted to retire from the field altogether, and divert his attention and energies in another and a *sweeter* direction (he has recently been importing American and Canadian sweetmeats) yet he finds himself unable to forsake the "beaten track" altogether, but in view of the fierce competition prevailing, and likely to prevail, he has adopted the wise policy of reducing his working expenses to the lowest possible limit, intending to give his numerous customers the full benefit of the advantage thereby gained.

We understand (and a reference to our advertisement pages confirms this idea) that he has been preparing a few "surprises" for the trade, and that is the reason why he sold off his surplus stock last month by auction. As to what those surprises can be we are, at present, completely in the dark, but we believe he has been making some new and very advantageous arrangements with certain well-known manufacturers, by means of which he will be able to offer great inducements to dealers to place their orders with him.

If our surmises are correct, the rumours that he is "sick of the trade," and has "retired in disgust," are entirely unfounded. Perhaps they originated in the minds of some competitors, and "the wish was father to the thought." At any rate, *we* are glad our friend is bracing himself up, and buckling on the armour afresh, and we would suggest to those of our readers who cannot wait for the announcements which Mr. Tester promises to set forth in our columns in July, that they should place themselves at once in communication with him at his new address, 2, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street.

Mr. Tester appears to have discovered that agents and dealers require other goods besides sewing machines, and we believe he has made special arrangements with several leading manufacturers of watches, clocks, &c., with a view of bringing their specialities under the notice of his numerous customers.

Answers Re Hire-Purchase System.

T.A.—The pawnbroker you refer to is already, to our knowledge, familiar with the fact that he must not take in pledge hired articles. Send him a polite notice to the effect that the machine is yours, and he will, no doubt, at once give it up.

Shuttle.—The magistrate you refer to harbours great prejudice against the hire system, and we are afraid he will refer you to the County Court.

Dealer.—Our experience is that County Court cases are not so frequently reported as are those heard in Police Courts. We quite agree with you that, justified as you are in criminally prosecuting the person named, it would be inadvisable for you to do so in such a small town as you reside in. If the hirer will not accept your unusually fair terms, you have no alternative but to appeal to the law.

Pram.—Yours is a hard case, and we sympathise with you. The J. P. ought not to let his own sympathies and antipathies so warp his mind that he cannot administer justice. Send him a copy of the "Defence of the Hire-Purchase System" in the present issue.

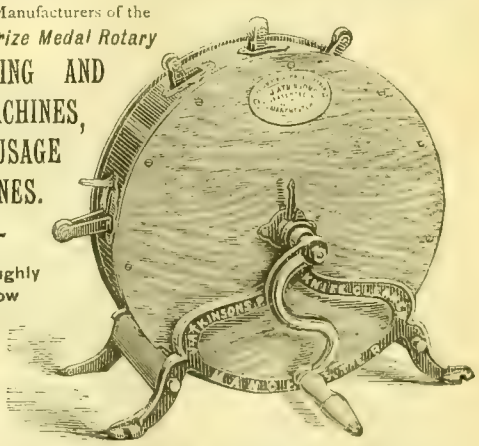
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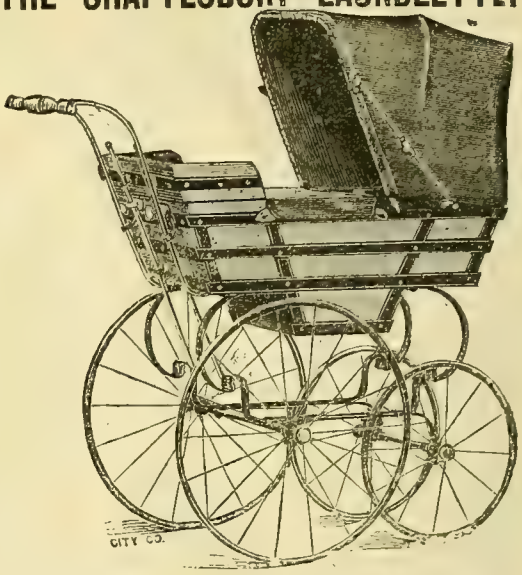
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THE "JUBILEE."



THE "SHAFTESBURY" LAUNDLETTE.



Made expressly for the Hire System.

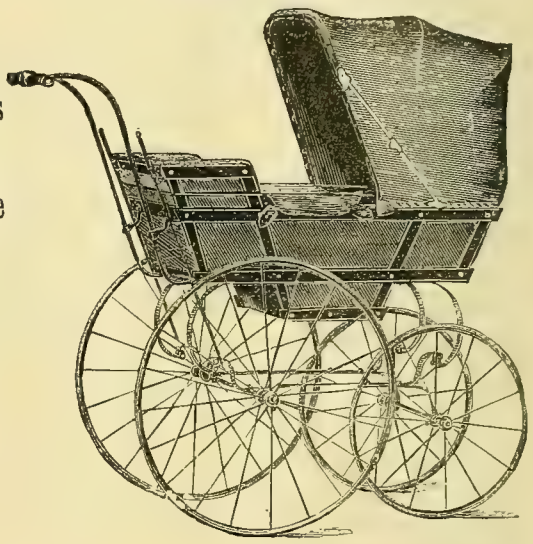
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THE "PRINCESS."



THE "PARISIAN" LAUNDLETTE.



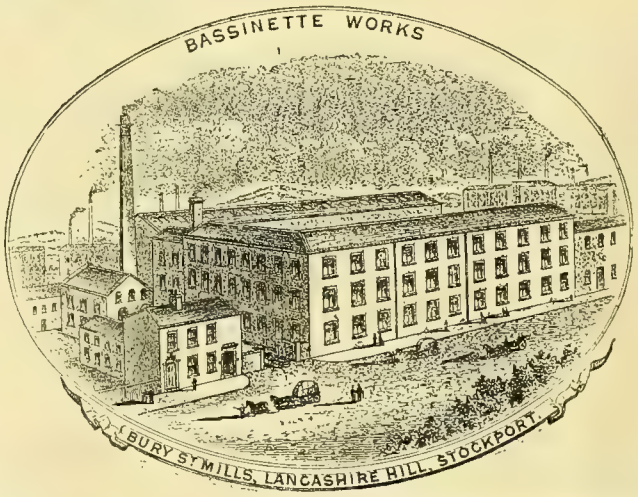
HARROP'S,

56, DANTZIC STREET,

MANCHESTER.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"BASSINETTE, MANCHESTER."



WORKS:

BURY ST. MILLS

HEATON NORRIS,

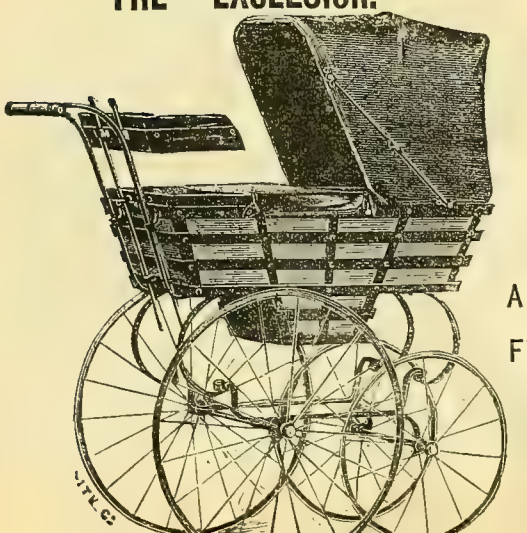
STOCKPORT,

NEAR

MANCHESTER.

The Largest Bassinette Works in England.

THE "EXCELSIOR."



THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER "IMPROVED."

Nos. 151, 152, and 153.



LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION, WITH FULL PARTICULARS.

The Early Days of Sewing Machines and Machine Threads.*

(*Continued from our April number*).

THE BEST FORM OF THREADS FOR SEWING MACHINES.

SILK threads were at once chosen—for their pliancy—for use with the sewing machine, when it was introduced for closing the seams of boot uppers; elasticity of seam being, of course, a first consideration. Indeed, the use of glazed cotton, or cotton and linen threads, in such sewing machines at the time I speak of was considered impossible.

Sewing machines ten years ago were considered high-speed machines if capable of being driven at the rate of, say, 500 stitches per minute. Considering the number of very acute angles the sewing threads are forced into by the machine, even that number per minute really seems marvellous; and remembering that the eye of the needle has to slip over the thread whilst held at tension, and that the thread thus passes through the needle eye with a strained friction and for a length of three inches in each completed stitch movement, or ascent or descent of the needle, we have revealed the startling fact that 1,500 lineal inches of thread were drawn every minute over the very small surface of steel represented by the upper and lower sides of the needle eye.

Necessarily realising these facts very early, I urged all I came in contact with to use only the very best and smoothest-eyed needles; and to chose all their silk threads of the purest dye, as likely to be the most absolutely *sound*, and so facilitate passage through the needle eye.

In the year 1876 I visited many boot manufactories in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and found generally that these principles were regarded as sound doctrine by the boot manufacturers of America. I also found that the Singer Machine Company had just commenced manufacturing their own sewing machine silks; and I noticed that their spooling seemed less tightly done than I had seen it in England. I naturally assumed this to be a defect, but the person to whom I made a remark in that sense said that the silk was better when spooled that way.

Without giving the matter a further thought, I took for granted this was only a Yankee excuse for defective finished work; and the subject left my mind until my arrival in Canada. There, upon visiting boot manufactories in the towns of Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, I was surprised to learn that in several instances the Singer Company's machine sewings were preferred to the English. As I prided myself on the infallibility of Leek machine sewings, I at once took it upon myself to compare the strength of the Singer silk and some of a similar size and number supplied by a London house, which I knew to be of Leek manufacture. I equally weighted a yard of each before the manufacturer, and proved positively that our Leek friends' silk was the strongest. But now came the manufacturer's test: he remarked, "This is my guide—viz., sew one and the same piece of leather with each of the two samples of machine sewings, and contrast the result." When this was done I was compelled to admit that the American sample produced the brightest-looking stitch. Now came the turn of the manufacturer to laugh, and I abandoned the contention by simply remarking that I thought strength must eventually win the day.

Upon visiting other Canadian manufactories, I gathered that their great objection to the Leek machine sewings was not so much to the silk itself as to the fact of having to pay freights for large boxes of wood bobbins, each of which contained but one pound weight of silk, the manufacturers observing that they had a larger stock of timber in Canada than we had in England, and according to the law of supply and demand they could, if necessary, supply the wood cheaper, anyhow.

My own business being more particularly the sewing of the soles of boots rather than their uppers, these "wrinkles" remained in my head only as matters of secondary consideration until about three years ago, when, whilst travelling in Austria, a friend called my attention to the fact that a Mr. Lascelles was advocating cotton to be fully the equal of silk for sewing boot uppers and as equal to linen for sewing soles by the sewing machine. I must admit that the vitality of the sole was a question that at once aroused me. I said to my friend, "Well, if Lascelles advocates cotton he must either have got something better than I have ever seen in the shape of cotton for sewing, or else there must be some great change in the principle of the sewing machine; for he is a well-posted saddler, and knows also how to make sewing machine needles, and is acquainted with the difficulty there was to get a needle to sew well with cotton at all in a sewing machine some years ago."

This was in 1884; and as I never yet accepted any man's theories as evidence against my own practice, I began to make further inquiries, repeating my former experiments, and always with similar results to those detailed above; that is to say, when silk was tested against cotton under the influence of exposure to oil or perspiration. But whenever silk was exposed to acids, and particularly at the same time to powerful salts, I found that cotton resisted the effects quite as well as silk. Indeed, a manufacturer in Austria showed me some boots, with patent leather vamps sewed on with white silk, which had been returned from a town on the Pacific Ocean in which the silk stitches could actually be as easily rubbed out of the leather as if the white heads of the stitches were swansdown. A serious inquiry having been instituted into the causes of this, it was proved that the goloshes, before being sewn, had been pasted on with flour containing a large amount of *alum*, and that the boots themselves had been, with other wreckage, three weeks in the sea. The front seams of these boots were closed with black silk, and remained solid; and as they were, of course, equally as exposed as the goloshes to the effects of salt water the only conclusion to be arrived at was that the alum contained in the paste, lying between the goloshes and upper parts, had—combined with the salt water—caused the injurious effect; or else that the bleaching of the white silk had left deleterious material in the silk, which, mingled with the salt water, produced the disastrous results; for, as I say, the front seams sewed with dyed black silk, which had no paste near it, remained solid.

Though this evidence may be useful to the silk manufacturer in future preparation of silks, it did not make it clear to my mind that cotton was king as yet; and I continued my inquiries. I soon found that the improvements made in sewing machines of late years had been much more carefully followed and taken advantage of by the manufacturers of cotton than those of silk sewing threads; and I was astonished to find, too, that the sewing machines of to-day are timed to run at 1,500 stitches per minute, which means a friction or passage of the thread in the needle eye of at least 4,500 inches per minute. Such is the advance of mechanical science to-day that sixty miles an hour on an express train is now regarded with less fear by a travelling public than was twenty-five miles by the most enthusiastic friends of George Stephenson. This enormous friction almost seemed to render it incredible that cotton should be used, after all my verified experimental proofs, and I began to seek for some mechanical influence at work: knowing well that mechanical science is mastered by the Leek dyers to a pitch quite equal to any attained by dyers of cotton or other vegetable substances, although they are certainly not behind the age. I felt that there must be some grave reason to give cotton even the remotest chance against its—to say the least—much more beautiful competitor; and a short time ago, through the kindness of some Leicester friends, I was enabled to make some experimental tests which tend to prove all that is required now, viz., to enable the silk threads to maintain their excellence for beauty and solidity combined in the manufacture of boot tops—are some mechanical improvements in their production.

A Leicester manufacturer tried, in my presence, some Lily machine twist—which came off the bobbin in *rings*, whilst I tried some French white silk wound lightly on to a spool; and the contrast was simply marvellous. Although I did not so inform my Leicester friend, the quality of my French white silk was not half so good as his sample; yet he wanted to know where I got silk that gave such brilliant silver and pearl stitches, beside which his pure Lily, when the stitching was done, looked rough and beardy.

I am convinced that spooling, done so tightly as to produce a hard metallic surface, has all and everything to do with the failing repute of the silk twist to-day. These are my reasons: the eyes of the perfected sewing

* Read by Mr. John Keats, before the Leek Chamber of Commerce.

machine needles are now oval, and the spooled silk, by reason of the pressure given to the thread when being put upon the spool, presenting in section a quadrangular form ; as a consequence the top and bottom of the needle eye wear away and fluff up the four corners of the hard, wound silk thread, thereby causing the rough and dull appearance of silk stitching now so generally complained of ; whilst, on the other hand, by the present perfected system the cable-laid cotton thread is, when spun and wound, almost like round wire, and is so enabled to resist the action of spooling, which is so adverse to the silk.

Thus silk, through its first and inherent best qualities, pliancy and elasticity, is becoming condemned by and through these principles operating disadvantageously in the one process of spooling.

Facts which have come to my knowledge in Austria and Switzerland tend still further to confirm my impression that spooling has everthing to do with the deteriorated appearance of boot closing done by silk to-day. Three years ago I went carefully over a large Austrian boot manufactory, where I was not a little surprised to see a girl employed winding off from a large skein of raven dyed silk suitable lengths of silk on spools of almost every imaginable shape, and, of course, without any regard to what is considered the excellence of spooling in Leek. She placed the hanks or skeins of silk on a pair of "riceheads" conveniently arranged, and proceeded to wind off on to bobbins just as much as required by the sewing machines in use or by the order of the machine-room foreman. I ventured to suggest that they would get silk ready put upon the spools in beautiful style if they would purchase their silk machine twist from Leek, in England, and this is the answer I received translated literally : "Oh, yes ! we know that the Leek silk looks beautiful on the spools, but we require that the stitching shall look beautiful in the boots, and we don't find that the Leek silk twist looks as well when in the boots as our own. It is true we cannot say our own is quite as strong as the Leek twist, but it looked brighter as seen in the boots : we use the Leek bobbins to-day, you see ; in fact, we have had them in use for over five years."

This to me sounded ominously, coming from a manufacturer who is competing most successfully in the English market, with boots both for the English Colonies and the home trade. Indeed, to my mind these facts demonstrate the necessity for a great change in the preparation of silks for the sewing machine, if Leek is to have and to hold her own in the export trade, especially as other minds are evidently seeking, and beginning to succeed, in overcoming the defects of the usual or accepted shape of spool as in use in Leek.

I have here with me one of the latest inventions in this direction, brought out within the last few weeks by a Belgian inventor, and which I understand has already been ordered in enormous quantities. The form has all the advantage of compactness, and the defects of overpressed cords could not occur. I must also add that the disc works successfully on any sewing machine to-day, and directly on to the needle, which the wood reel or bobbin does not.

Machine Silk Markets.

Now upon the subject of foreign markets for Leek silk twist or sewing machine thread.

The easiest to approach are, of course, those of our Colonies where there are no difficulties of language, &c., to be overcome. Canada and New South Wales and Victoria have already established numerous boot manufactories ; and South Australia and the Cape are beginning to do so, putting down newest and most improved plants in many of their towns.

It will be well to remember, however, that all young industrial communities—especially colonial ones—are endowed with a good deal more energy than capital and that it would, therefore, be desirable for agents out there to be supplied with silk in lots much smaller than an ounce weight ; pounds of silk might also, for instance, be offered mixed of white, yellow, and black, or raven, assorted.

Further, it will be advantageous, as I have already hinted, that the silk should be put up in more convenient forms than the cumbersome one-ounce spool ; and I am convinced, by personal observation, that this once accomplished, the markets of Belgium, Holland, Germany, Southern Russia, and even Hungary, with Roumania and the Oriental countries contiguous, could be successfully approached by Leek.

There is already regular weekly service by several lines of steamers from Liverpool, London, and Hull, on which goods can be chartered to the Adriatic ports of Fiume, Trieste, and Pola, and for Hungary, Servia, and the Danube ports of Galatz and Knatendge for Roumania.

Even in Constantinople itself I have met commercial travellers, who informed me they made very successful journeys for the sale of sewing machine needles.

The tailors and shoemakers who work their sewing machines in the open cellars or at the street corners of Galata and Stamboul use silks mostly of English make, but, so far as my observation extended, certainly not Leek twist. They get their silk mostly in hanks, and use a diminutive pair of riceheads, from which, from time to time, they wind what they want, never paying any attention to the evenness of the spooling.

It here occurs to me that the sewing machine, up to say ten years ago, was really designed to carry wood spools, to receive the necessary brake to keep the thread in tension. Then, of course, spooling, and even an accurate and exact bobbin, was indispensable. But to-day no sewing machine manufacturer would dream of attempting to put the tension on a wood spool, for, owing to the speed, the very easiest and freest possible delivery of thread from the bobbin or ball is a desideratum.

Since I agreed—at the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Larner Sugden, and at the instance of your indefatigable secretary, Mr. Thomas Robinson—to read this paper to you I have had business engagements in our chief boot districts which have left me very little leisure to do that justice to the subject which my position here this evening should require at my hands ; and I must crave your indulgence for its incompleteness and many other shortcomings.

In conclusion, I may express my confidence that the present generation of Leek men will prove equal to their opportunity, and will maintain and extend the staple industry of the town against all comers, in whatever shape, and on whatever field.

Your newly-adventured Chamber of Commerce too, I feel sure, will have full recognition and support from the community ; and in time will exercise for one thing such a moral control over local trade marks and designs as to act really as a Registration Board.

I trust that there are many of you who will live to see the Leek Chamber of Commerce held in equal estimation and authority, and its presidents and members attain an equal trade status, to those of the Sheffield Chamber. It is well known that the Master Cutler of Sheffield is held as of secondary position to the Mayor alone, whilst on everything connected with the local industry he is, of course, paramount. (Loud applause.)

The Newcastle Exhibition.

THE Newcastle Exhibition was opened on the 11th May. The principal exhibition of sewing machines is made by the Singer Company, who show some forty machines for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Messrs. W. Newton & Co., of Newcastle, show washing and wringing machines, perambulators, and bicycles.

The American Exhibition.

THE above exhibition was opened on the 9th May. At the time of writing it is far from complete, and we shall leave over our full report until next month.

We must say that we are quite disappointed with the "Yankeries." Buffalo Bill was engaged, we presume, as an attraction, as the management feared that the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures was not sufficient to attract visitors. In this they certainly exercised a wise discretion.

Visitors go first to see the Wild West Show, and incidentally visit the exhibition building.

As we before said, the exhibits are not yet all in position. The firms already occupying space, or intending to do so, in whom we are interested, are as follows :—

The Singer Manufacturing Company, sewing machines.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, sewing machines.

Davis's Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, sewing machines.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company, sewing machines.

The New Home Sewing Machine Company, sewing machines.

The Combination Sewing Machine Company, sewing machines.

C. J. Bailey & Co., Boston, sewing machines.

Florence Machine Company, sewing machines.

Uria Kuster, Brooklyn, embroidery machinery.

Acme Button-Hole Attachment Company, sewing machine attachments.

The Bailey Wringing Machine Company, clothes wringers.

McKee & Harrington, New York, baby carriages.

The Combination Machine Company show a combined lock and chain-stitch machine. It is a pity they did not send better-finished machines, as those on exhibit by no means do them full credit.

This exhibition, we were given to understand early last year, was being taken up in the States with great enthusiasm, and that its postponement to the present year was out of respect to the Colonial Exhibition held in 1886. Further, we were told that it was to be distinctly an American Exhibition and not open to other nations. Why, then, should English sewing machine manufacturers be invited to exhibit three weeks after the opening date? This invitation, however, has been declined.

An American friend in the sewing machine trade informs us that he saw an advertisement in an American newspaper to the effect that a firm had booked space, but were unable to occupy it, and wanted someone to take the space off their hands. Our friend wrote for particulars, and was then referred to the American office of the Exhibition Company. He says that his desire to exhibit after this was quite effaced, and the promoters are minus one exhibitor owing to the questionable tactics they pursued to get support for their scheme.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

5,375. D. Jones, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

5,455. C. Kranz, for a perambulator brake.

5,463. H. H. Lake, a communication from G. H. Wilkins, of United States, for improvements relating to sewing machines and to spools therefor.

5,521. W. Webster, for improvements in sewing machines for stitching sacks, bags, ships' sails, carpets, and for other like purposes.

5,548. Messrs. Holloway Bros. and J. Carter, for improvements in sewing machines.

5,580. S. Hahn, for improvements in sewing machines.

5,624. C. Bradbury, a communication from Grimme, Natalis, & Co., Commandit, Gesellschaft auf Actien, of Germany, for improvements in tables or stands for sewing machines.

5,763. C. C. Munro, for an automatic brake for perambulators.

5,767. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Co., of United States, for improvements in trimming attachments for sewing machines.

5,885. A. F. Wileman, for improvements in sewing machines.

6,079. F. Egge, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

6 081. F. Egge, for an attachment holder for sewing machines.

6,134. R. Todd and W. H. Todd, for improvements in rugs for perambulators and bassinettes.

6,155. J. Simpson and S. T. Fawcett, for improvements in perambulators.

6,205. E. H. Buck and W. Wadmore, for improvements in sewing machine attachments.

6,298. E. Rodriguez, for machinery for sewing, button-hole making, and sewing on buttons.

6,310. T. E. Bolton and E. Gilyard, for improvements in sewing machines.

6,414. B. Rudolph, for improvements in sewing machines for sewing knitted fabrics.

6,418. D. Mills, for improvements in button-hole mechanism for sewing machines.

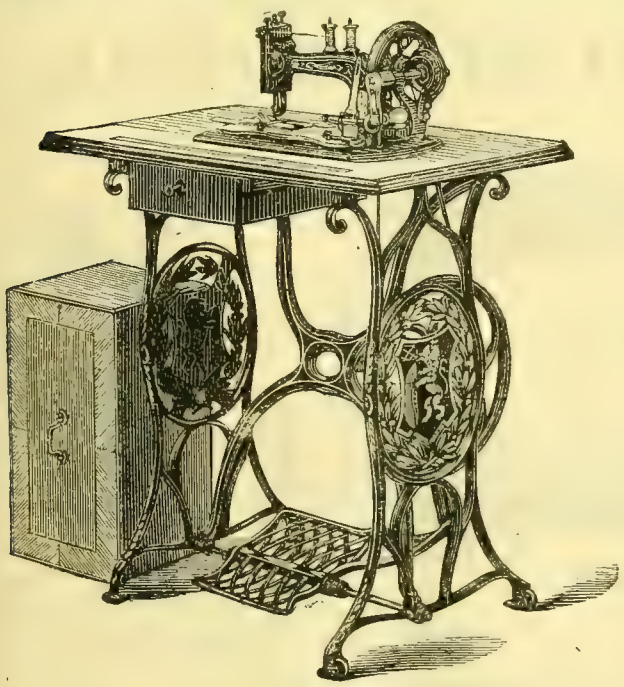
6,429. E. Shepherd, F. Rothwell, J. E. Hough, and T. Rothwell, for improvements in shuttle carriers working in sewing machines having vertical oscillating or rotary motion.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

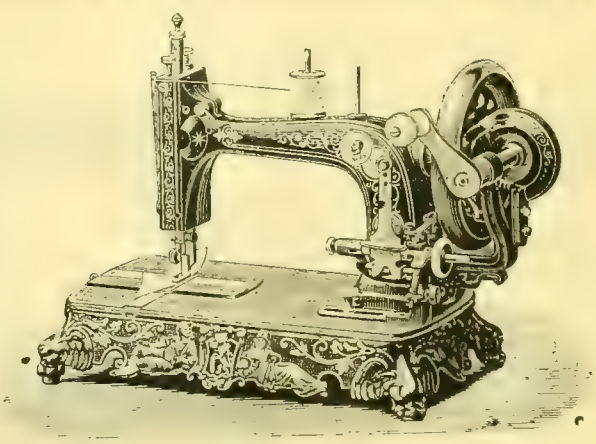
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



THE "CINDERELLA."



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Specialty—SACK MACHINES.

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AGENTS WANTED.

6,461. L. W. McClung, for an improved hand driving attachment for sewing machine treadle motions.
6,576. L. H. Hart, for an improvement in sewing machine treadle.
6,601. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in button-hole attachment for sewing machines.
6,661. G. Pennick and E. J. Munday, for improvements in hand lock-stitch sewing machines.
6,702. W. Jones, for improvements in universal feed sewing machines.
6,926. R. Otto, for improvements in sewing machines.
6,944. H. Hyndman, a communication from J. Forbes, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1886.

2,385. H. Kinsley, for improvements in tables or stands for sewing and such like machines.
5,264. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in cloth clamps for button-hole sewing machines.
5,926. J. H. Johnson, a communication from The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in straw sewing machines.
6,448. W. H. Dunkley, for improvements in perambulators.
6,832. M. Moses, for improvements in perambulators, bassinettes, and invalid carriages of every description.
9,964. J. Y. Johnson, a communication from W. von Pittler, of Germany, for improvements in machinery for stitching sheets of paper in binding books.
16,166. J. Lloyd, for improvements in perambulators.
16,445. W. J. Rae, for improvements in the construction of hoods applicable to perambulators or children's carriages.

1887.

56. J. Simpson and S. T. Fawcet, for improvements in the construction of perambulators.
60. F. C. Hall, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.
1,610. J. F. Haskins, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of United States, America, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for holding, feeding, and sewing buttons to fabrics.
1,622. J. F. Haskins, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of U. S. A., for improvements in machinery or apparatus for holding, feeding, and sewing buttons to fabrics.
1,682. J. W. von Pittler, for improvements in embroidery apparatus.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

11,527. *An improved sewing machine.* F. N. Cookson, of Eva Villa, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton, manufacturer.—Dated September 10th, 1886. Price 11d.

This invention relates to improvements in sewing machines, and consists in an improved means for returning the shuttle, as well as for actuating the cloth traverser.

According to this invention the shuttle is returned before this contact takes place, by a notch being formed in the edge of the upper link at the back of the standard, which notch receives and engages with the nose of a bell lever, connected with the lower link, and having its fulcrum upon the standard.

An extension on the shank of the cloth traverser is formed, the outer face of which is engaged by a spring detent as the traverser rises, and held there until the shank is released by the lever next mentioned.

This lever embraces the shank of the traverser by a forked end. Its other end is pivoted to a plate behind the standard, which has a reciprocating lateral motion upon suitable guides. A serpentine slot is cut in this plate in which works a stud on the upper link. As the stud ascends it engages with an incline on the edge of the slot. The traverser is, consequently, moved outwards, after which it is raised by the cross-head, and the extension released from the bar spring as the stud descends. The stud next bears against an opposite incline in the serpentine slot, and consequently returns the traverser to its position as cloth presser.

2,064. *Improvements in sewing machines and in apparatus for communicating motion thereto.* H. H. Lake, a communication from abroad, by A. A. Fisher and A. J. Hart, both of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America.—Dated February 9th, 1887. Price 11d.

This invention relates to certain improvements in sewing machines, and to motor apparatus for driving the same.

3,162. *Improvements in rotary-shuttles for sewing machines and mechanism for driving the same.* P. Haddan, a communication from D'Arcy Porter, of Cleveland, Ohio, United States, manufacturer.—Dated March 1st, 1887. Price 8d.

This invention relates to improvements in rotary shuttles for sewing machines, in which a steady-pin, operating in a chamber of the shuttle driver shaft is made, by means of cam rings or other suitable device, to advance endwise at the proper time and enter a socket in the shuttle to support the latter laterally, to the end that the shuttle is not pressed by the draft of the thread or by other cause, against the notched side of the shuttle-race, thereby saving friction and undue wear of parts. Suitable mechanism is employed to advance the shuttle so as to separate the heel thereof from the driver at the time that the thread-loop is to pass out between these parts, such mechanism consisting preferably of an arm extending laterally from the steady-pin, with the outer end of the arm bent towards the shuttle with the extremity thereof bevelled out and

WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINERY.

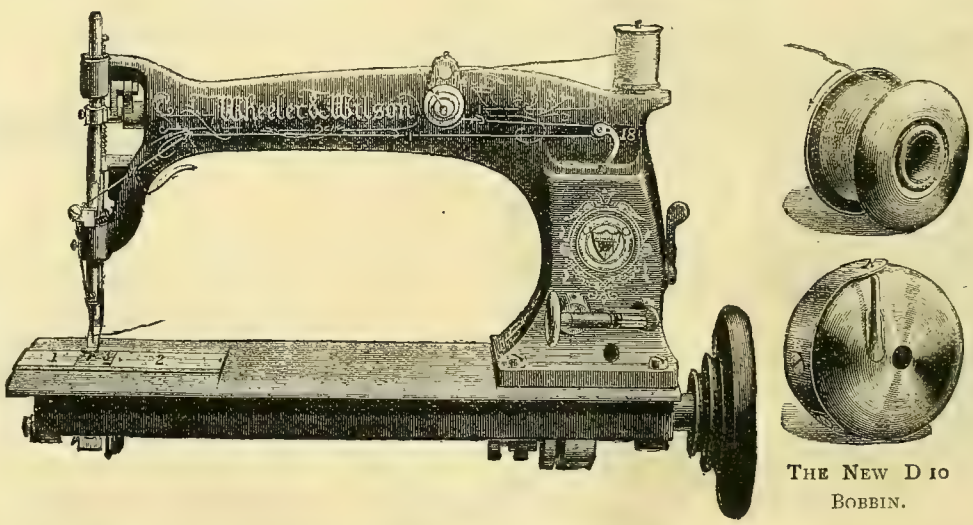
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The Fastest Lock-stitch Sewing Machine in the World, having a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 stitches per minute on Leather Work.

The best made, most durable, and least liable to get out of order.

Makes the most perfect stitch of any sewing machine made.

Has the largest Bobbin holding over 100 yards of No. 70 Cotton.



THE NEW D 10 BOBBIN.

Special Quotations to Agents, also to Manufacturers fitting up Factories, and Estimate given for Supplying and Fixing Driving Power, Steam or otherwise.

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made to engage a suitable abutting surface of the shuttle, whereby the latter is advanced with the thrust of the steady-pin and arm for the purpose aforesaid. This class of shuttles are cut away on the side where the driver operates, by reason of which these shuttles seldom or never perfectly balance, and will consequently vibrate if run fast. Also, the shuttle-race for some distance on top is cut away, leaving much less wearing surface on top to engage the shuttle. The upward vibration of the shuttle as the heavy side thereof comes uppermost, and the upward draft of the thread caused by the take-up, occur about the same time, either or both of which causes the shuttle to press intermittently but heavily against the upper side of the shuttle-race, and the limited surface of the race at this part is consequently soon worn away. Other means than the shuttle-race are devised, to wit—a steady-pin for supporting the shuttle during the time that the excessive upward pressure is had. An attachment of the steady-pin is utilised to advance the shuttle, and separate for a moment the heel thereof from the driver, to allow the thread to pass unobstructed.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 5TH, 1887.

360,433. J. G. Greene, Elizabeth, N. J., button-hole sewing machine.

360,434. J. G. Greene, Elizabeth, N. J., button-hole sewing machine.

360,435. J. G. Greene, Elizabeth, N. J., looping mechanism for sewing machines.

360,649. J. W. Blodgett, Highwood, button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 12TH, 1887.

360,846. C. H. Bernheim, Conover, quilting frame for sewing machines.

360,884. A. S. Hutchinson, Gainsville, Fla., sewing machine needle.

360,896. E. A. Moon, Chicago, Illinois, sewing machine attachment for embroidering.

361,081. C. S. Pusey, Philadelphia, Pa., art of uniting fabrics by sewing.

361, 127. J. Bond, Junior, Philadelphia, Pa. Tension device for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 19TH, 1887.

361,337. J. Tripp, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine shuttle.

361,338. J. Tripp and G. D. Garvie, New York, N.Y. Shuttle for sewing machines.

361,401. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N. J. Trimming attachment for sewing machines.

361,426. R. S. Looker, Springfield, Ohio. Sewing machine.

361,427. R. S. Looker, Springfield, Ohio. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 26TH, 1887.

361,708. J. R. McCall, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Sewing machine treadle.

361,747. E. Cornely, Paris, France. Embroidering machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 3RD, 1887.

362,296. L. W. McClung, Pueblo, Colo. Hand-operating attachment for sewing machines.

362,442. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Illinois. Button-hole attachment.



G. H. WELLS,

Manufacturer of every description of

Perambulators and Bassinettes

IN WOOD, WICKER, AND WIRE.

Berceaunette Perambulators with Bicycle Wheels and Brass Jointed Hoods, from 30s.

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Price Lists forwarded on application.

GRIMME, NATALIS & CO.,

BRUNSWICK, GERMANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE POPULAR

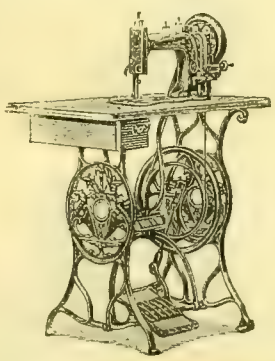
"ORIGINAL PRINCESS,"

With or without NEW JAPANNED

IRON COVER;

IMPROVED FAMILY,

And other HAND MACHINES.



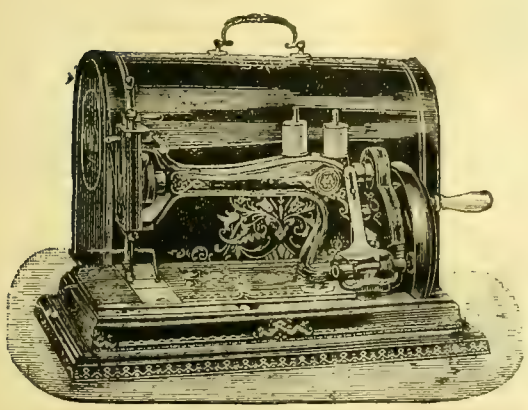
THE NEW HIGH-ARM

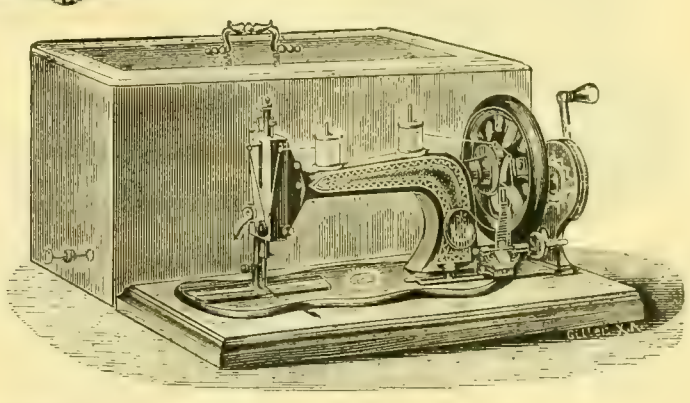
NATALIS D (*Without Gears*).

MEDIUM B & C.

FAMILY A (*Four Styles*).

And other TREADLE MACHINES.





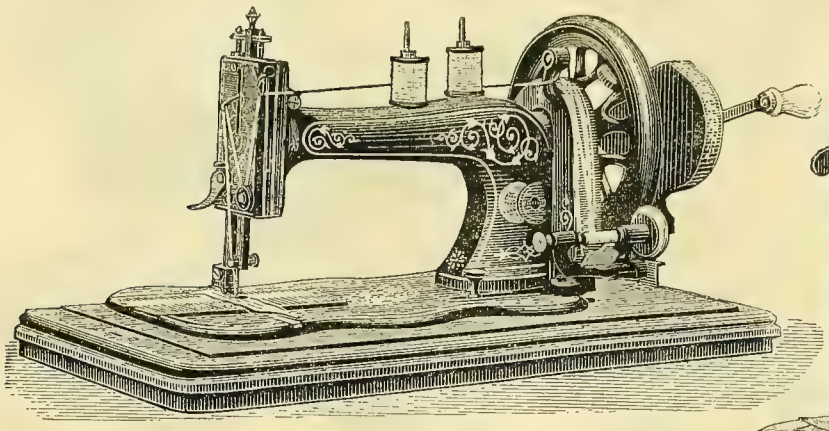
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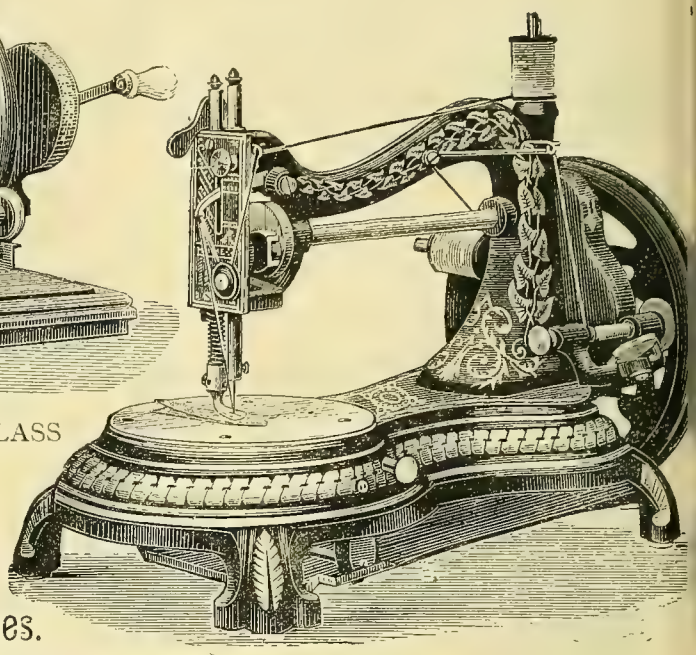
CHAS. BRADBURY, 37, Torrens Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

OLDHAM.





MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS

MEDIUM and FAMILY MACHINES,

HAND and TREADLE MACHINES,

A, B, & C WHEEL & STEP feed Machines.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE

ECLIPSE SEWING MACHINES.

GOLD MEDALS



LONDON INVENTIONS, 1885.

☞ Most durable and best finished Machine in the Market.

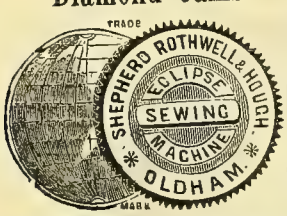
All Wearing Parts specially hardened.

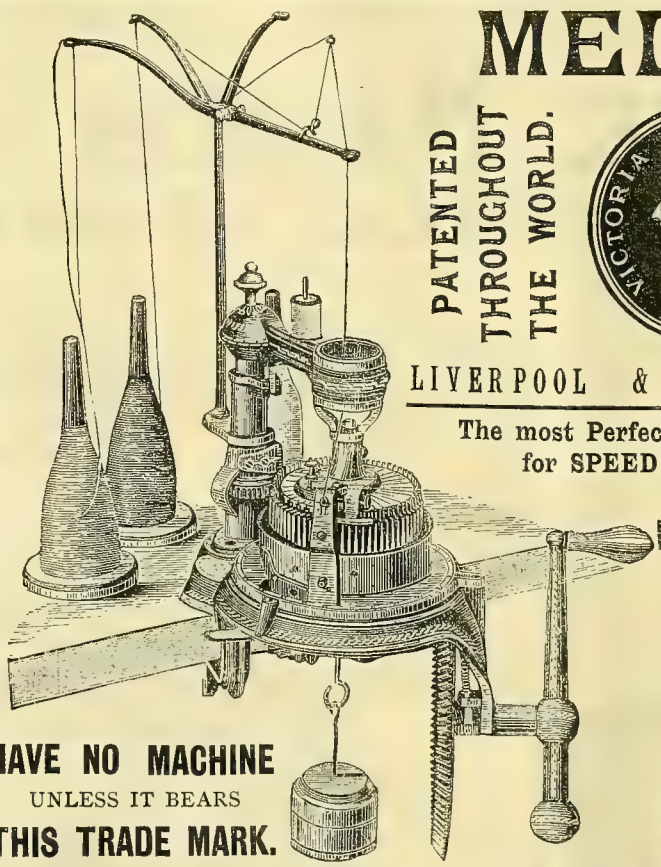
SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE

Diamond Cams.





HAVE NO MACHINE

UNLESS IT BEARS

THIS TRADE MARK.

PATENTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS

LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOULD SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND SEE THE MACHINE Before making further PURCHASES.

—✠—

This machine will produce more and better knitting than any other. We challenge and defy competition.

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

AT LAST!!

ENGLAND versus AMERICA, GERMANY, AUSTRIA,

AND OTHER GREAT POWERS,

REPRESENTING THE SEWING MACHINE INDUSTRY

(Together with Domestic Appliances),

WILL MEET IN FRIENDLY COMPETITION AT THE

Royal Aquarium, Westminster,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

From 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, till 10 p.m., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1887.

A FEW PRESS NOTICES.

The Times.—"This Exhibition deserves support."

Daily Telegraph.—"An important step."

Daily Chronicle.—"A useful undertaking."

The Queen.—"The Exhibition will comprise exhibits from all parts of the United Kingdom, Europe, and America."

Invention.—"The Exhibition is meeting with the greatest support, and success is already assured."

The Figaro.—"Specimens will be seen of all the Sewing Machines ever invented."

Boot and Shoe Trades Journal.—"Anything approximating to a complete display of the most approved and latest designs ought to be very widely useful."

Iron.—"The Exhibition promises to be a great success."

Austro-Hungarian Sewing Machine Times.—"We sincerely hope that the promoters of this useful scheme may have the satisfaction of a very lively participation from all parts of the world, and that an equal chance will be given to all exhibitors. We, of course, intend to visit the Exhibition, and for the present shall do as much as possible towards encouraging our compatriots to send their goods to the London show."

The Sewing Machine News (New York).—"From the 1st to the 15th day of October next, both days inclusive, there will be held in London, England, the first distinctive Sewing Machine Exhibition that has ever been held. The display will take place in the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and it will be international in character. German and English sewing machines will be exhibited. This being the case, it will behove the American sewing machine companies to see that our trade receives adequate representation in the display. We have large interests at stake in all European countries, and we can hardly afford to let our rivals have it all their own way in an exposition of modern sewing machinery. Our companies have had a great deal of experience in the line of Exhibitions, and it will be disappointing if they do not outshine their European rivals at the show. The Americans claim superiority for their sewing machines, and the International Sewing Machine Exhibition will give them a chance to demonstrate that fact side by side with their competitors, and in the face of the whole world. In order that they may have adequate space for their exhibits, and ample time to prepare displays that will do them justice and credit, the American sewing machine companies should secure space at as early a date as possible. There will no doubt be a large attendance, and considerable notice will be taken of the display in the British and Continental Press. Sewing machine trade will receive a 'boom' which will increase our exports."

The United States Sewing Machine Times.—"A SEWING MACHINE 'FAIR.'—At last we are to have (not here, but in London, England) an 'International Sewing Machine Exhibition,' the first ever inaugurated in any country. This is what we have long desired. We are wearied of the numberless puerile efforts to obtain a just recognition of the importance of the sewing machine industry, by piercing out the fag ends of immense and conglomerate expositions, in which the sewing machine can play only an insignificant part. We are sorry to notice some of our American manufacturers of sewing machines propose to enter that (excuse for) American Exhibition, into the endorsement of which President Cleveland was attempted to be bulldozed, and from connection with which several of its supposed titled sponsors have withdrawn their names, and which to our mind will play the part of a second-rate museum attached to that typical American venture yclept 'Buffalo Bill's Wild West.' It is, therefore, with the extremest pleasure we call the attention of American manufacturers and inventors of sewing machines and kindred appliances to the advertisement of the First Annual 'Sewing Machine Exhibition' in this issue, and trust it will meet with the approval and prompt patronage of the American sewing machine trade. We learn that almost every sewing machine manufacturer in Great Britain and a large number on the Continent have filed applications for space, and without doubt it will be one of the utmost importance, that American manufacturers should be fittingly well represented."

Hundreds more of equally favourable notices may be seen, and full Particulars obtained on application to the Secretary,

WILLIAM McWILLIAM, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GROVER & WOOD,

62, GLENGALL ROAD,

TELEPHONE 4667. *OLD KENT ROAD.*

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Cabinet Work for the Sewing Machine Trade.

Tables, Covers, Hand Machines. Boxes of all descriptions.

Prices and full particulars forwarded on application.—G. & W. having extensive machinery and great facilities in manufacturing, are able to compete favourably with any other manufacturer.

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The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

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The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

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THE MOST RELIABLE, BEST, AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.

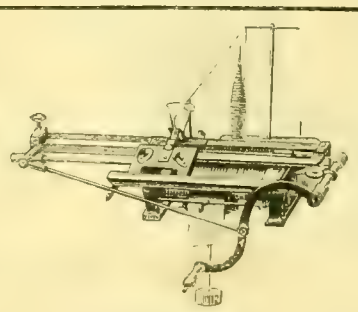
These Knitters are the most reliable, best, and cheapest ever offered in Great Britain. They run smooth and easy, so that a child can work them. Half cost price than any others sold in this market.

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THE "DUBIED" PATENT KNITTING MACHINES

IF YOU WANT

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

SPECIAL CONSTRUCTIONS FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT OF THE TRADE.

GENERAL AGENT,

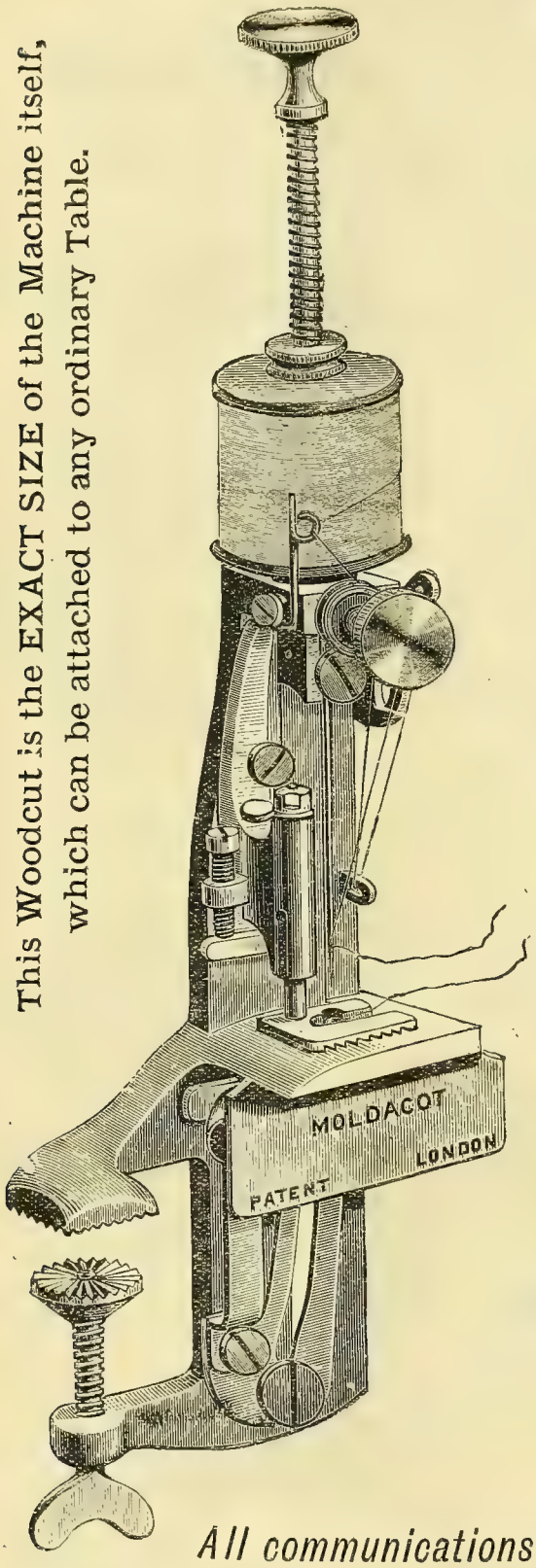
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THE MOLDACOT

POCKET LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE CENTURY.

This Woodcut is the EXACT SIZE of the Machine itself, which can be attached to any ordinary Table.



A PERFECT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR

10/6

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

The advantages of this unique and remarkable invention may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1. **PRICE.**—*The retail selling price being only* 10*s.* 6*d.*, *the Machine is within reach of the million. While conferring a great boon upon the poorer classes, it is, on account of its elegant appearance, utility, and portability, indispensable in every household.*
2. **SIZE.**—*The Machine in its entirety and ready for immediate use is so small that it is packed in a box* 8 *inches long,* 2 *inches wide, and* 1 *inch deep.*
3. **WEIGHT.**—*The Machine weighs under* 1 *lb.*
4. **EFFICIENCY.**—*The "Moldacot" is a perfect Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, and will take any kind of materials from the finest linen to the stoutest cloth.*
5. **SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY.**—*The Machine has no wheels, and its general construction is so simple that it cannot possibly get out of order.* **A CHILD CAN LEARN ITS USE IN A FEW MINUTES.** *It is as strong and durable as any machine of the most expensive character.*

Price 10/6 ! ! !

Sole Patentees, Proprietors and Manufacturers,

THE

Moldacot Pocket Sewing Machine Company,

LIMITED,

Blomfield House,

LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

All communications to be addressed to W. IRVING, Secretary.

THE MOLDACOT

PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

W. MORLEY & GRAY, 36, GUTTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.,

ARE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT!

The WHOLE of this page is reserved for an advertisement which will appear in the issue for JULY and following months, containing full details of the BEST and CHEAPEST Sewing MACHINES IN THE MARKET, which it will pay all GOOD Sewing Machine Men to handle, also particulars of PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, &c., &c., now ready for 1887 season. Also WATCHES, CLOCKS, and a variety of other useful and ornamental articles well adapted for Sewing Machine Depôts. Further information may be obtained by applying to

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2, NEWCASTLE STREET, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REMOVED FROM 21, JEWIN STREET, E.C.

Telegrams—RETSET, LONDON.

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PURE WHITE (Scentless) LUBRICATING OIL.

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Mineral and other Oils packed for the Trade.

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TOMLINSON STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

The Moldacot Pocket Lock-stitch Sewing Machine.
The Semi-Self-acting Spooling Machine.
Holroyd's Hem-stitch Sewing Machine.
The Holroyd Knife Cleaner.
The Holroyd Kilting Machine.
Wiseman's Hand-stitch Straw Hat Sewing Machine.
The "Heberling" Running-stitch and Gathering Machine.
The Patent Automatic Knitting Machine.
Universal and Plain Milling Machines.
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General Patent Office. **Established 1830.**

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PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s. To complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £7; Belgian Patent, £3; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.

Dealers in Domestic Appliances should only use those compiled specially for this Journal.

Price 6d. per dozen.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

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IT WILL COST YOU ONLY 4d. PER MONTH

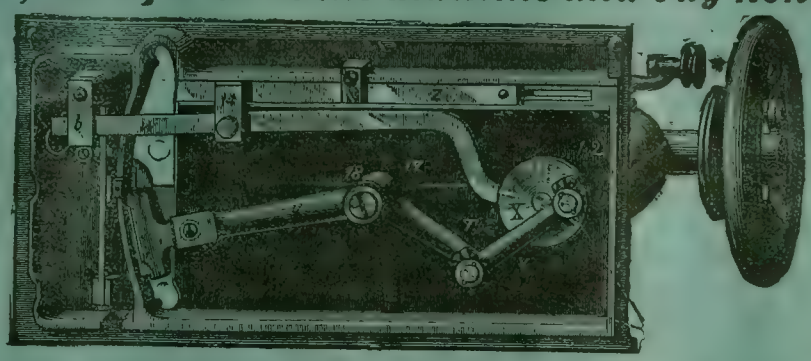
DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



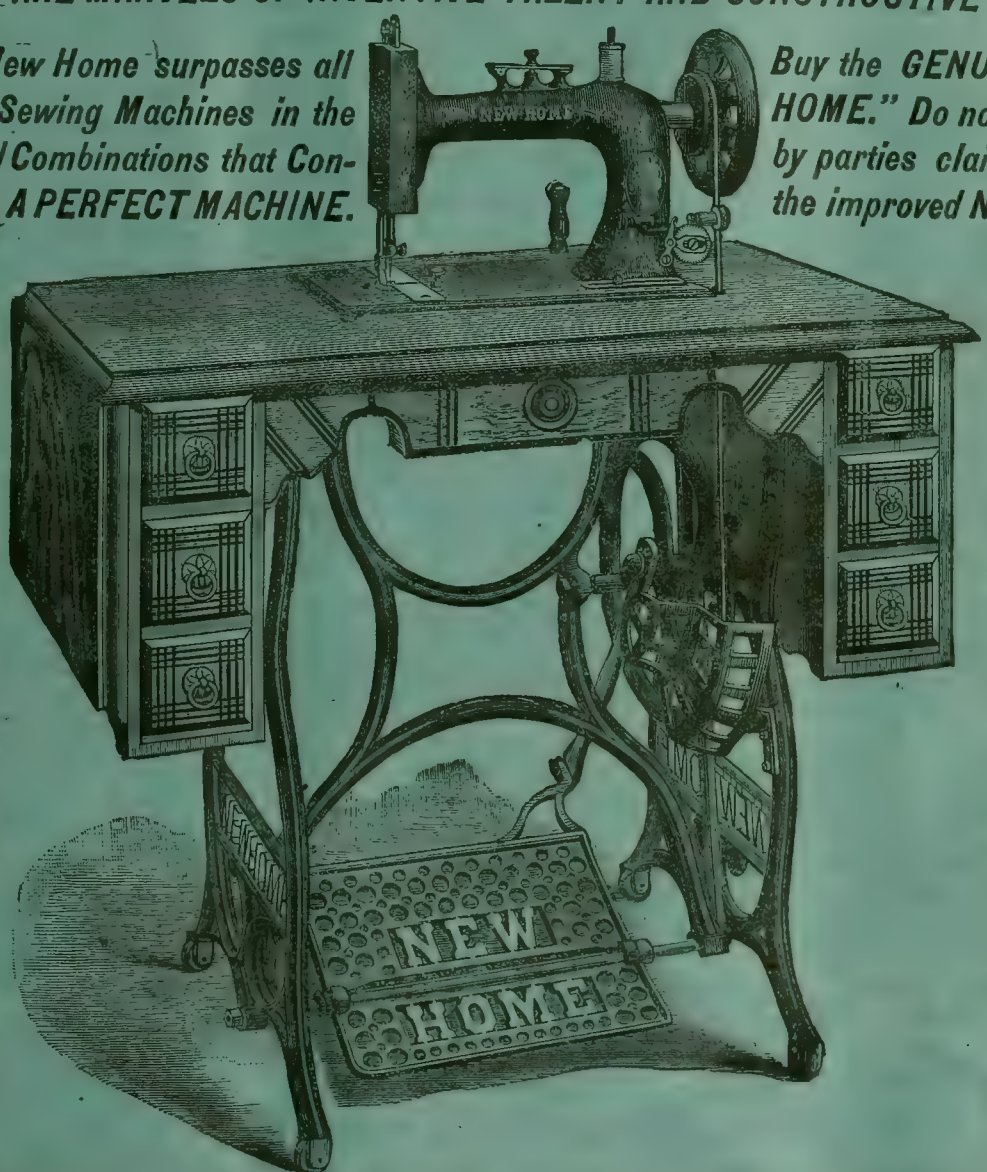
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

THE ORIGINAL



THE GENUINE

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

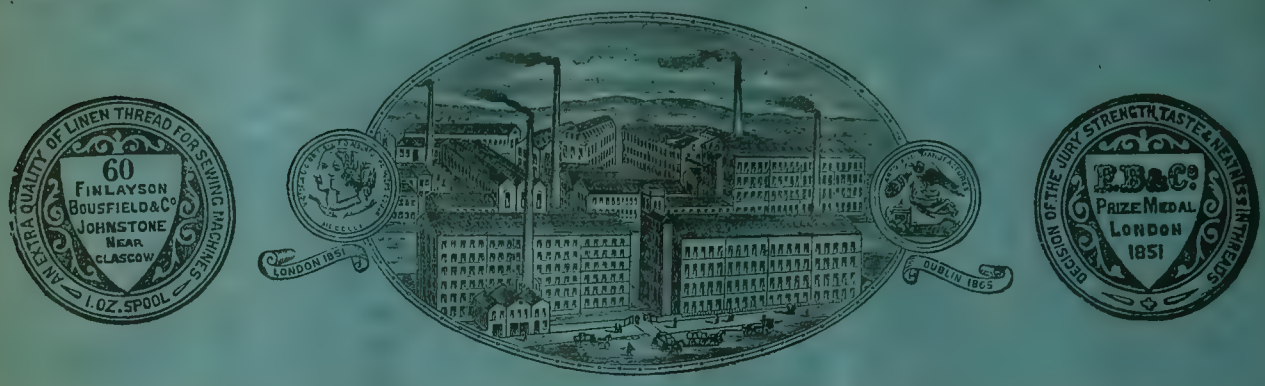
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41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y., U. S. A.

H. L. BEAN, Manager, 449 Strand, London.

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MANUFACTURERS of LINEN THREAD.

SUPERIOR IN **STRENGTH, QUALITY, COLOUR.**

AWARDED **GOLD MEDAL,** EDINBURGH, 1886.

SUITABLE For all kinds of **SEWING MACHINES.**

FLAX MILLS, JOHNSTONE, SCOTLAND, & GRAFTON, U.S.A.



ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

THE

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are the Sole Manufacturers in Europe of the genuine HOWE MACHINES.

The New Howe F No. 6

Is Now Ready for Delivery.

Every one interested in Sewing Machines should see this

New High Arm Machine

It is unequalled by any Machine for the beautiful and varied work it will perform. It is

Silent and Rapid!
Easy to Learn!!
Moderate in Price!!!

For Terms apply to the

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Show-rooms in LONDON, 48, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Agents will be appointed in towns where there is not one at present.



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THE JOURNAL OF

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The Hardware Trades' Gazette.

Vol. XV., No. 203. JULY 1st, 1887. Price 4d.

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Highest Medals were awarded Dunbar & Co.'s Threads wherever exhibited, for Hand or Machine Sewing of all descriptions, suitable for all purposes, Shoes, Sole Sewing, Tailors, &c.

DUNBAR & Co.'s THREADS ARE THE BEST.

Samples and Prices on Application.

SIMMONS & Co.,

Wholesale and Export

PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURERS.



"Steering Perambulator."

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE.

JONES' SEWING MACHINE

BEST MACHINES IN THE WORLD FOR AGENTS & SHIPPERS TO HANDLE

Afford a greater margin of profit to dealers than can be obtained from any other Machine in the Market.

WE CAREFULLY PROTECT OUR AGENTS' DISTRICTS.

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THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND

EXCLUSIVELY MANUFACTURING

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES.

MANUFACTORY:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

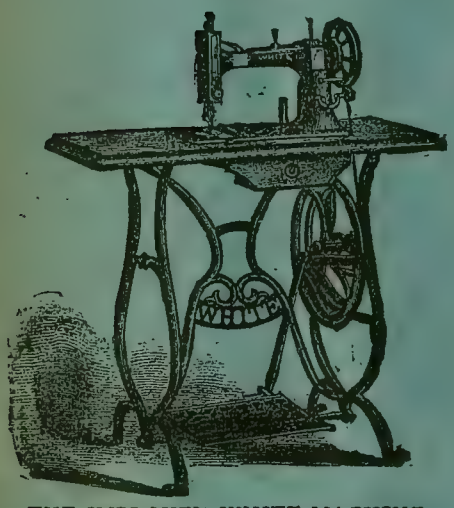
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The Popular Favourites for Noiselessness and Easy Treadle Movement.



THE IMPROVED WHITE MACHINE.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

"WHITE" SEWING MACHINE.

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600 MACHINES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD EACH DAY.

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SEWING MACHINE DEALERS IN ENGLAND ALONE SELL THE

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SAMPLES OF WORK AND PRICE LISTS GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Try a "WHITE" before purchasing.

No other Machine ever had such a Record of Popularity.

LIBERAL TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE DEALERS.

All Sewing Machine Dealers and Operators are invited to call and inspect this—the latest Improved and Best Silent Lock-Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machine—or send for Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., to

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HEERENGRACHT 556, AMSTERDAM.

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HAS PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Have appointed him Sole Wholesale Agent for Great Britain and Ireland for their

NEW ROTARY SHUTTLE

Sewing Machines

WHICH MAKE

2,500

LOCK STITCHES PER MINUTE

With No. 100 Cotton.

The most perfect sewing, and without a breakage.

"The latest and greatest achievement of American scientists in Sewing Mechanism."

THE CONTINENTAL CORSET WORKS, NEWARK, N.J.

To the "Standard" Sewing Machine Co.

Gentlemen, It is now nearly three months since we placed one hundred and thirty-seven "Standard" heads on our benches for corset work, and we deem it no more than justice to you to state that for power we consider them the best machines ever made, and we have tried them all.

We find that they are by far the quietest running machines we have ever seen; that we can get twenty-five per cent. more work out of them than from any other in the same time; that they require less attention and tinkering than other machines; and it is our belief, judging from the results of three months' rapid work, that they will wear longer than any other machine in the market. As a matter of fact, owing to their peculiar construction, their life is practically endless; not a piece in them that cannot be replaced. We have some five hundred other machines that we intend to throw out in a few months for "Standards."

Allow us to congratulate you on your remarkable achievement.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) HEILNER & STRAUSS.

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W. J. HARRIS & CO.,

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OF

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

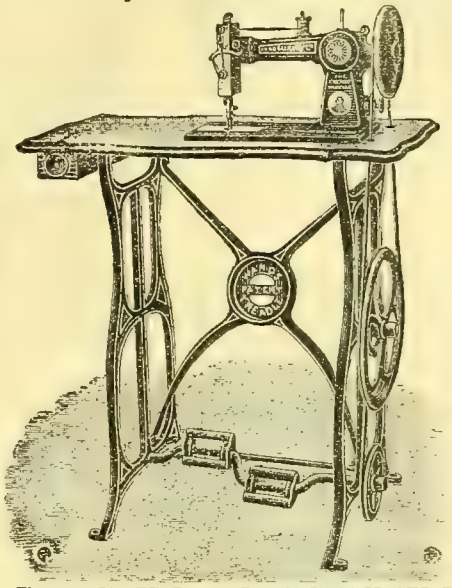
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The most PERFECT MOTOR for SEWING MACHINES is WARD'S PATENT ROTARY TREADLE, an Easy, Graceful, and Natural Motion. The usual speed of all Sewing Machines greatly increased with a less expenditure of physical force.

BRADBURY & Co. are the only Makers in Europe of Ward's Patent Treadle.

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Have obtained the Highest Awards at all the most Recent Exhibitions.

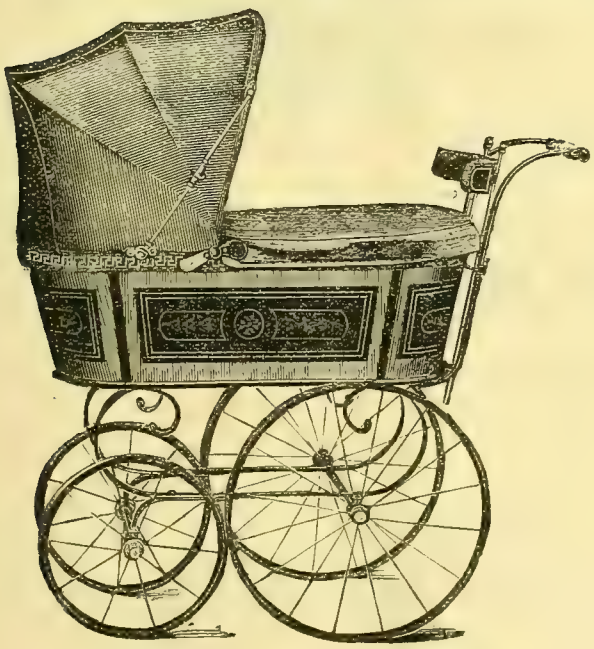
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1872.
GOLD MEDAL, Lyons, 1872.
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GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1878.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1879.
GOLD MEDAL, Adelaide, 1881.
GOLD MEDAL, Perth, Australia, 1881.
SEVEN AWARDS at Melbourne, 1881.
TEN FIRST PRIZES at Local Exhibitions during 1882.
GOLD MEDAL, Huddersfield, 1883.
Also a Special Certificate of Merit from the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain (Glasgow Meeting), 1883.
GOLD MEDAL, Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

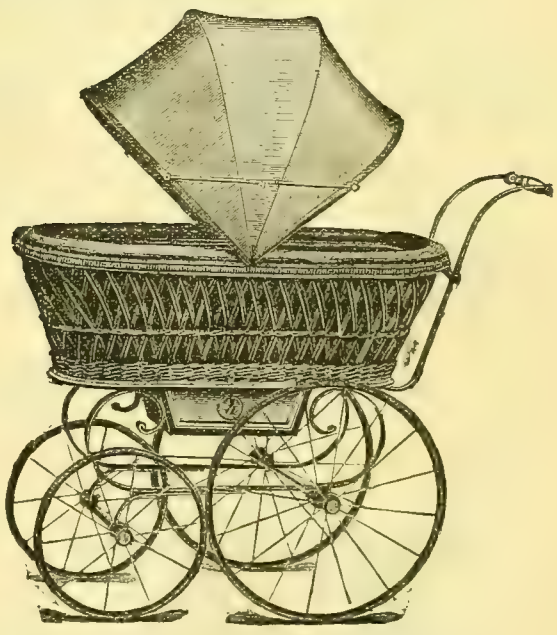
FOR more than thirty years BRADBURY & Co.'s Machines have been held in the highest favour by the public. This is due not only to their thoroughly scientific construction, accurate fitting, easy action, and great strength, but also to the superior quality of metal used in their manufacture, which make them more durable than any other makers' Machines.

BRADBURY & Co., LIMITED, are not only the Oldest and Largest European Manufacturers, but they also make the greatest variety of Machines, and are thus able to supply EVERY CLASS of Customers with Machines suitable for their requirements, and are not compelled to recommend ONE SYSTEM ONLY for all descriptions of work.

Liberal Terms to Shippers & Agents. Price Lists, Posters, &c., gratis on receipt of order.

TO AGENTS AND DEALERS IN BASSINETTES.





We respectfully inform the trade that our LIST of BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS for the SEASON of 1887 is now issued. During the last few months we have been making extensive alterations in our plant and premises, so as to enable us to produce this class of goods at the lowest possible cost, consistent with good quality and artistic finish, and we can confidently state that our NEW STOCK of BASSINETTES is unequalled at the price by any others in the trade. We have several new and chaste designs both in Wood, Wicker, and Wire Goods, and only the very best quality of material has been used in their manufacture.

Every attention is paid to the finishing and upholstering, and we feel sure they will give great satisfaction to our clients.

PRICE LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BRADBURY & CO., LIMITED,
Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1867),

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

Invite attention of the trade to their new

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

The "Lion."

(PATENTED).

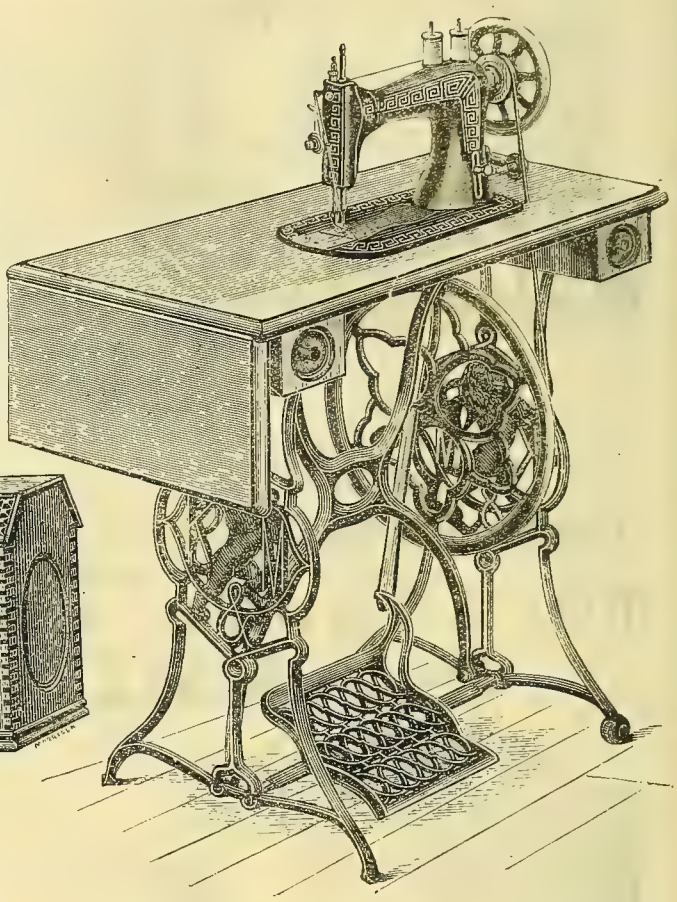
It is carefully and accurately fitted and finished.

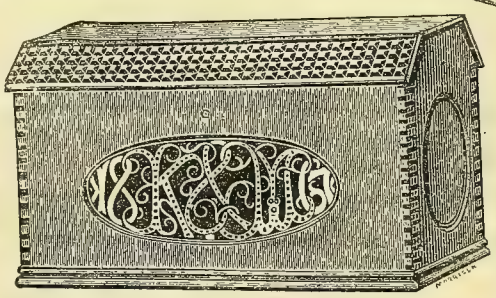
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

It is therefore

THE BEST MACHINE TO HANDLE

K. & M. manufacture, besides their well-known domestic and manufacturing machines, SPECIAL MACHINERY





SACK and SAIL-MAKING & CANVAS BELT STITCHING, KILTING, WRINGING, and for GATHERING.

Please send for Quotations and Price Lists, post free.

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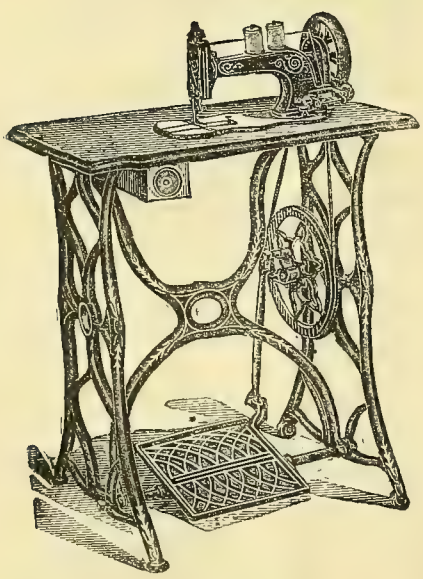
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

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VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CYCLOPS CELEBRATED

Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine,

FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.

REVOLUTION in the SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

WAR DECLARED!

Challenge to every Sewing Machine Maker in the World!

IMMENSE and UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY OBTAINED by the

SILENT "ELECTRA" MACHINE

(20,000 SOLD IN A FEW MONTHS),

MANUFACTURED BY THE

"DEUTSCHE NÄHMASCHMEN-FABRIK"

(Late JOS. WERTHEIM),

FRANKFORT, MAINE.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:—

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Telegraphic Address.—"LOHMANNUS, LONDON."

The "ELECTRA" Machine is constructed on the "Singer" principle, but being combined with the best and latest improvements human skill has devised, it is one of the grandest achievements in the annals of invention. The Shuttle carrier is provided with a patent spring (*See* Patent Specification, No. 16043), designed to prevent rattling of the Shuttle. This latest valuable improvement, however simple it is, has been aimed at for a long time, and places the Machine beyond competition.

No "Singer" Machine as Silent as the "ELECTRA" in Existence.

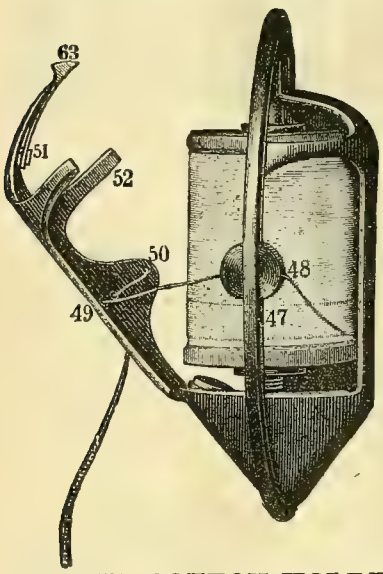
Dealers cannot do better than sell this Silent Machine, which will lead the Market. Dealers too slow in trying it will lose the sale.

JUNKER & RUH'S

ROTATING SEWING MACHINES

with two Spools, sewing on both sides, directly from the Cotton-reel, a perfectly beautiful Lockstitch.

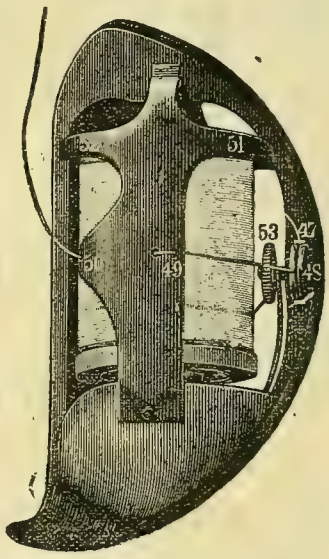
These Machines are manufactured in different sizes for Hand and Treadle, as well as a High-Arm Machine for Heavy Trade, such as for Dressmaking, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, and for all kinds of Manufacturing Purposes.



OPENED COTTON-HOLDER.

TRADE MARK.

Without which none is perfect and genuine.



CLOSED COTTON-HOLDER.

We also beg to recommend our

IMPROVED SINGER & GROVER & BAKER SYSTEM MACHINES.

Throughout the civilised world our Machines have been in the front rank, and have been sold exclusively by the best and most successful dealers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies:

AD. RIES & CO.,

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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

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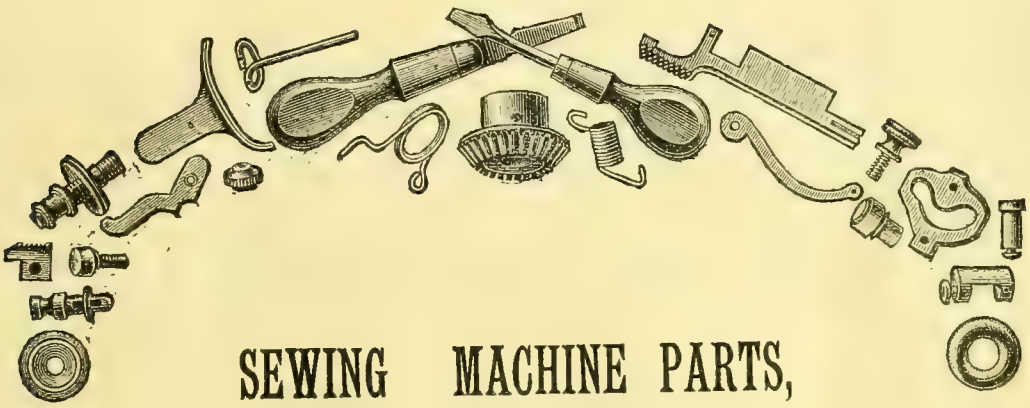
AND AT BIENNE, SWITZERLAND,

Manufacturers and Importers of

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Several leading lines for Dealers. **"The Perfect Watch"**, (American System), Gents' size. All kinds ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes in Gold, Silver, and Metal. Write for Price List.

P.S.—Those Houses not having an account with us should enclose crossed Cheque, or the usual trade references, with Order.



SEWING MACHINE PARTS,

ATTACHMENTS, FITTINGS, AND

GENERAL ACCESSORIES OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

C. LOHMANN,

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. E. CARVER,

Formerly of the Singer and Wheeler and Wilson Companies,

Begs to announce that, in order to meet the increasing demands for the popular

SEWING MACHINES

He is representing, he

HAS REMOVED

to the more central premises,

38, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

OUR LEADING MACHINES ARE—

The New Rotary Shuttle
Sewing Machines.

Manufactured by THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

AND

The New Phœnix
Improved Wheeler and Wilson
Rotary Hook and Spool
Sewing Machines.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

38, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., England.

A REAL MUSICAL TREASURE.

THE CELESTINA.

VERY SUITABLE for MISSION HALLS, PICNICS, or other SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

This Charming Instrument performs every description of Music for **Psalm, Song, March, or Dance,** rivalling the most skilled musician. It plays thousands of tunes—**there is no limit to the number.**

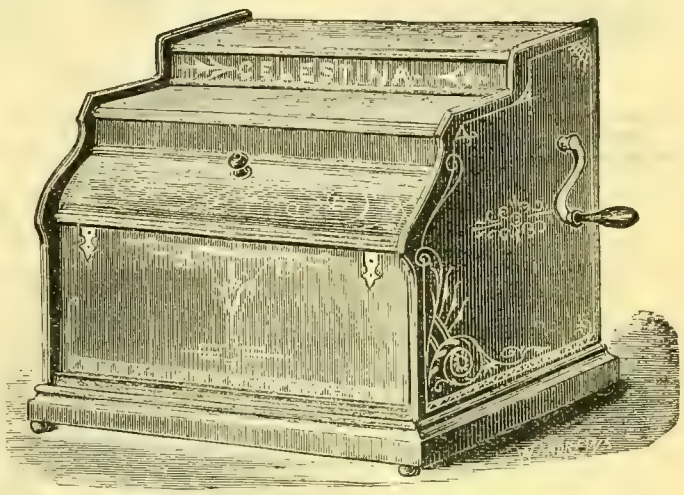
It requires no knowledge of music on the part of the player, but can be played by anyone, **even a child.** The tone is rich, round, mellow, and **very pleasing,** blending beautifully with the human voice when singing. The tunes can be repeated as often as required; and the music is very cheap.

The Celestina is adapted to enliven the **Home,** and will be found extremely useful in conducting religious services, or for instructing Musical Drill Classes.

PRICE, packed in strong deal box, including one Roll of Tunes. £6 6s 0d.

May be had on Easy Terms or Discount for Cash.
Smaller Instruments from **£1 1s. 0d.**

Liberal Terms to the Trade and Instalment Houses.



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SOLE LICENSEES,

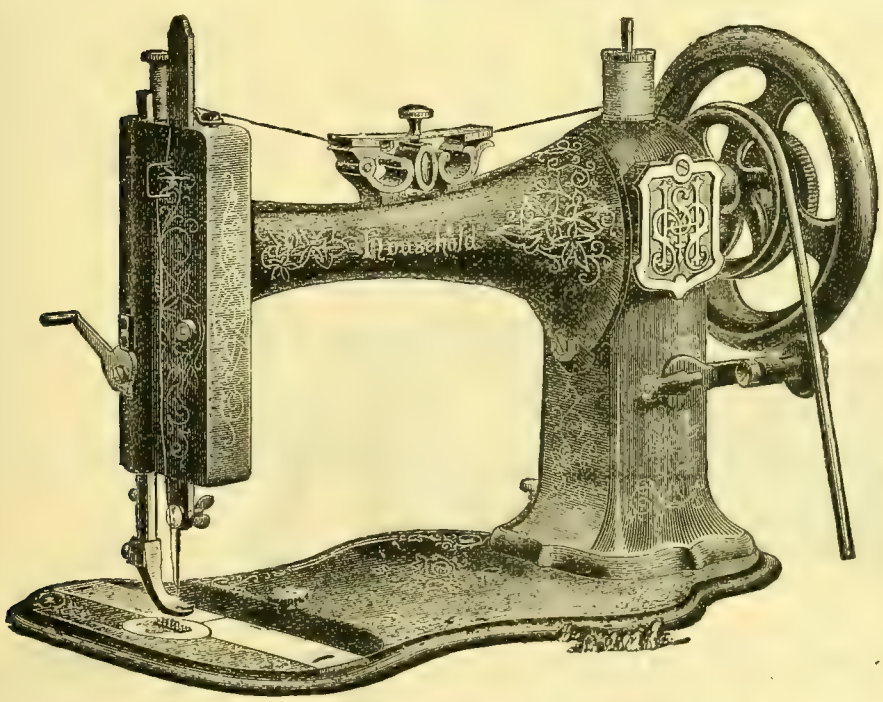
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C. **(CORNER OF BROOKE STREET).**

"THE HOUSEHOLD,"

MANUFACTURED BY THE HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE CO., PROVIDENCE, R.I.,

Maintains its steady course towards universal popularity. Wherever known its claim to superiority is conceded. No "HOUSEHOLD" Sewing Machine from the start has failed to perform first-class services wherever placed.

EXAMINE IT.



We have no occasion for a "New" Household!

The Mechanical construction of the "Household" is perfect!!

It is capable of doing a wide range of work!!!

It is Easy Running, Runs Quietly, Simple and Durable!!!!

☞Pushing and Responsible Agents wanted in all parts of Europe. Right parties will receive agreements from five to ten years. A similar offer has never been made.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, PRICE, AND CIRCULARS, APPLY TO—

EMILE JAMES,

SOLE EUROPEAN EXPORT AGENT, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

P.P.—Sewing Machine Dealers sending their address will receive by mail a magnificent panel of the Household Sewing Machine, and valuable publication of mutual interest.

THE NEW "VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINE.

JUBILEE MACHINE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

IMPROVED "NEW HOME" MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

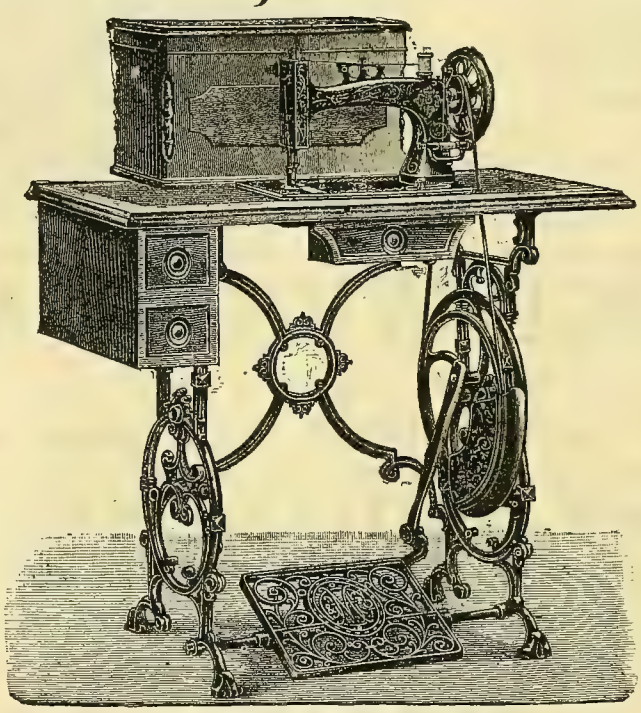
H. MUNDLOS & CO.,

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DURABLE

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SILENT.



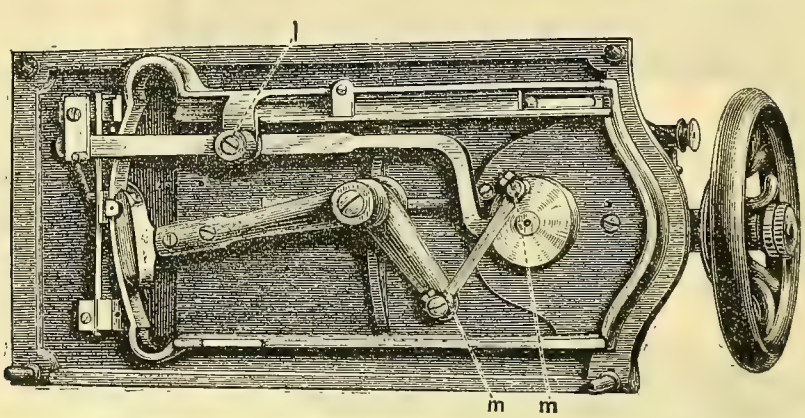
LIGHT

RUNNING.

SIMPLE.

VICTORIA, STYLE No. 12.

This Machine is made in various styles for family and manufacturing purposes, plain and highly ornamental. It is provided with all the latest improvements, and surpasses other machines owing to the simplicity of its mechanism and its light, noiseless, and quick action. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT that repairs may be almost entirely dispensed with, for all parts subject to friction are adjustable, by which unusual durability is obtained. The illustration below shows the simple and ingenious mechanism of the "**VICTORIA**" Machine. All parts subject to friction are made of hardened steel; the engraved letters show the parts to be oiled.



SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES,

C. LOHMANN,

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IT PAYS BEST

to canvas for a solid house, with reliable Sewing Machines, where every Machine sold in a neighbourhood will sell five more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

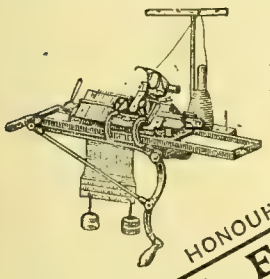
403 Branches in Great Britain and Ireland.

Management for the United Kingdom:

39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

The New PATENT KNITTING MACHINE DEPOT.

Manufacturers of all Constructions. The only Knitting Machine Exhibit at the Health Exhibition, 1884, that received Two Medals.



"VICTORIA" Construction
"LANCASHIRE."
"CONCORDIA."
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HONOURS—19 MEDALS, 5 DIPLOMAS.

KNITTING EXTRAORDINARY

Knits all sizes of Stockings, Rib or Plain, Cardigan Jackets, &c.

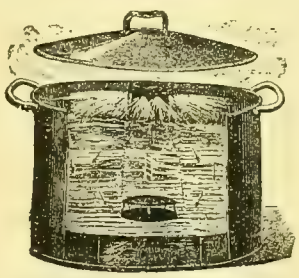
JAS. FOSTER,
INVENTOR AND PATENTEE,
75, Oxford St., MANCHESTER,
And 41, FRIARGATE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

Price Lists and Foster's Design Sheet, Free on receipt of Stamped Envelope. Foster's Pamphlet of General Information on the Knitting Machine, Price 1d. Post Free 1½d.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOR!

HARMENS' PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE.

PRICE 35/-



PRICE 35/-

AN AGENT WANTED in every town throughout Great Britain, and for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Russia, Australia, South Africa, and the several states of South America, for the above. The Machine is the most simple and effective that exists. It is perfectly AUTOMATIC, and having no mechanically moveable parts, cannot get out of order. No rubbing whatever is required. No dollies or wash-boards are used. No soda or washing powders are wanted. No machinery to drive or attention required. Labour entirely dispensed with. Designed on scientific principles.

RETAIL PRICE, 35s. LIBERAL TERMS.

Address: **C. HOOPER & Co., 164, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.**

SITUATION WANTED by a man, who will shortly be disengaged, as Branch Manager or otherwise. Connected with the Sewing Machine trade over 10 years, and thoroughly acquainted with all its details. First-class references and security if required. M. A. Z., office of this paper.

CAPITALIST or PARTNERSHIP £500.—Sewing Machines, Perambulators, Musical Instruments, Furniture and Domestic Machinery on Hire-Purchase System. Additional capital wanted to extend established business in London, which, being comprehensive or capable of development to greatest extent, would suit manufacturer to push sale of their machines, as the managements are well up in canvassing, investigating orders, and easy-terms-trade generally. Letters to "Investor," care of this *Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

WANTED.—For the North of Ireland, a pushing and energetic man, to take charge of an office. Only a thorough good canvasser need apply. Particulars *re* ability, experience, references, age, &c., to D. J. F., 17, Wellesley Avenue, Belfast.

TRAVELLERS calling on Country Sewing Machine Dealers can hear of a Good Commission by writing to Domestic, care of Lawrence, Sewell, & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

JULY 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING HIRED ARTICLES.

MIDLAND FURNISHING CO. *v.* KELF.

AT the Edmonton County Court, on May 28th (before His Honour Judge Abdy, D.C.L.) the plaintiffs, a firm of furniture dealers, claimed £10 5s. 6d. from the defendant, auctioneer, of Edmonton, the value of certain furniture, of which he had obtained improper possession. A jury was sworn to hear the case, in which Mr. J. Cohen (barrister) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Avery the defendant.—The plaintiffs, under the usual agreement, hired out to a certain Emile Haas at Edmonton in July, 1885, furniture, for which the sum of £25 8s. was to be paid by instalments. He paid £3 deposit and instalments of £2 10s. each month they fell due until in January, 1886, he made default. On February 16th the instalment was forthcoming, however, and that was actually the last one paid; the sum altogether paid up to that date amounting to about half of the original sum. When the following month's instalment was not paid, a man was sent down to see Mrs. Haas, who made some excuse about her husband, and when she was asked to be allowed to look at the furniture she said she had sold it to the defendant on December 28th. Plaintiffs applied to Mr. Kelf for the same, and he, having sold it, gave the address of the person who had bought it; but when he was subsequently written to by the plaintiffs' solicitors with regard to a settlement, he ignored their letters and made no attempt at an explanation. What furniture had not been sold by Haas was removed by the plaintiffs, and they claimed for the value of that which Mr. Kelf obtained. Mr. Avery's defence was that what Mr. Kelf did he did innocently, and it was very hard that he should have to be the sufferer. Further, the furniture—originally even—was not worth anything like the price charged. The plaintiffs, he contended, had obtained £12 by instalments; furniture taken back, according to their pricing, would be worth £14 or £15, and if they were to obtain judgment for £10 claimed they would have altogether £37 for absolute trash. Mr. Kelf was then examined, and said he paid £4 6s. for the furniture, and in selling it he made about 2s. 6d. profit. It brought its full value at the auction. He first asked Haas if he owed any rent, and Haas said it was for that he wanted the money. Defendant said he should have to see the landlord. He also asked if the furniture was his own, and he was told it was. As a result of seeing the landlord of the house, he gave Haas the cheque for £4, and it was handed over to the landlord in the defendant's presence. As, however, Haas did not endorse the cheque, defendant made out another subsequently, payable to the order of the landlord. He gave the full value of the furniture, because he felt sorry for Haas. A furniture dealer was called, who said the description of furniture in question could be bought new for £3 5s., and he would sell it at £4 4s. His Honour having summed up, holding that the agreement was signed by Haas with a full knowledge of the class of goods he was buying, and that such agreements had always been upheld during the last fifteen years, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for £5 18s. 6d., with costs.

DETAINING HIRED ARTICLES.

MIDLAND FURNISHING CO. *v.* HARDY.

This was a similar case to the last, and heard at the same Court on the same day, the plaintiffs, of King's Cross, suing the defendant, of Wood House, Eaves, Wood Green, for £30 10s. 6d., value of goods detained, and £10 damages for detention. It appeared that a person of the name of Cundall took one of the defendant's shops, and got some furniture in on the hire-purchase system from the Company, but only paid £3 on the same. He went away suddenly, leaving the furniture in the house, but, as he said, giving up the key to the defendant's foreman, with the instruction that the furniture was to be given to the Company when it was called for. The defence was that Cundall

took the house for three years, and had not delivered up all the keys; therefore the defendant did not think he had a right to enter the premises, or to allow anybody else. He denied having been shown or given any authority to give up the furniture The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, the goods to be given up within a week, and £10 damages paid.

Selling a Hired Machine.

A tailor named William John Adams, residing at 32, Kay Street, was charged on the 2nd ult., before the Bolton Borough Justices, with having fraudulently converted to his own use, within the past fortnight, a sewing machine belonging to Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of which he was the bailee, and also with committing a similar offence with reference to a machine belonging to Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, about the month of July, 1886. Mr. Hall prosecuted. In the first case it transpired that in July last the prisoner obtained a machine from Messrs. Bradbury's Bolton branch, and entered into an agreement to pay £7 for the article by weekly instalments of 1s. 6d. The agreement declared that until the whole of the £7 was paid the machine was not to be considered as Adams' property, and if the payments fell into arrear Messrs. Bradbury were entitled to resume possession of the machine, and the payments which had been made would become their money on account of the hire. The prisoner paid about half the price of the machine, but a short time ago sold the article for 25s. to a second-hand furniture dealer named Fletcher. When arrested the prisoner stated that he was obliged to sell the machine from want of food, and he intended to pay the prosecutors for it when he got work. The facts in the second case were similar to those in the first. The prisoner entered into an agreement with the prosecutors' Bolton agent, Reuben Palmer, 56, Halliwell Road, to pay 2s. 6d. a week towards a machine, and before the full amount had been paid he sold the article to Fletcher. He was committed to the next Quarter Sessions for trial. The witness Fletcher, to whom the machines were sold by the prisoner, stated in her evidence that she did not know to whom she had resold the articles. At the conclusion of the case she was recalled, and the Chairman (Alderman Walmsley) informed her that he looked upon her statement as rather suspicious, and he should advise her in the future to keep a record of all such transactions.

A Charge of Fraud.

At Southwark Police Court, on the 31st May, Emily Seymour, 24, a young lady with several aliases, was charged on remand with obtaining by means of false representations a bassinette, value £3 3s., from Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., perambulator manufacturers, Newington Causeway, with intent to defraud.—On November 18th last the prisoner called at the shop of the prosecutor in Old Kent Road, and said she wanted a bassinette on easy terms. She was told she could have one on the hire system upon giving satisfactory references, and paying a deposit of 10s. She then gave her name as Wilson, and said her husband had been employed for five years at the Bon Marché, Brixton. On the faith of this representation she was supplied with the bassinette, paying a deposit of 7s., but she did not pay the instalments. On inquiry it was found that no person of the name of Wilson was employed at the Bon Marché, and that the prisoner could not be found at the address she gave. In another case it was proved that the prisoner had obtained a bassinette on the representation that her husband was a signalman on the London and Brighton Railway, a statement which turned out to be false. Last week the prisoner called at the prosecutor's shop in Newington Causeway, but the manager there, suspecting her, communicated with the police, and she was apprehended by Detective-sergeant Harvey, M. division, who stated that there were several other charges to be preferred against her by other tradesmen. Prisoner said it was a case of mistaken identity, but Mr. Slade committed her for trial.

Action Against a Landlord.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company sued Stephen Bircumshaw, of Clay Cross, at the Chesterfield County Court, on the 9th ult., for wrongfully seizing a sewing machine, their property, at Clay Cross, and claimed £10 damages. Mr. Middleton represented the Company, and Mr, Alfred Slack, of Clay Cross, appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Middleton stated that the sewing machine was lent on hire to a man named Boot under the usual agreement, viz., 2s. 6d. per week payment, and the machine to remain the property of the Company until he had paid a certain amount, which he never did. Boot got into arrears, and the machine was fetched away by the plaintiffs and taken to their depot at Clay Cross. The defendant was a considerable property owner in Clay Cross, and in whose house Boot resided. Some days after the machine had been removed, the defendant levied on Boot's goods for his rent. He found the machine was not there, and went with a constable to Singer's depot, and offered the balance due on the hire of the machine, viz., £1 12s., to the person in charge, who, however, refused to accept it. He, notwithstanding, left the money, and took the machine away, and it was subsequently sold. It transpired during the evidence that Boot had been lodged in Derby Goal by the Clay Cross magistrates for clandestinely removing his goods to avoid payment of rent, but that occurred on April 4th, whereas the machine was fetched away some days prior to that. Mr. Slack based his defence on justification, and as to what damages the plaintiffs had suffered. His Honour commented very strongly on the hire system, and held that no doubt a wrong had been committed, but no great damage had been sustained by the Company, and gave a verdict for £1.

Selling Hired Goods.

At the Oldham County Court, on the 13th ult., before the Registrar, Mr. Tweedale, Joseph Booth, of Royton, sued a young man named Benjamin Holroyd, of Shaw, for £3 2s.—Mr. Whittaker Newton, the high bailiff, informed the Registrar, on the case being called, that Holroyd got some articles of furniture on the hire system. He had only had them a few weeks when he sold them to Booth for £3 2s., although he had not paid for them; and Booth had not had the furniture in his place more than two hours when it was taken away by the person who supplied it to Holroyd. The Registrar said that an order on Holroyd for the payment of the money must be made forthwith, and also directed that he be taken before the Judge. It was stated by Booth that Holroyd is a loom jobber earning £2 a week.

Damages for Delay.

George Malony, a tailor, for whom Mr. Brierley appeared, on the 13th ult., at the Blackburn County Court, sought to recover £2 5s. for loss of earnings consequent on the Singer Manufacturing Company (who did not appear in answer to the summons) sending him a machine out of repair.—Plaintiff deposed that he hired a sewing machine of the defendants which did not suit him, and he called at the agent's place for a second machine, which was promised in about an hour, but it did not come. The next day a machine was sent, but it did not work well, as plaintiff reported to the defendants; but he remained for a week without the machine, the result being that he and his wife were able to make only three coats instead of eight. His Honour, saying the filed defence disputed the amount of plaintiff's claim, inquired minutely of plaintiff and his wife the extent of their earnings and the delay consequent upon the non-arrival of the machine; and in the result gave a verdict for plaintiff for £2.

Selling a Hired Cab.

On June 16th, Charles Smith, aged 40, a cab-driver, formerly living at 8, Caversham Street, Chel-ea, was charged on remand, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, with obtaining the sum of £44 on the 18th of November last from George A. Tompkins, a cab driver, of Peterborough Mews, Fulham, with intent to cheat and defraud.—Mr. Alsop, 23, Great Marlborough Street, appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. T. D. Dutton for the prisoner. Briefly recapitulated, the charge against the accused is that he obtained a cab on the hire system from Mr. J. Brown, of Newcastle Place, Edgware Road, and that after paying but £13 of the purchase money, which was to be £70, he disposed of the vehicle for £44 to the prosecutor, at the same time deceiving him by a variety of misrepresentations, which induced him to part with the cash. With the money so obtained the prisoner went to New Zealand. Last week there was some attempt at a compromise with the sanction of the magistrate, but Mr. Bennett said he must be satisfied of the *bona fides* of the explanation of the accused. Mr. Dutton said that on the last occasion he made a statement which was not quite in accordance with the facts, and which was due to the circumstance that he had been hurriedly instructed. He then handed up a card to his Worship stating that the gentleman whose name appeared on it would come forward as a witness and state that the prisoner was sent out to New Zealand on his account. That was not quite accurate. Prisoner formerly drove this gentleman almost daily, and was offered by him an engagement in the Colonies. At the time the offer was declined, but trade being bad the accused subsequently went to Canterbury, New Zealand, on his own account. He worked out there for some time, but found things harder than in England. He therefore returned to this country and applied for another licence, which he (Mr. Dutton) ventured to think would not have been the action of a man who imagined himself a thief. If a certain course was adopted the prosecutor would not be the loser of the money he paid. Mr. Alsop said the prosecutor was not a rich man, and, of course, he would much rather get his money than go on with the case against the prisoner. Mr. Bennett intimated that he might permit the charge to be withdrawn, when Mr. Alsop remarked that he should not like the prisoner to be altogether discharged until the money was paid. Mr. Dutton: I am much surprised at this, after I have given my word. That ought to be sufficient, and I shall remember it. Mr. Bennett: Go on with the case. Mr. Alsop said he was quite willing to accept his friend's assurance. Mr. Bennett: I shall not permit it now, go on with the case, please, The prosecutor then went into the box and gave evidence, as also did other witnesses. Mr. Bennett committed the prisoner for trial, but offered to accept bail.

Signing Blank Agreement Forms.

On the 16th ult., at the Kettering County Court, before Judge Cooke, Peter Black, picture dealer, claimed from Arthur Cook £2 7s., for pair of pictures supplied. George Dodson, agent for the plaintiff, stated that the defendant signed a form of agreement (produced), in which he (defendant) acknowledged the receipt of the pictures, and engaged to pay for them by monthly instalments. The defendant stated that the paper he signed was a blank form, and his Honour, after examining the document, came to the opinion that the agreement had been filled in after it was signed by the defendant, and he therefore found for defendant.

Payments Stopped.

On the 20th ult., at the Southwark County Court, the case of Hicks *v.* Anderson was dealt with. This was an action brought by Mr. Hicks, pianoforte maker, of the New Kent Road, to recover possession of a pianoforte lent to the defendant under a hiring agreement.

The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Tilling, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and called evidence to show that the defendant had the instrument in question, under a hiring agreement, and that nothing had been paid in respect of it since August last, and that the sum of £13 12s. was now due.

Mr. Tilling: I ask your Honour to give me an order for the delivery of the instrument.

His Honour made an order for the delivery of the instrument within ten days.

Charge of Obtaining a Machine Improperly.

Henry Crossley, who lived in Fulham, was charged on the 26th ult., before Mr. Paget, at Hammersmith Police Court, with obtaining a sewing machine, value £7, the property of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, manufacturers, of Regent Street, by means of an order.—There had been several other cases which had arisen through an attempt to recover the machine. Some of the parties were committed to prison for assaults, but they appealed against the decisions, and the cases were pending. Constable Church deposed that on Friday night he was standing outside the "Salisbury," in Fulham, when a man named Markham wished him to arrest the prisoner, who was inside, for stealing a sewing machine. While Markham was talking to him the prisoner ran out. Witness gave chase and caught him. The prisoner made no answer to the charge. Walter James Markham, out-door manager to the firm, one of the persons who had been ordered to be imprisoned, said in the early part of April the prisoner brought an order to the office in Regent Street from Henry Truman for a sewing machine on hire. Witness said, "Who is Henry Truman?" He said Henry Truman was a 'bus driver, and ready to pay 10s. deposit. By his

direction the machine was delivered. Carl Linden, who was also ordered to be imprisoned, said he delivered the machine to a girl, supposed to be the daughter of Henry Truman, at a house in Overstone Road, Hammersmith. Elizabeth Marshall, the wife of a postman living in Greyhound Road, Fulham, was called to prove purchasing a sewing machine of the prisoner for £2. Mr. Paget inquired for Henry Truman, who was also one of the parties taken into custody for an assault, and was informed that he had been to the court. He was called, but did not answer. The prosecutor applied for a remand, but Mr. Paget declined to grant it, stating that the prisoner had no right to be taken into custody. There was no proof that the order was forged. He then discharged the prisoner, adding that he had been most improperly taken into custody.

Payments Stopped.

Norman & Stacey, who are a limited company, supplying furniture on the hire-purchase system, and having offices at 79, Queen Victoria Street, sought on the 25th ult. to enforce payment of £38 3s. from the defendant, Mr. A. Nott, of Tudor Street, Blackfriars, on a judgment which they had obtained.—The defendant said that the matter arose out of certain transactions he had had with the plaintiffs, of whom he had had some furniture on the hire-purchase system. He was originally charged £63 for the goods, and he had paid £33, when he fell ill, and, consequently, the payments got into arrear. The plaintiffs gave notice that they would take the furniture. Defendant asked for a few days to find the money, and, being unable to do so, the plaintiffs took away the furniture, and sued him for the balance of the price. Plaintiffs' representative denied that the plaintiffs took the goods; they were seized for rent. The defendant, however, insisted that they were taken by the plaintiffs. Commissioner Kerr: What was the real value of the goods? Defendant: I don't complain now of the value, but I know what a practical man valued them at when they came in. The learned Commissioner: And what was that? Defendant: £30. The learned Commissioner: Ah, I thought so. I know enough of these cases to know that there are two prices to the furniture supplied. So you have paid £33? The defendant said he had, and, although he was earning £4 per week, he could not afford to pay anything, because he had a large and sick family. The learned judge said he would make no order against the defendant.

Lost Hired Goods.

HIRERS of goods of a moonlight-flitting disposition are too numerous to be pleasant. Every dealer is subject to losses through the removal of customers who do not acquaint him with their change of address. How to guard against these losses is a matter which has perplexed many members of the trade. It is impossible, we believe, to absolutely prevent the hirer from removing hired articles to addresses unknown, but we are convinced that there are at present far more losses in the trade than are justified if a little discretion is shown by dealers.

Many dealers are very careless as to the character of the persons to whom they supply goods, their main idea seems to be to "plant" their machines and get an agreement signed. Now, this is not sufficient. They should find out a few particulars as to the relatives of the hirer, where they reside, and their position; the length of time the hirer has resided in the same house, the employer of the person, and the regularity with which the rent is paid should also be ascertained. These facts, together with a full description of the hirer, should be recorded, and kept for reference; should the collector find the hirer has left his or her address, he has then a number of particulars to aid him in his search for the missing party, and certainly stands a better chance of recovering the goods than under the loose system now prevailing.

As is well known, there are quite a number of persons in this country who obtain articles on the hire system without the slightest intention of paying for them. They roam about from place to place defrauding every dealer careless enough to trust them. It is certain that these parties would find their little game frustrated by a little circumspection on the part of dealers, and the victims of their dishonesty could often recover their goods by giving details of their movements to other members of the trade.

Very frequently a dealer is able to learn to which district his customer has removed. He either has but insufficient details to enable him to track the defaulter, or the expense of doing so renders the task inadvisable. In the interest of the trade at large, however, the person should be prosecuted, or at least made acquainted with the fact that these dishonest proceedings cannot be carried on with impunity.

The practice of most firms to give 5 per cent. to any person assisting in the recovery of a stolen article is wise enough and answers well in many cases, but, at present, there is no systematic method of acquainting the whole trade with the particulars necessary. This fact has been very clearly pointed out to us the past few days by a gentleman of considerable experience in hire dealing in various parts of the country. He informs us that the thousands of canvassers up and down the country would be only too glad to look after lost machines if they were informed of the same. In their visits from house to house they would often be able to discover a missing person and give information to the dealer who has lost his property. This could be done by any canvasser, no matter what be his connections, without prejudicing the interest of his firm, and the owner of the lost article would gladly pay a fair amount to get back his property.

Other suggestions made by our friend seem to us to be valuable, and we have pleasure in ventilating and endorsing same.

It is proposed that we should publish in the *Gazette* particulars of lost machines and other hired goods. Of course, some expense is incurred in opening this department, and we therefore must make a nominal charge for the announcements. We propose, then, to insert them at a uniform charge of one penny per insertion for each twelve words, prepayment being compulsory.

Many canvassers and collectors regularly read the *Gazette*, and steps will be at once taken that all of them are informed of this new feature of our Journal, which we now announce, and leave it with the trade to make what use of it they elect.

Hints to Repairers.

Conducted by Rotating Hook.

To Dealer S.—You ask for a few simple hints on the Singer machine. The following are the best I can supply:—Examine all the oil holes, see that they are free from gum and japan, next take out the needle that comes in the machine, take off the throat-plate, set in a No. 4 needle, and then see that the shuttle passes the needle without being lifted out of its course; if it is, loosen the face plate screws and move it back so that it will run close and not touch, then remove the No. 4 needle and set a No. 1 with the coarse throat-plate, the needle entering the hole nearest the side opposite you. You will find the new shuttle as a rule threaded in two holes; if you thread it in one, it will give you all the tension necessary. Some advise running the machine with kerosene, and then to wipe it off; this is only necessary when the machine has stood for a long while after leaving the factory. Set your needle by the mark on the bar, thread up the machine, open the right slide, and place a piece of cloth under the foot, run the machine until the thread draws from the spool, and you can tell if the needle is set right; it must throw the loop square in the way of the shuttle; if it does not, your needle is not set square. In that case loosen the clamp and turn it so that it will be set right; be sure and have the machine well oiled, but not so that it will drip down the needle bar. Should the thread break under the thread guide at the heel of the shuttle, you should rub the guide with a smooth piece of metal.

S. O.—To sharpen the feed, a three-cornered file should be used. Be careful how you grind the teeth. Hold the file tight to the teeth.

Workshop Recipes.

Lacquer for Brasswork.—A good pale lacquer for brasswork consists of three parts of Cape aloes and one of turmeric to one of simple lac varnish. A full yellow contains four of turmeric and one of annatto to one of lac varnish. A gold lacquer, four of dragon's blood and one of turmeric to one of lac varnish. A red, thirty-two parts of annatto and eight of dragon's blood to one of lac varnish. These lacquers suffer a chemical change by heat and light, and should be kept in a cool place and in dark vessels. The pans used in lacquering workshops are either of glass or earthenware, and the brushes of camel's hair with no metal fittings.

* * *

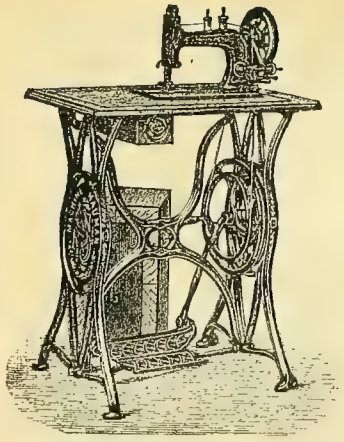
Metal-polishing Paste.—"Tunstall" will find levigated Turkey stone supersede all other forms of polishing materials. It gives the highest polish to all metals. A little on a dry chamois leather will clean windows without water; a small quantity on a damp cloth will clean any kind of paint. It is invaluable to engineers for grinding in cocks and other fittings. Being a trade waste it is cheap, but requires very expensive machinery to manipulate it. I will send "Tunstall" a sample for his inspection if he will send stamps, through you, for postage.—Ubique, in *The Bazaar*.

SEIDEL & NAUMANN,

Sewing Machine Manufactory & Iron Foundry,

DRESDEN, SAXONY.

YEARLY PRODUCTION **80,000** MACHINES.



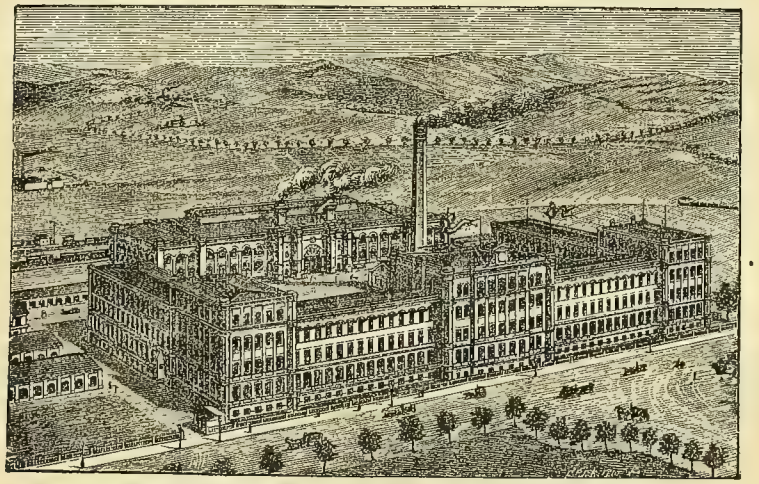
Naumann New High-Arm Family Machine, Let. B.

Trade Mark



for Treadle Machines.

1,000 WORKMEN.



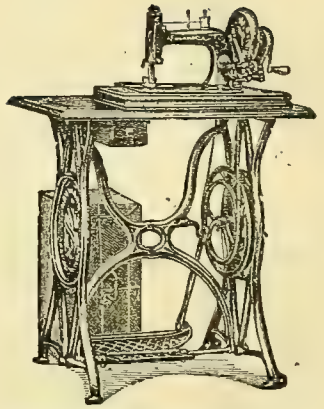
Export to all parts of the World.

New Establishment of Seidel & Naumann, Sewing Machine, Bicycles and Tricycles Manufactory and Iron Foundry in Dresden (Saxony).

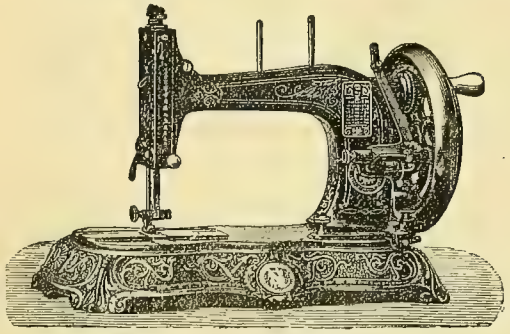
Trade Mark



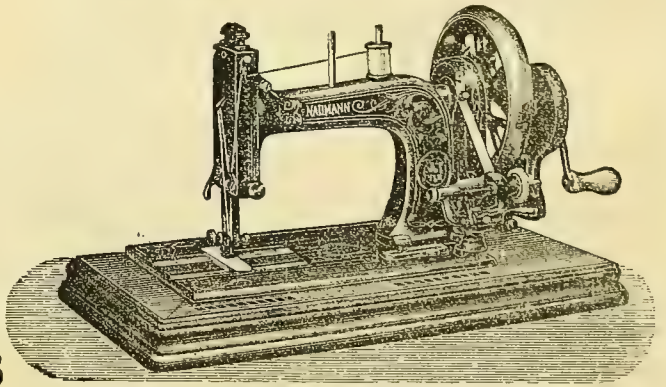
for Saxonia-Regia Hand Machines.



Naumann New High-Arm Family Hand Machine, Let. B, to be worked by hand and foot.



New High-Arm Saxonia-Regia B, upon elegant iron base.

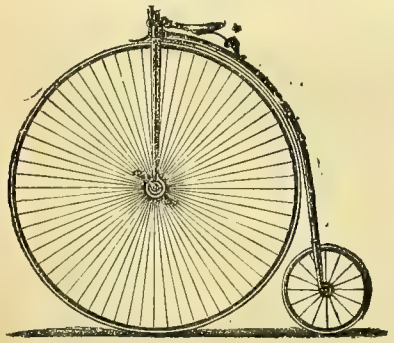


Naumann New Family High-Arm Hand Machine B. upon walnut base.

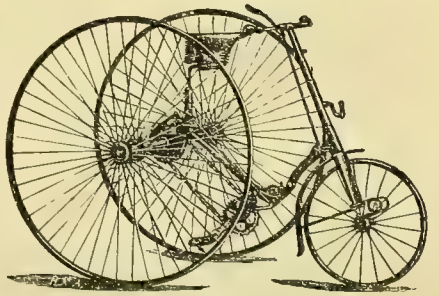
☞ The NEW HIGH-ARM "NAUMANN" MACHINES for Families and Manufacturers are replete with all the Latest Improvements.

☞ **A Perfect Button-hole Apparatus, adapted on application, makes the "Naumann" really the unrivalled Universal Machine.** ☜

NEW! Darning & Embroidery Apparatus fitted with the High-Arm Family Naumann B Machine. NEW!



Naumann's New Bicycle "Dresden."



Naumann's New Tricycle "Saxonia."

☞ **Manufactory of BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.** ☜

The CHERRY TREE MACHINE Co.

CHERRY TREE NEAR BLACKBURN,
Lancashire, England.

SOLE PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"MODEL" - "QUEEN" - AND - "CLIMAX"

WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES, INDIA-RUBBER WRINGERS, &c.

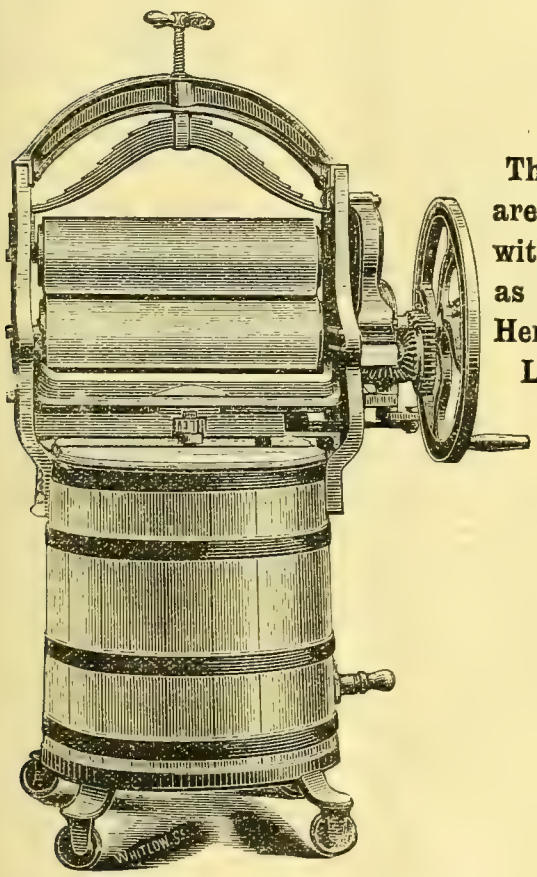
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MODEL WASHER,

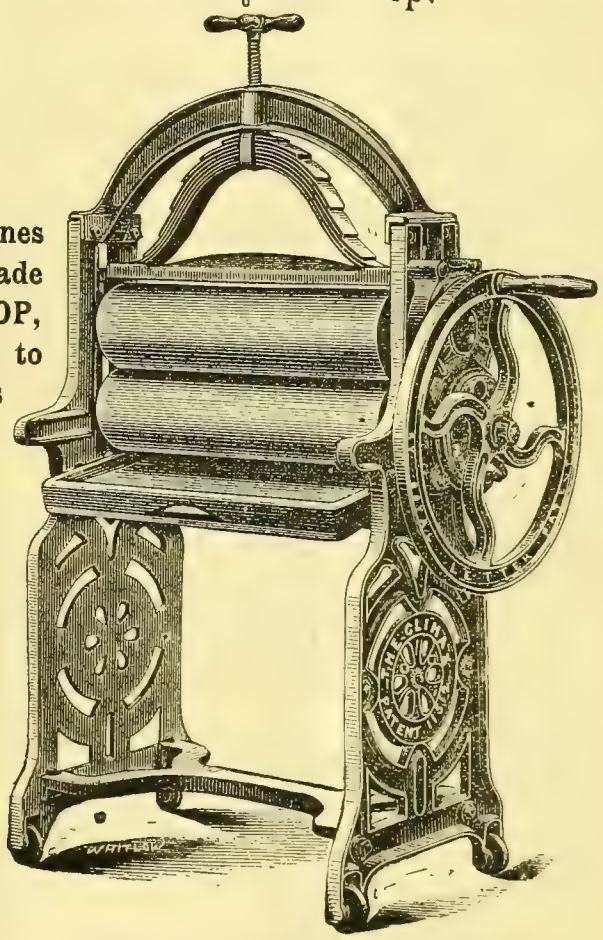
Wringer and Mangler Combined.

BOW TOP.



THE CLIMAX MANGLE.

With Bow Top.



These Machines are also made with FLAT TOP, as supplied to Her Majesty's Laundry.

We have adapted our patent "CLIMAX" Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have also patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidently falling completely over.

With the improvements recently added, as stated above, the "MODEL" is by far the best Machine in the market, and we feel sure that the prejudice which exists in some minds against all Washing Machines would disappear if our "MODEL" Washer were given a trial.

ADVANTAGES

OF THE

PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.

In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are *five* cog wheels, *two* being to make the rollers rotate equally, and *three* to reduce the speed. With the "Climax" Gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

The wheels are strengthened by flanges, and it is almost impossible to break them.

There are no cogs on the fly-wheel.

The stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with.

There is less friction and less noise in working.

Finally, it is stronger, easier to work, more durable, and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

CATALOGUES AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Deposits and Instalments.

"COULD you do anything to arrest the downward tendency of deposits and instalments?" This is the substance of a communication just to hand. The writer dwells rightly enough on a point of great importance to hire dealers. The amount of deposit is undoubtedly growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." But what is the remedy? Our correspondent thinks that a combination of dealers should be formed, and that everyone in the trade should undertake only to accept 10s. as a deposit and 2s. 6d. per week. He asks us to support his scheme.

Now we will at once agree that a substantial deposit should be obtained wherever possible, and further, that the instalments collected should be 2s. 6d. But is this possible? We fear not. Firstly, because the respectability of the hirer is far more important than the amount of the deposit, and secondly, because competition is so severe that united action is well nigh impossible. Our correspondent, in his lengthy communication, explains the difficulty he has to collect even 1s. 3d. per week, and he further says that this is due largely to the fact that other firms will take any deposit, even a single shilling, and the instalments may be as low as 1s. per week. True enough, and here lies the difficulty in dealing with this matter.

Another point raised by our correspondent is the cost of collecting instalments. He says that frequently he has to call three or four times to collect a single shilling, and he asks how it would do to have monthly collections only, and whether combined action could be arranged in this matter. Well, we are aware that, in America, monthly collections largely prevail, but we fear that they would not answer in this country. Why? Well, the rate of wages is much lower, and the majority of persons hiring goods in England have no reserve funds at their disposal, and are poor, and live fully up to their incomes. Receiving their wages weekly, they would for the most part be unable to resist the temptation to spend the amount they should lay aside weekly, in readiness for the monthly visit of the collector. The result of universal monthly collections would bring about, we very much fear, a still further decline in the rate of instalments collected, and ultimately we should only collect 1s. 3d. per month instead of 1s. 3d. per week. We cannot see that monthly payments will remedy matters.

We should much like to have suggested a means whereby our correspondent's burden might be lightened, but the only thing we can recommend him to do is to prevail upon his customers to call and pay their instalments. We know full well the difficulty there is in doing this, but an attempt might surely be made in this direction. At the present time, our correspondent says he calls upon nine-tenths of all his customers every week, and that the average amount he collects is about 1s. 3d. each. This average is low enough in all conscience, but it is higher than every dealer can boast of. If any way could be devised whereby an improvement could be effected, we should give it our hearty support, and we should be very pleased to receive from our readers any suggestions they are able to offer.

The Trade in Egypt.

Cairo, June 13th, 1887.

MR. EDITOR,—In Alexandria we now have a dozen shops selling sewing machines, and the proprietors are men of intelligence, always on the look out for new things likely to sell. As showing this I might tell you that Mr. B. Sagrestani, of Alexandria, who has his son-in-law to help him, some short time ago saw in an American paper an advertisement of fans for sewing machines, and at once wrote for a supply, which he is sure will be of great advantage in a tropical country. The *Sewing Machine Gazette* is carefully perused by the dealers, and anything appearing in its columns is taken note of. In proof of this in your April number we found on page 15 two very useful contrivances, viz., a toilet service of Messrs. Oetzmann & Co., and a spirit stove of Messrs. Crowden & Garrod. I showed the paper to one of my friends, an Alexandrian merchant, and he at once ordered some of both to come here by the first steamer.

On the other hand, we must seriously observe that the manufacturers should not neglect, before all, to advertise their new products. I venture even to suggest that a manufacturer who does not advertise hides his light under a bushel.

The Queen's Jubilee celebrations started in Egypt on the 23rd inst. Mr. Cookson, your excellent Consul-judge, is in full activity. He struck energetically against Mr. Mileville, President of the Sanitary Department, who was antagonistic to the Victoria House built in memory of the Queen, alleging that the assembling of young ladies in one building would produce the same effect as in Zurich, Switzerland (where two thousand of the fair sex are employed), viz., deteriorate their morals. To compromise this dispute we have proposed to establish in the Victoria House a working apartment, supplying the same with some dozens of sewing machines, which, under the control of a manageress, should work daily. Such arrangement would have a double aim. Every worker could gain a living, and skilful English or American ladies could come here and give instructions in the art of embroidering.

KUR.

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

Dealer.—You have decidedly done wrong in giving a receipt for 1s. 3d. when your customer contracted to pay 2s. 6d. per week.

Feeder.—You have no claim against the landlord.

S. A. P.—The pawnbroker is compelled to deliver up the machine. Be sure that the machine is yours before taking legal action.

G. O. M.—We do not counsel you to bring your case into court. Try and get your customer to pay the balance at, say, sixpence per week. It does not pay to sue for so small an amount.

B. T.—We agree with you that the landlord's proceedings were rather high-handed, but they were certainly legal. More's the pity.

S. M. Dealer.—See *Sewing Machine Gazette* last month for similar case to the one you cite.

Parsons.—Your form of agreement undoubtedly entitles you to resume possession of the perambulator. Do not on any account use force, but await an opportunity of entering the hirer's house and taking the machine.

P. A.—You have certainly done wrong in not using a sixpenny stamp on your agreement, the amount being above £5. Your customer will probably not know this, but the judge will, so keep the case out of court and try and settle it amicably.

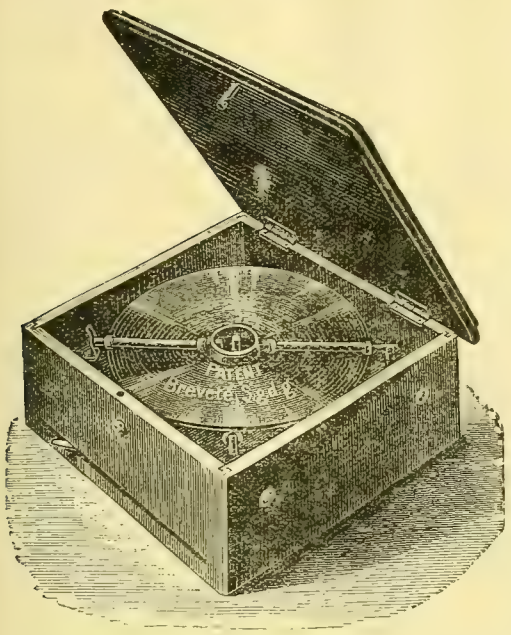
Jackson.—Your clerk seems to be a very dangerous person to have about a hire dealer's premises. He has acted very stupidly in making out an invoice for the goods. As the case now stands, you have effected a sale. Try and get the holder of the washing machine to sign an agreement and return to you the invoice.

Bradbury's Rotary Shuttle.

IN our last issue we stated that Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, had just introduced several improvements in their Rotary Shuttle machine. These improvements combine that of speed and simplicity, the parts being fewer in number, and the machine so constructed as to be uncommonly durable, and to require very few repairs. It is also fitted with a reversible feed which enables the operator to stitch backwards and forwards alike without stopping or turning the wheel. The latter improvement should commend itself very highly to manufacturers. Already, we understand, it has been tried in a London factory, alongside the machines of other well-known makers, with the result that the firm have given orders for a considerable number to be sent at once. We shall give a technical description of this machine, with illustration, in our next issue.

SPECIALITIES and NOVELTIES Suitable for

Sewing Machine Agents and Dealers.



JOHN TESTER,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

Begs to announce that he is now making Special Arrangements with several eminent British, American, and Continental Manufacturers for introducing New and Improved Sewing Machines of various kinds, also a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, further details and illustrations of which will appear in the August issue of the "Sewing Machine Gazette."

JOHN TESTER,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT
2, NEWCASTLE STREET,
FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.

REMOVED FROM 21, JEWIN STREET.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PERAMBULATORS, TIN TRUNKS, &c., &c.,

*** WHOLESALE * ONLY. ***

A First-Class Article for Sewing Machine Men to Handle.

THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.

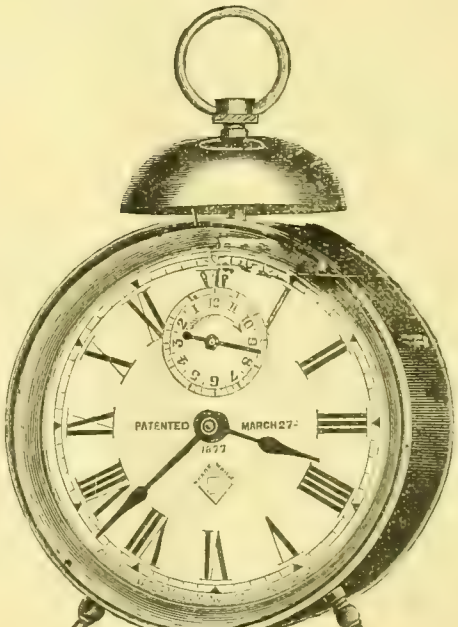
The Symphonion

MUSICAL BOXES PLAYING ANY NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TUNES.

A CHILD can CHANGE the TUNES INSTANTANEOUSLY.

NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER.

THE TUNES ARE METALLIC, AND CANNOT BE DESTROYED LIKE THE PAPER TUNES IN CHEAPER INSTRUMENTS.



The Symphonion is Made in Three Sizes.

Prices for the Symphonion,
Including Six Tunes.

No. 1. 70s. No. 2. 87s. } Nos. I. and II., with 60 Steel Tongues.
„ 3. 82s. 6d. „ 4. 105s. } „ III. „ IV., „ 72 „
„ 5. 97s. 6d. „ 6. 120s. } „ V. „ VI., „ 84 „

The Instruments, Nos. II., IV., and VI., are self-acting, like an ordinary Musical Box.
„ „ I., III., „ V., are to be worked by a handle.

LIST OF TUNES FREE ON APPLICATION.

The American Exhibition.

IN our last issue we announced the opening of the above Exhibition and gave a list of the exhibitors. Pressure of space prevents us from giving such a full report this month as we should like. The display of sewing machines is certainly one of the best ever brought together, and we are glad to learn that substantial business is being done by all the firms exhibiting. The sewing machine exhibits occupy some of the best positions in the immense building of the Exhibition. The Davis Vertical Feed Company have, perhaps, the best location, and make the best of their position. The New Home Company are located in a good position, but their stand is not enclosed by metal railings as is the Vertical Company's, and there is an absence of finish to it which contrasts badly with any of the other sewing machine stands. The Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Companies also occupy prominent positions, and make the most of them, and the Domestic, which is, beyond doubt, the least favoured in regard to location, display their manufactures as well as their second-rate position will allow.

The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company.—This stand is undoubtedly the best located of any sewing machine exhibit. It is approachable on three sides, and is flanked by a large and well-finished case containing a splendid assortment of art needlework executed on the Vertical Feed Machine. This company, we believe, were the originators of embroidery displays, and, although other American firms are now devoting attention to art needlework, they strive, and beyond doubt successfully, to keep at the front rank. Mr. G. W. Philips, the European manager, can well pride himself on the display both of artistic needlework and machines, and he is frequently to be seen at the stand explaining to visitors the merits of his machines, and the splendid work they are capable of producing. The machines on exhibit number about twenty, and are fairly representative of the manufactures of the Vertical Company. For family work the Vertical Feed is well known to the trade as an excellent machine. It is easy running and silent, and in speed cannot be surpassed. The company have also a manufacturing machine which they hold in high esteem, and rightly so, as the movements of the two at the Exhibition must certainly commend themselves to tailors, mantle makers, dressmakers, and others requiring a manufacturing machine. We presume most of the business done at this Exhibition would be in family machines, and therefore the company devote most attention to these. Each day three competent operators show off this style to the best advantage. They inform visitors that, with the "Vertical Feed," embroidery attachments are not necessary in certain classes of work which necessitate attachments in the case of other machines. We presume it is not necessary to explain the mechanical features of these machines, as they are now so well known, and, further, as we intend to reserve this department until our next issue. We might say, however, that the Davis Vertical Feed Company have three types of machines—the family, the medium, and the manufacturing. The woodwork and finish of all the machines is of the best, and altogether this stand is a credit to the Company, and well deserves the patronage it is receiving from visitors to the Exhibition.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.—This old-established and highly-respected firm were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Hunting to supervise their stand. To that gentleman was entrusted the duty of introducing the Wheeler & Wilson machine to the English market some twenty-eight years since, and his company, which claims to move with the times and has recently introduced several new machines, could certainly find no person more qualified to introduce their new inventions. This stand is embellished with several small show cases containing specimens of boots and shoes and other things made on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. As is well known, this company is devoting more attention to manufacturing machines than heretofore, and a splendid array of these is to be seen at their stand, which is fitted with steam power. Of course the D 10 occupies the post of honour, as it is meeting with the greatest success among mannfacturers in this country. The principal novelty shown is a new Button-Hole Machine. In construction it takes after the D 10, and can be regulated to make any size loopless button-hole without any finishing off being required. The slit is made after the sewing by means of a cutter forming part of the machine. Beyond doubt, this is an ingenious invention, and as it does its work with faultless precision it will, no doubt, find many patrons among manufacturers.

The Wheeler & Wilson Hemstitcher is no stranger to our readers, as it has for some time been largely used in various parts of the Kingdom, but particularly in Belfast. Thus far, we have referred to manufacturing machines. The Wheeler & Wilson family machines have undergone some slight change the past few years to keep them abreast of mechanical progress. The Wheeler & Wilson Company have always been esteemed for the quality of the material they put into their machines, but we have frequently heard such words as old-fashioned used in connection with their productions for family use. Such a charge cannot now be made with any degree of accuracy, as Mr. Hunting in his genial way will readily demonstrate that the Wheeler & Wilson Company, although advanced in years, is still as active as ever as regards their mechanical abilities.

H. J. Griswold.—At this stand is to be seen the New Leicester Stocking Knitter, which is made by Messrs. W. H. Dorman & Co., of Stafford, under Mr. Griswold's supervision.

The machine is certainly simple in construction, and, from personal inspection, we should think it was very durable. It is also very easily worked and quick in action, and well deserves the large sale we understand it is meeting with.

The following are the latest patented improvements:—The cylinder needles, which are both *registered* and *patented*, are of a new form, which gives additional steadiness and durability. The height of the dial may be adjusted by a screw while the stocking is being knitted, so as to give the same quality of rib in the top as in the ankle and foot. The arm of the ribber is so located as to give more room than heretofore for transferring the stitches. The adjustment of the length of the stitch is *positive* and *accurate*, so that there is no longer difficulty in producing correct and uniform sizes. The cams are of improved construction, whereby the liability of catching the needles and breaking the cylinders is greatly reduced. The clasp ring is much stronger than heretofore, and reversible. The handle and ribbing spindles are of steel, and accurately fitted. Not only the cylinders and dials, but *all parts* of this knitter are interchangeable. All the screws are of steel, and those in frequent use are tempered.

The machine, as now perfected, is exceedingly simple in its construction, and not at all liable to drop stitches or get out of order. It may be easily learned, without personal instruction, by aid of the Illustrated Instruction Book; but personal instructions, if required, are given *free* at the depot where purchased, or at the house of the purchaser, if travelling expenses are paid.

The Singer Manufacturing Company.—The display of art needlework at this stand is certainly very fine, and the stock is constantly being added to by Mr. Brown, the manager of the art department, who produces a variety of artistic work on the spot. This stand adjoins that of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and is similarly supplied with steam power. Every reader knows that the Singer Company produce every style of machine, and have facilities for production unequalled by any other firm. Their present show is fairly representative of their makes of machines. Both family and manufacturing machines are shown, each department being in the hands of attendants familiar with the machines placed in their charge. Mr. Brown speaks in high praise of the oscillating shuttle machine on which he produces his embroidery, and the operator who devotes attention largely to the "Twin" Button-Holer shows off the ingenuity and usefulness of that machine with ability; not, however, that it is necessary to explain its advantages, as they are self-evident. This "Twin" Button-Holer needs to be seen to be fully appreciated. Whilst the operator is adjusting the work for one button-hole the machine is stitching another, the result being no loss of time, and a capacity reckoned at seven button-holes per minute. The company also show their other well-known button-hole machine. Visitors will not fail to notice the Jacquard Card-stitching

Machine, invented by Mr. Anderson, the manager at the Kilbowie factory. It is intended for textile manufacturers as a substitute for hand lacing, and is certainly an efficient machine, and one which needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Already there are, we believe, several in use in textile factories in this country. Another machine worthy of notice is Singer's Improved Carpet-Sewing and Seaming Machine. This has been seen at exhibitions before, and spoken of in these columns as a clever and highly-useful invention. It is, we understand, largely in use in carpet factories and warehouses. Space will not allow of further notice of the exhibits at the Singer stand, but they are of the usual high character of this firm's productions and worthily sustain its reputation as inventors and manufacturers. Of course, the Singer family machines are to the fore, and as their sale in this country is larger than any other maker, and they are to be seen in any one of its four hundred offices in this country, description is unnecessary.

(*Continued on page 32.*)

"Rousers."

EVERY dealer and depot manager is troubled, more or less, with hirers who get behind in their instalments; and various methods are adopted to quicken payment. One of the best we have seen of late is the following, which, by the courtesy of Messrs. Bradbury's manager in Newgate Street, we are able to reproduce for the benefit of our readers.

Notice before Summons.

We have called your attention many times to the arrears in payments for hire of Sewing-Machine and our collector has called upon you regularly for the money. but as you seem to disregard our claims we are disposed to wait no longer. Unless we have a substantial payment within seven days of this date we shall take summary action.

Yours respectfully
for Bradbury & Co. Ltd
James A. Jackson
Manager.

By means of a multiplying apparatus, termed the Autocopyist, about 150 copies can be obtained in black, the same as a letter—in fact, to a practised eye, it is difficult to distinguish from ordinary writing; and these being regarded by the postal authorities as "circulars," can be folded up, addressed on the back, and sent per post for one halfpenny.

Mr. Jackson tells us that they find these forms have, in most cases, an electrifying effect—the bold headline being worth a dozen hard words in smaller letters—and, further, he tells us that the line about the collector having called regularly brings to light the misdeeds of these worthies when such exist. We can confidently recommend dealers and others to give the method a trial.

Canvassing in the Sewing Machine Trade.

OUR German contemporary, the *Deutsche Nahmaschinen-Fabrik*, has recently given an article on the above subject, which we translate as follows:—

For many years there was a movement in progress, though in very limited degree, the object of which was the suppression of all canvassing in the sewing machine trade. It is possible that our present views do not exactly express those of the anti-canvassers, but it must also be admitted that every movement finds some sympathisers among the most influential and governing bodies, who honestly believe to improve this branch of trade by encouraging others to join with them.

The phobists call the canvassing business demoralising and degrading! Why canvassing in the sewing machine trade should have such a remarkable influence seems to us unintelligible, and we will yet have to wait for further intelligence in regard to this matter. The canvassing business is as old as there are industries, and hundreds of thousands of persons choose it as their vocation and find thereby their existence. There are canvassers for nearly all the productions in the world, and all those engaged in this work may be considered as respectable as those of any other calling.

It can, however, not be denied that the majority of travellers in the sewing machine trade are of a somewhat inferior type, and that the actions of some come more or less into conflict with the existing laws, and a certain number are sure to prove to be a disgrace to the whole business. But from which class were they chosen? The majority of those who became shipwrecked, whether through their own errors or otherwise, became wise through the loss they sustained, and, after all, the canvasser finds his living in travelling from house to house. He was, perhaps, unable to obtain a fixed position for all his efforts, and has, therefore, to keep himself and all those dependent on his earnings by canvassing, which is extremely well earned if it only consists of a certain amount of commission, resulting from the sale of a machine. But how—we wish to ask the phobists of the canvassing business—will the reduced amount of sale and excess of manufacture be regulated and covered, which would inevitably result from a cessation of all canvassing? Especially at the present time, when, through the excessive duties imposed on goods by other countries, the trade is not very bright, and the suppression of canvassing would be severely felt by all manufacturers, and would be almost ruinous to dealers. The dealers and their canvassers paved the way for home-constructed machines, by canvassing from house to house and from town to town. They sold machines fifteen to twenty years ago to persons who would not have bought one of their own free will, and without any pressure put upon them. The gift of canvassing and recommending a thing by showing its usefulness alone helped the public to come to a decision.

That dealers in special sewing machines, who have to pay heavy rents and taxes, would feel the suppression of canvassers may be proved from the following figures of a well-known Dresden sewing machine firm, which, after having been established seventeen years, made in 1885 the following sales:—

Total amount of sold goods ...	...87,820 marks.
Total number of machines sold ...	869
Sold through canvassers	508

The above figures sufficiently show that the machines sold would have been few in number had not sufficient pressure been put on these people. They may have been induced to buy on various grounds by the different canvassers.

The above figures may roughly apply to various other trades for the continuance of the canvassing trade, and we may be justified in saying that more than 60 per cent. of the sewing machines sold in Germany are sold through canvassers.

EASY TEST FOR GLUE.—The *Manufacturer and Builder* gives the following simple and easy test for glue:—A weighed piece of glue (say one-third of an ounce) is suspended in water for twenty-four hours, the temperature of which is not above 50° Fahr. The colouring material sinks, and the glue swells from the absorption of the water. The glue is then taken out and weighed; the greater the increase in weight the better the glue. If it then be dried perfectly and weighed again, the weight of the colouring matter can be calculated from the difference between this and the original weight.

Jottings.

One of the most interesting competitive trials of sewing machines occurred in Messrs. Booth & Fox's Eider Down Factory, in the City of Cork, last month. This firm is the largest in this speciality of manufacturing eider down quilts, skirts, and gentlemen's dressing gowns, &c., in the world, and have been established over fifty years. Wheeler & Wilson machines have been in use heretofore. The owners of this large factory, determined to keep pace with their increasing trade, have adopted inside and outside braiding, to prevent the escape of the very fine down used by them, and desired the Wheeler & Wilson, the Singer, and the Bradbury Company to compete on the material in use on their (Booth & Fox's) premises. Each machine had fair play, no favour being shown to any one. An experienced operator was placed at each machine. After a month's hard work by steam power the Bradbury No 2 Rotary carried the day, thus securing the order for refitting up the factory. It may be interesting to our readers to learn that the same firm are fitting up a large factory in New York.

* * *

In our March issue we stated that Mr. Walker, the well-known sewing machine dealer, of Worcester Street, Birmingham, had offered to present to any lady residing within three miles of Worcester Street, who should present her husband with twins during March, a present of a bassinette. He also offered to present a hand sewing machine to any lady who married in March a *second* time, her *first* husband having died within twelve months. We understand that several claims have been sent in to Mr. Walker and promptly met.

* * *

On the 19th April a County Court judgment was registered in the Burnley County Court against Mr. J. Howarth, sewing machine dealer, Handish Street, Burnley, for £19 13s. 2d.

* * *

On the 21st May a judgment for £20 8s. 8d. was registered in the Rotherham County Court against Mr. T. Brazier, sewing machine agent, Frederick Street, Rotherham.

* * *

Mr. C. W. Coombe, trading as the London Coventry Perambulator Company, 192, Tottenham Court Road, had a County Court judgment registered against him on the 9th May for £17 14s. 6d.

* * *

J. E. Carver, formerly of the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Companies, and now, as our readers are well aware, selling sewing machines to the trade, has removed from Gray's Inn Road to the more central premises at 38, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

* * *

Mr. Carver's machines are now as follows: The new rotary shuttle, manufactured by the Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., and the new Phœnix, with rotary hook and spool.

* * *

Mr. Bean, of the New Home Company, is now on a visit to Spain and Portugal.

* * *

The Sewing Machine Exhibition will not open on the 1st October, as the management previously announced, but on the 11th of November, and will close on the 26th of that month.

* * *

A correspondent wrote us from Cairo, in May last, stating that there was an opening in Egypt for good canvassers for sewing machines, and that a good trade was possible. An experienced dealer writes us that he would be pleased to go out to Egypt and represent any sound English firm who would give him an engagement.

* * *

A correspondent living in the East of London calls our attention to the cutting down of the selling prices of washing machines which is prevalent in his district. He says that numerous ironmongers are now letting out washing machines on the hire system at 10 per cent. advance only over Keighley prices. He calls this a suicidal policy, and we agree with him.

* * *

A correspondent writes:—"In a recent number you recommended a correspondent to threaten a hirer with prosecution; is not this a mistake on your part?" Yes, it is. It is not right to threaten to prosecute any person, and we are sorry to have recommended such a course.

* * *

Both Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs and the Singer Company "assisted" in the Jubilee celebrations. The former exhibited at their head office two large flags, one the Union Jack, and the other the stars and stripes. The latter had the outside of their Cheapside shop fitted with a number of gas jets in an artistic manner.

* * *

Mr. E. T. Rose, sewing machine dealer, has recently removed from 28, High Petergate, York, to 2, Minster Gates, York.

* * *

Mr. W. Rose, formerly in business with Mr. E. T. Rose, and trading as E. T. & W. Rose, has left the firm and is now residing at North End, Northallerton.

* * *

Mr. John B. Shivers has recently opened premises at 280, High Street, Gateshead, for the sale of sewing machines and domestic appliances generally. He informs us that he is open to accept several good agencies. His is the only sewing machine shop in Gateshead, and he expects to do a considerable trade. We wish him every success.

* * *

We understand that shortly will be offered to the trade something quite novel in seaming machinery. The machine is entirely different in its construction to anything hitherto introduced. It is so made that it can be carried in the pocket, and its weight will be less than a pound. Its cost will be correspondingly small.

* * *

Another novelty, we learn, is soon to make its appearance. It will hail from America, and is described to us as "the largest, quietest, fastest shuttle machine yet invented." It will sew both leather and mull. Our informant himself hails from the other side of the Atlantic, and may be gushing "a few," but if one-half of the things he says of it are true, it will be a formidable rival to machines already in the market.

* * *

On the 17th ult. Mr. H. Webster, of Paddington, was defendant in an action in the High Court of Justice to recover the sum of £34 16s., balance due on advertisements in local directories. Defendant said that the order was given on condition that no similar advertisement was clashed with his, and the Self-Acting Sewing Machine Company's advertisement was allowed to appear. Plaintiff denied that this was a condition of the order. Mr. Justice Grantham said his view was that there was a breach of the agreement, and the jury, after a short conversation, found for the defendant. They said they would have given a verdict for the plaintiff for half the amount (this was previously offered by defendant), only that course did not appear open to them. The Judge granted a stay of execution.

Very Strange.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us of some strange proceedings in the North of England. A few months since he saw an advertisement in a daily paper for managers of sewing machine depots. He called at the address given, and was engaged at a nominal salary and commission to open a shop in a neighbouring town and sell sewing machines. At this time our informant had a small shop of his own, and at his own expense he enlarged it to a considerable extent, and did his utmost to make it look as attractive as possible. At length several machines were sent him by his employers, but all were by different makers. With but very little canvassing our friend took a number of cash orders, but his firm, who enjoyed a high-sounding name, never sent the machines, notwithstanding his constant applications for same.

The question our informant asks is, what possible reason can a firm have for starting a business with single machines from a number of foreign makers, and then, when orders are taken, not filling them? We give it up, it is entirely beyond our comprehension.

"THE WONDER OF THE WORLD."

TRY IT! BUY IT!

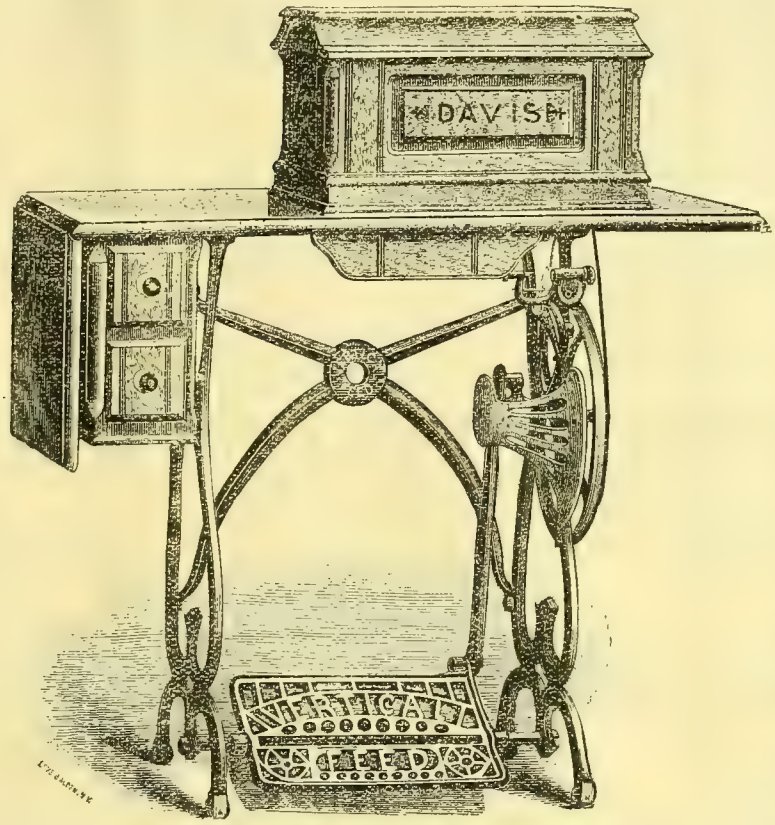
The New Improved High Arm Vertical Feed.

Perfection of Mechanism.

The Lightest Running.

The Easiest Operated.

Most Elegantly Finished.



Acme of Simplicity.

The Most Endurable.

The Best Manufacture.

Most Useful Attachments.

It involves a feature that raises it FAR ABOVE THE LEVEL of the BEST of other Sewing Machines, so that it can with justice claim the title of

"KING OF KINGS."

The Only Machine on which ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK can be done WITHOUT TACKING.

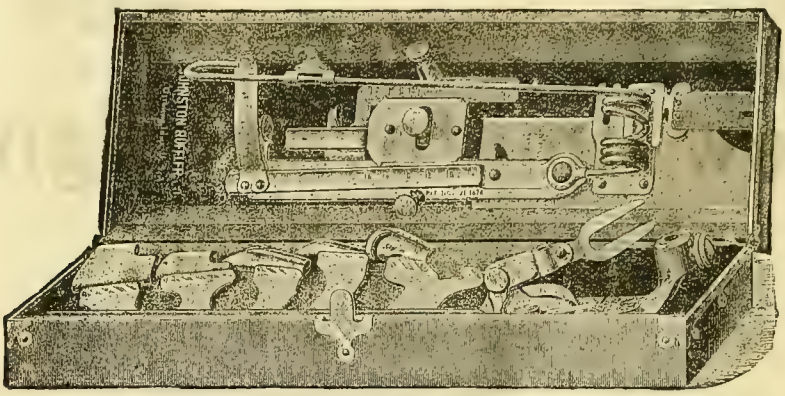
LIBERAL TRADE TERMS.

FOR PRICE LIST, SAMPLE OF WORK, AND INFORMATION, ADDRESS—

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,

24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,

OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

EASE, ELEGANCE, AND DURABILITY.



THE "ROVER."

The Bodies are made of Various Woods—Deal, Birch, Pine, Walnut and Mahogany—Stained and Varnished, and thoroughly Seasoned. The Carriage is Twelve Pounds Lighter than any Wicker Body Bassinette; at the same time it is Considerably Stronger, and is much Easier to Propel on the Road or Uphill. The Springs are of the Best Quality, and cause the Carriage to ride Easily and Comfortably for the Child or Children. It can be used as a Bed for one Baby to Lie down, or for two Children to Recline in Comfort. Mounted on Rubber Tyre Bicycle Wheels (Best Quality only) with Brass Lubricators for Oil Upholstered in Leather Cloth, nicely Braided. Reversible Carriage-Made Hood, China Handle Mounted with Brass Fittings, Buckle Straps, and a

HANDSOME BEARSKIN RUG COMPLETE.

LLOYD & CO.,

MAKERS OF THE "ROVER" BASSINETTE,

131, Borough, High St., London Bridge, S.E.

THOS. PARSONS & SONS,

JAPAN & VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,

40, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

Works:— MITCHAM, SURREY, ENGLAND.

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SPECIALTY:

QUICK DRYING BLACK JAPAN FOR PERAMBULATOR WORK.

PERAMBULATORS AND BASSINETTES.



WICKER BASSINETTE.

Noted for Durability, Good Style, and Finish.

Every Description and Style IN

WICKER, WOOD, WIRE, &c.

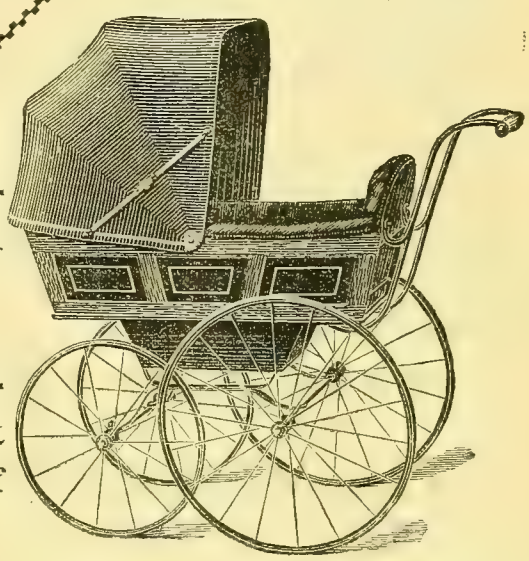
PARKER BROS.,

Factory and Show Rooms: 104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, London, E.C.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,

The Oldest-established and Largest Makers in London.

Well-executed Design Sheet and Wholesale descriptive Price List sent on Receipt of Business Card.



NEW "ART" WOOD BODY VIS-A-VIS.

PERAMBULATOR RUBBER TYRES.

Finest Quality and Light Weight, all Sizes in Stock. BEST RUBBER CEMENT FOR FIXING SAME.

N.B.—WORTH £1.

Printed instructions of the BEST MODE of securing Perambulator Tyres permanently to Wheel Rims, enabling dealers to replace their own Tyres at a great saving of both time and expense.

Send P.O. for 2/6, and stamped envelope to

EDWARD O'HARA,

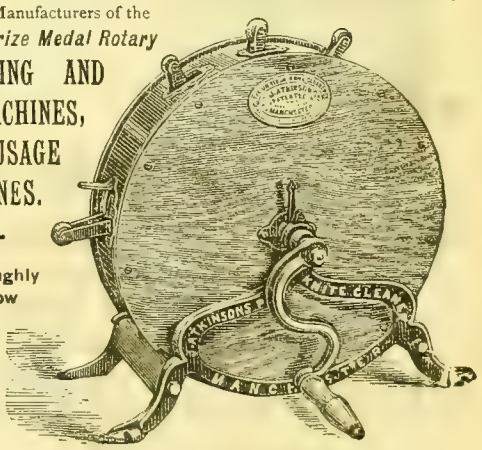
BICYCLE RUBBER DEPÔT.

SKIPTON ROAD, KEIGHLEY, YORKS.

ATKINSON & SON,

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the *"UNIVERSAL" Prize Medal Rotary* KNIFE CLEANING AND POLISHING MACHINES, MINCING & SAUSAGE MAKING MACHINES.

All Kinds thoroughly Repaired at Low Prices.



Full Particulars and Price Lists from

ATKINSON & SON,

11, BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.

JAMES LLOYD

PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY SHAPE AND QUALITY



IN WOOD, WICKER, AND METAL.

70 & 71, Lower Hurst Street, Birmingham.

London Agent: Mr. W. F. KNIGHT, 42, CITY ROAD, E.C.

THE

VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

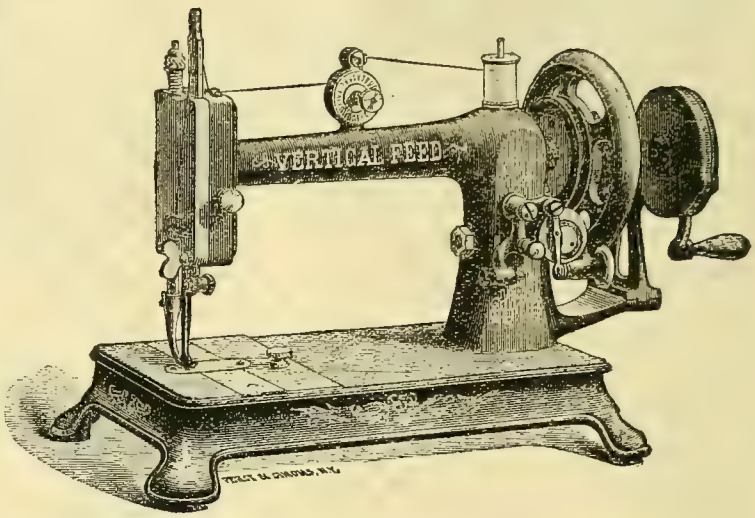
Pioneers in Sewing Machine Decorative Art Work,

MAKE THE ONLY VERTICAL FEED MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

WHY IS IT THE BEST?

BECAUSE, with the Vertical Feed the presser foot is always raised from the fabric when the feed takes place, and presents no resistance to seams or ridges, and the needle being in the fabric, moving with the Vertical Feed Bar on the goods behind the needle, makes the stitches uniform in length, and renders it impossible to full one piece while the other is stretched. For the same reasons the machine is capable of sewing elastic goods, making a smooth and flexible seam with stitch alike on both sides; also of sewing any number of thicknesses without basting, operating with equal facility on the heaviest as well as the lightest fabrics.

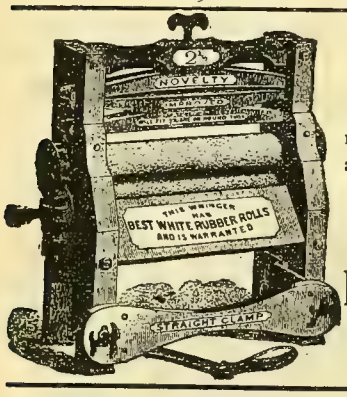
BECAUSE it is Light Running, Simple in Construction, and has a less number of working parts than any other machine. It has the greatest number of PRACTICAL attachments for doing every desirable style of work, all automatic in their action, and made of the Best Materials, in the most Workmanlike Manner. It will do a greater variety of work than all other machines combined, and is the acknowledged Pioneer and Leader in Sewing Machine Decorative Art Work.



TO BE SEEN IN OPERATION AT THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION, LILLIE BRIDGE, WEST BROMPTON.

ADDRESS:—

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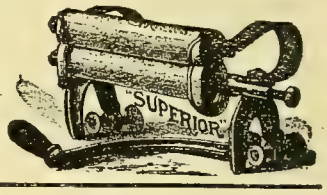
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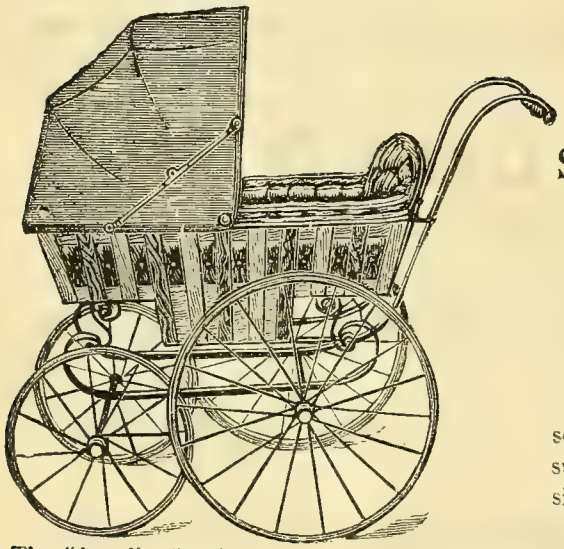


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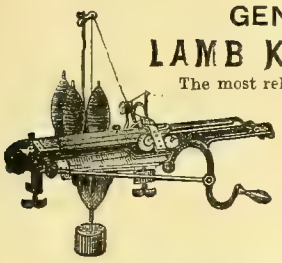
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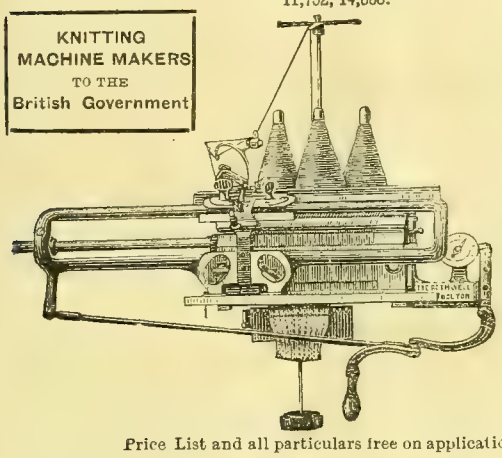
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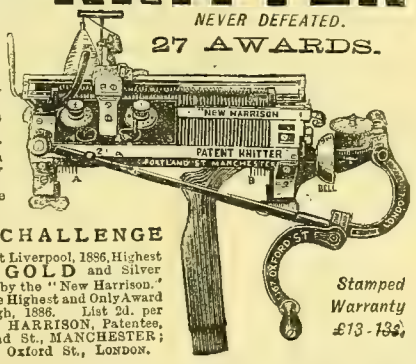
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
JULY 1st, 1887.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale*

BY H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

IT will be our endeavour, in the following pages, to give a thorough theoretical and practical exposition of the law relating to hire and conditional sale transactions, together with the leading cases thereon, with critical notes and observations. We would address these pages not only to the public interested in the hire and conditional purchase system, but also to the legal profession, in the humble hope that our explanations on the elementary principles of the law may furnish a guide to the former, and the leading cases be of use to the latter.

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THE OBJECT OF THE WORK.

It will be our endeavour to explain the rights and wrongs, not only of the owner, but also of the hirer; not only as against the wife, but also as against the hirer's husband. We shall endeavour to show, how the arm of the landlord may, in certain instances, be arrested, and on what right his power of distress depends; how the innocent purchaser from a hirer has his remedy, and to point out the duties of the sheriff; to define the duties of the pawnbroker and his remedies, and to state the effect death of any of the parties, accident, or negligence by railway companies, or otherwise, may have on the persons concerned. We will at once, therefore, proceed to take our readers step by step through this elaborate and complex system.

THE LEGAL PRINCIPLE THAT PEOPLE MAY AGREE TO WHATEVER TERMS THEY WISH.

A great many people labour under the delusion that the hire and conditional purchase system is a form of contract of recent growth (of course it has *developed* most wonderfully during the last fifty years), and they conclude, therefore, that the legal principles, and generally the law on the subject, must also have a modern origin. We would at once, therefore, say that both the impression and conclusion are erroneous. The great legal principle, viz., that the public may have power to enter into whatever contracts they like, provided the terms of their contracts do not offend against public policy, public morals, or are in general restraint of trade, is so old and well established that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—in other words, the legal principles that underlie bailments and articles let on hire and conditional sale are so old that it is impossible to point to the precise period in the history of English law when the principles affecting the same were first recognised by the judges.

THE APPLICATION OF THE LAW.

True the *application* of those principles to sewing machines, in its present form, may be, comparatively speaking, new, for sewing machines, we suppose, were certainly not in use a century ago; but the delivery of goods on conditional purchase, and the legal principles affecting such contracts, have been known and practically applied for centuries past.

THE ROMAN LAW IN SECOND CENTURY.

That contracts for hire and conditional sale were constantly made use of by the Romans (under the laws of Rome) is clear, for in the institutes of Gaius, *who wrote in the middle quarters of the second century*, an instance is given of things being let out on hire and conditional sale, and he ends up with the following significant sentence: "For there is no doubt now that things can be sold or let out conditionally;" though, of course, Roman law is not binding in England, yet still our laws as to bailment are mainly based on the Roman law.

MIRES *v.* SOLESBY, 1677.

Again, in Mires *v.* Solesby, 2 Mod. 243, a case decided by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, West, in the year 1677, it was held that the owner of the goods had not parted with the property in them, and that the person merely held them on condition, and until the condition was fulfilled (*i.e.*, payment on a certain future date), the property in the goods did not pass.

Again, in the year 1704, the celebrated case of Coggs *v.* Bernard (as to liability of bailees) was decided (but more of this case hereafter). So, too, the decisions of the courts from the commencement of the present century show that since that time a vast amount of property has been let out on hire, and prove the growth of the conditional purchase system. These facts are not only interesting, but also important. They refute the ideas that have too long taken hold of the public mind as to the origin of the system, and the law affecting the same.

THE APPLICATION OF THE LAW AS DISTINGUISHED FROM LEGAL PRINCIPLES.

They also serve as useful examples to show that, whereas the *application* of the law must ever be changing according to the infinite variety of new circumstances that surround us (like the sand on the sea shore, which is always in constant motion), yet still the great legal principles that underlie every hire and conditional sale agreement "have grown with England's growth and strengthened with her strength" for many centuries past.

We could not take a more apt example of this proposition than the Roman case to which we have already referred.

HIRE AND CONDITIONAL SALE UNDER ROMAN LAW.

In that instance, Gaius states, as an illustration of his statement :—"If I deliver to you, gladiators (slaves to fight, *i.e.* mere wealth-producing machines, for slaves were goods and chattels under the then Roman law), on these terms, that for each man that comes out unhurt I shall be given twenty denarii as the price of his toil, and for each man that is killed or disabled one thousand denarii, it is a question whether this is a contract of sale or of letting on hire. The better opinion is that as regards those that come out unhurt, the contract is one of letting on hire, but that as regards those that are killed or disabled, it is one of sale. Which it is to turn out in each case depends on accident, *just as if the sale or letting on hire were conditional, for there is no doubt now that things can be sold or let out conditionally*" (See "Hunter's Roman Law" 2nd Edition). Here mark the analogy : the gladiators are the goods on hire and conditional sale, whether the property in them "passes" to the hirer depends on a certain condition, viz., the accident of death. Until death, rent (twenty denarii) for their use whilst on hire is to be paid. If they are killed, the gladiators belong to the hirer and he pays the larger sum by way of purchase money. A hirer pays rent for the use of a sewing machine ; if he fulfils the condition and pays a certain sum, the property in it "passes" to him. *The Romans* let out gladiators on hire and conditional sale (of course, the morality of selling slaves is irrelevant). *We* let out sewing machines, &c.

THE PRINCIPLES, SAME AS ENGLISH LAW, BUT APPLICATION DIFFERENT.

The *application* of the law is different, but where is the difference in *principle ?* In each case there is freedom of contract, and the property does not "pass" till a certain event happens.

DEFINITION OF THE COMMON LAW.

Another popular fallacy that exists is as to the origin and meaning of the "common law." We remember once a little shopkeeper in the country saying that he knew the common law and did not wish anyone to explain it to him. As that law affects the whole hire and conditional purchase system it may be convenient to give a few words in explanation of it founded on that excellent work "Broom's Commentaries." The common law, then, may be divided into two parts (1) The lex scripta, and the (2) lex non scripta—in other words, (1) the written, and the (2) unwritten law. The written comprises every statute enacted by Parliament The unwritten comprehends those principles, usages, and rules of conduct, which are not expressed in any statute, and, in so far as they affect the hire and conditional purchase system, are embodied in decisions of the superior courts and explained by text writers of acknowledged authority. Thus, the rules for construction of contracts, and what terms are not legal, and the great principle that parties may agree to whatever terms they like (with the exceptions before alluded to) are (in so far as the hire and conditional purchase system is concerned) not to be found in the statutes, but are regulated and controlled by a great many decisions so authoritative and so often repeated that they have long ago become part of the common law, and have as much force as if they had been embodied in the statutes.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A JUDGE.

One word as to the duties of a judge. He must expound the law, not make it. He must not give judgment as he thinks the law *ought* to be, but as *it is*. A judge is a mere channel through which the fountain of justice flows ; he must not be mistaken for the fountain itself, which, of course, represents the legislature.

A judge is bound by the words and ordinary meaning of a statute and, as regards the unwritten law, by the decisions of his predecessors and of the existing courts, and he should give due weight to the opinions of text writers of great authority, if their statements are in consonance with justice and reason. We will now apply these remarks to the hire and conditional purchase system. A County Court judge, or a magistrate (when, for instance, the magistrate will not listen to an application charging a hirer as a fraudulent bailee) may have, from conscientious motives, strong opinions against hire and conditional sale agreements, and the judge may give effect to those opinions by giving a decision against the owner of the hired article right in the teeth of a decision on that very point decided by the High Court. Now, if the owner appeals against the decision (the right of appealing will be discussed in a subsequent chapter), the County Court judge's decision will be most assuredly upset by the High Court, because any and every decision in the High Court binds and compels all County Court judges and magistrates to give judgment in accordance with that decision. The reason why the High Court would interfere in such a case is because the County Court judge based his decision, not on what the law is, but on what he thought it ought to be, hence his decision, *not* being law, is put right.

ANY DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT IS BINDING ON COUNTY COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES.

It is little or no use to quote as an authority for your contention to a County Court judge a decision of any other County Court judge (the same remarks apply to magistrates), because the County Court judge would say "Just so, but I do not agree with that decision, and as all County Court judges have equal authority, I shall give my judgment according to my own interpretation of the law, unless, indeed, you can refer me to a decision on the point decided in the High Court."

THE LAW APPLICABLE TO HIRE AND CONDITIONAL SALE FALLS UNDER CONTRACTS OR TORTS, OR UNDER BOTH.

The legal principles affecting the whole of the hire and conditional purchase system fall under the heads of (1) contracts, or (2) torts (*i.e.*, a wrong independent of contract, the infringement or withholding of some legal right), or partly under the one, and partly under the other. In other words, the party may often have a choice of suing either on the contract or for the wrong independent of contract (the modern tendency is to assimilate the one with the other as far as possible) : for instance, a hirer sells the hired goods, having signed a hire agreement ; the owner may either sue for breach of the agreement, or for a wrong independent of it, inasmuch as the hirer has deprived him of his property. One or two examples may serve to show the distinction between contracts and torts. A man agrees with another to build a wall ; this is a contract, and, if it be not performed, the remedy will be for breach of the agreement.

EXAMPLES OF TORTS.

Take an instance of a tort : whilst B is crossing the road, C, through careless driving, drives over and injures B ; this is a wrong independent of any contract inflicted on B by C, for which the law affords a remedy; for the law gives everyone a right to walk in the streets in safety, and, as C has infringed that right, hence the wrong. Again, the law allows everyone the lawful enjoyment of his property without interruption ; hence, if a hirer sells the hired article to a third person, and the third person declines to give the article up to its lawful owner, that would be an unlawful interruption, and the owner could sue the third person for the infringement of his rights. This, again, is quite independent of contract. We shall have occasion to quote authorities for these statements hereafter.

DEFINITION OF BAILMENT.

An ordinary hire and conditional sale agreement is partly a contract (for the owner agrees to lend, and the hirer to pay rent) and yet partly a dealing, which may, or may not, be independent of contract, for it creates a *bailment.* The following is a good definition of a bailment :—"A bailment is a delivery of a thing in trust for some special object or purpose, and upon an undertaking—express or implied—to conform to the object or purpose of the trust. Two ingredients are, indeed, essential to, and must be presented (under some form or other) in every satisfactory definition of a bailment—a delivery and a trust—this latter term being used to signify the confidence which one man reposes in another."

Now, in all hire and conditional sale transactions, the relation of bailor and bailee is constituted on *delivery* of the goods to the hirer. Hence, it will be necessary to give examples and explain the nature of bailments, more fully, in so far as they affect hire and conditional sale transactions. The owner is styled the bailor, and the hirer the bailee.

EXPLANATION OF BAILMENT.

It will be noticed that the law *implies* an obligation on the part of the bailee to perform the condition; hence, although the delivery of the goods by the owner to the hirer, may in some way be connected with contract, yet the obligation (as distinguished from the contract) imposed by the law on the bailee (hirer) to perform the condition or conditions is quite independent of contract. The importance of this distinction is plain when we consider that when an infant signs the usual hire agreement, the agreement itself is, in most cases, void, but not useless, as it may be put in evidence to prove the condition of the bailment, and the infant cannot be sued or made liable on it as a contract, but as there is a delivery of goods on condition, the law, although it treats the *contract* as a nullity, obliges the infant to perform that obligation, and if he does not do so, he will have committed a wrong independent of contract—viz., a tort, for which the law affords a remedy, and will compel him to restore to the owner the hired goods. Again, a wife may sign a hire agreement without her husband's authority, yet still, if she commits a tort, he may be liable quite independent of the contract for the return of the hired goods; we shall enlarge on this point hereafter.

REG. *v.* MACDONALD.

We cannot refrain from quoting one or two passages in the judgment of Lord Coleridge, C.J., in the well-known case, in which furniture was let on hire to an infant and sold by him during bailment, of Reg. *v.* Macdonald, L.T. Reports, vol. 52, N.S., pp. 583-5—"Now a contract certainly does arise out of a bailment: but, on the other hand, a bailment is a delivery of goods in trust upon a contract express or implied, that the trust shall be duly executed, *and the goods restored by the bailee as soon as the purpose of the bailment shall be answered*" (2 Kent's Com. 559); bailment is then completed by delivery. He then states that the infant had a property under the bailment *separate from any contract.* In that case Justice Cave says, "though the contract is not enforceable, it nevertheless shows the condition upon which the furniture was delivered, and, though the price could not have been recovered, the goods themselves could." We shall have occasion, when considering the law affecting infants, to consider this subject more thoroughly and to refer to this case again.

In our next chapter, we shall consider more at length the nature of bailments.

(To be continued.)

Fitting Sewing Machine for Steam Power.

By a Singer Machinist.

(*Continued from our May Number.*)

Transference and Conveyance of the Motive Power.—Very seldom does the machinist find that the main shaft is to be got at direct. Very frequently it is at the bottom of the building, and quite out of the way of his machine-room, which is generally at the top. Cases have frequently occurred of this kind in our own experience, in which we have had to convey the power a distance of 70 feet vertically, by means of a belt of twice that length, and then not direct from the main, but from a countershaft erected for the purpose. Sometimes two or more countershafts must be erected to bring the power within measurable distance. Under the head of *Countershafts* we have a few words to say. When the machine shaft is a short one, as, say, up to 25 feet, and one counter must be put in, a piece of the same shafting and two of its bearings will serve, as will also the 10×3 in. pulleys, if good 3 in. leather belting be used. But when the length of shafting exceeds this, or when two or more short shafts are to be run off the counter, it should be ¼ in. to ½ in. larger in diameter, and hung in pendant brackets, or wall brackets, with proper brassed plummer blocks. The pulleys in such cases should always exceed in size and width of face those upon our machine shaft—thus, a 12 inch×3½ inch face pulley to drive 40 feet of shafting, with belts in proportion.

Turning Corners with the Motive Power.—In very many cases the machines are fitted upon a single bench running under the windows round three sides of a room. Thus the shafting forms three sides of a square. There must, say, be a main driving belt at one corner and the power transferred twice. But it is *far better* in such a case to apply the power to the middle (if possible) of the middle shaft of the three than at one end of either of the others. In either case, however, the connections between the shafts must be the same. There are two ways of doing this, or turning a corner. The very simplest is to fit each shaft with a mitre or bevel wheel, and gear them as silently as possible. But this gives rise to much noise, which is generally strongly objected to. Then one of the mitre wheels may have wooden cogs. This reduces the noise, but necessitates the use of larger wheels, and is not wholly satisfactory. The *absolutely silent* way is to do it by belts and a small countershaft. Thus, let each shaft be fitted with a 10 inch belt pulley. Overhead, at a distance of *not less* than 8 or 10 feet, erect a short countershaft with two pulleys crossing the angle formed by the two shafts. Then run a semi-twisted belt both up and down. This is working by means of a belt with a twist of only 45 degs., but it can be done with a twist of 90 degs., and runs quite easily at full power. Indeed, cases occur when the main must drive on to such a right angle shaft, and this in turn move several parallel or radiating shafts in different positions so much depends upon the positions given to the machines. Let the machinist see, in all cases where power is required, that his pulleys are both *large* and *broad* enough. Always observe also that in working shafts at right angles to each other there is considerable *difference of level* between them—never less than 6 feet. In order to save calculations it is usual in such cases to use throughout a uniform size of pulley—as 12 inch—so as to maintain the speed uniform throughout the series. It is, perhaps, needless to say that all the shafting must be well erected, according to the principles already explained. Fig. 3 exhibits a belt driving at a full angle of 90 degs.

Lubricators.—Each bearing must carry a needle lubricator. If only an oil-hole be provided, it should be drilled out wide enough to take the plug of a lubricator. If any bearing heats, it is a sign that it is either too high or too low, and must be eased accordingly. A very useful feature of some of the American bearings consists in an arrangement whereby the *bush* may be raised or depressed as required. The bushes swinging upon pivots are of no advantage when more than two of them are used.

On Sewing Machine Repairs.

SEWING machines, writes our German contemporary, which were repaired and paid for in cash work, as a rule, faultlessly, whereas complaints are continually raised in regard to the going order of machines which were repaired and have not been paid for at once, or but a very small amount on account.

This is very old experience, and dealers should guard against it by exhibiting in a prominent position in their shop a notice to the effect that "all repairs must be paid for on delivery of the machine." No doubt many customers will object and ask to try the machine first. Let them, however, give it a trial before removing it, but do not let them take it off the premises until the amount is paid.

Family machines, which are intended for domestic use, and the owner of which does not understand fitting the head to the table, and regulating the machine, must, according to German law, be thoroughly completed before the dealer can claim the money for repairs.

But fortunately, persons using this kind of machine usually pay without a murmur, if the dealer consents to fitting up the machine at the owner's residence. In sending a workman to do the same, however, he very often gets disappointed, as the workman does not fully insist on the money being paid.

It is quite different in the case of those who use a sewing machine for the purpose of carrying on a trade, as it is to be expected that they should be able to mount and regulate the machines themselves. In such cases the dealer can say: The machine cannot be taken from the workshop unless it is paid for. The customer has, of course, the indisputable right to try the machine before he pays for it. The dealer can readily admit that on condition that he may be present when the trial is made. This method should be observed on all similar occasions

and every judge will admit its legality. In this manner all further unpleasantness is avoided, and it can readily be explained to what extent the repairs have been carried out.

Repairs are confidential matters, and all ill-will and mistrust should be avoided on both sides. But, generally speaking, cash terms for repairs is the best policy for both dealer and customer.

Who Invented the Sewing Machine?

(Continued from our June Number.)

FISHER & GIBBONS' machine, it is true, was adapted for the special purpose of ornamenting lace and similar fabrics by stitching two pieces together, and by afterwards cutting certain portions away leaving an ornamental pattern on the fabric, and if my memory serves me correctly, Mr. Fisher, who was a witness in the trial of an action for infringement between Thomas and Foxwell, before Lord Campbell, in the Court of Queen's Bench, admitted under cross-examination that, at the time their machine was constructed, their ideas did not go beyond using the machine for the purpose specified. Still, here was the lock-stitch sewing machine containing, not one needle and one shuttle only, but something like fifty needles and fifty shuttles (one may imagine, judging from present experience with one needle and one shuttle, that the operator with this machine found some little difficulty with dropped stitches and broken threads). I may also mention that Mr. Fisher produced a model machine containing only one needle and one shuttle, and showed that, although not designed for general purposes, his machine was capable of stitching two pieces of cloth together.

The production of this machine led to a considerable amount of legal fencing, and, as we shall see, the invention which it was produced to illustrate had a most damaging effect, not only upon Howe's claim to be the first inventor of the lock-stitch sewing machine, but also upon the validity of Thomas's patent for Howe's machine.

Howe, no doubt, had the greater purpose in view of adapting his machine to the manufacture of clothing generally; in both cases, however, success was in the first instance only partial. Fisher & Gibbons' machine was superseded almost as soon as it was finished, whilst of Howe's original machine, probably not more than a dozen were made altogether.

If further proof were needed to substantiate Fisher & Gibbons' claim as far as this country is concerned it may be seen in the fact that Thomas found it necessary to disclaim a very large portion of his patent in consequence of the priority of Fisher & Gibbons' patent, and the similarity of the two inventions. In his first disclaimer, dated May 9th, 1855, he disclaims "the use of several needles and several shuttles, and any of the mechanical parts separately of which the machinery shown in the drawings is composed." In his second disclaimer, dated July 29th, 1858, he disclaims "the application of a shuttle in combination with a needle for forming and securing loops of thread or other subtances for the purpose of producing stitches either to unite or ornament various fabrics, whatever may be the means employed for actuating such needle and shuttle when used in combination." Howe's machine, however, contained a most important element, which was not existent either in Saint's or Fisher & Gibbons' machine, and I should infer, from the report that Hunt's machine had an incurable defect of missing or dropping stitches, that it was not an element of Hunt's machine either, namely, the spring pressure plate, corresponding to the now well-known presser foot of machines with the bottom or under feed, and the combined presser foot and top feed of Mr. W. F. Thomas's patent of 1853. In fact, this spring pressure plate was the only essential element of novelty in Howe's machine, and but for the fact that its existence created a new combination of needle, shuttle, and pressure plate, each being an essential part, Thomas's patent for Howe's machine would have been invalid as against the patent of Fisher & Gibbons.

Howe, therefore, simply advanced the invention of the lock-stitch sewing machine a step by adding, to the existing combination of needle and shuttle, the pressure plate, for in another most essential element his machine was for practical purposes a failure; the feed was not continuous, and yet he was within striking distance and failed to hit the idea of making it so; his elastic steel baster plate turned up into a circle contained the germ of the wheel or ring feed, and a slight modification of his machine would have made it effective. One may wonder that to his ingenious mind the idea did not occur.

It is clear, therefore, that, although Howe is entitled to the credit of being the inventor of *a* sewing machine, he is not entitled to stand alone on the pedestal of fame upon which the business shrewdness and commercial drumming of his countrymen have placed him as "the inventor of the sewing machine."

In conclusion, permit me to disclaim entirely any desire to detract from the honour or merit due to Howe as an inventor, in this examination of his claim.

I have endeavoured to be strictly impartial, "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's" has been my motto; nature had endowed him liberally with that creative power which is her noblest gift to mankind, and thousands, nay, millions have benefitted by the impulse which he gave to the industrial arts by the exercise of that power. I have had many opportunities of seeing and examining his work, and with pleasure bear testimony to the fact that he was an ingenious and skilful mechanic, and, although much of his machine had been anticipated by others, there is not any room to doubt that he reinvented the machine which bears his name, and although after many experiments and modifications his machine was far from perfect when he left Mr. Thomas, and returned to America, still he had gone a step beyond Saint and Hunt, and Fisher & Gibbons, and had established the fact that, with improvements in constructive details, the sewing machine was destined to become that which we find it to-day—a means of increasing our productive powers in regard to one of the principal wants of mankind scarcely second to the steam engine or the loom.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Sewing Machine Trade.

(Continued from our June Number.)

TO those contemplating entering the retail sewing machine trade, in a small paying way, I would suggest obtaining a shop in a known neighbourhood, where the public, by circulars and advertising, can be reached from all parts of the town or city they live in. The shop should be light, airy, and cheerful, as well as its surroundings. Obtain the following:—

12 Family Stand Machines, with and without covers.
6 " Hand " " " "
6 First-class Single Thread Machines with and without covers.
1 Gross, Assorted size, suitable size, good needles.
1 " " " Bottles good oil.
2 " " " Cotton, white and coloured.
1 " " " Silk, white and coloured.
1 " " Screwdrivers.
1 " " Oil cans.
12 yards soft finished cotton cloth,

and you are well stocked in goods readily saleable, costing say £50 cash, or at three months' credit, obtainable from agents of home and foreign manufacturers.

The shop should have neat and suitable signs, appropriate to the trade. Suitable, laconic, but precise circulars of the merits of the machines you sell—properly delineated in such a manner as will be plain to intending buyers. Suitable, well-worded, sizeable advertisements inserted in local weekly papers; they, being cheap, easily pay.

As machines will be offered for repair, keep on the premises a young man of mechanical experience, who can return you his wages and a fair profit on his work. A quiet but sensible young lady should take the sale in hand, one that thoroughly understands the nice handling of timid buyers; one free from prejudice, but a live and let live business woman; one without nerves is a valuable help. Keep your shop open during general business hours; not long and short time. Sell the above 24 machines, costing £50 per month, at a profit of £75; add profit on repairs, and sewing done on place in lesson

hours by above lady, and you should have £90 to the good on the month's business.

When your shop is known to manufacturers of other articles that dealers are selling or offering for sale, then travellers will hunt you up, and ceaselessly offer their wares. Should you imagine them saleable and profitable, without detracting your attention from the sewing machines, then add them, on paying terms with manufacturers, to your list; remember always at a fair profit, as profit is what you trade for, not glory!

One unprejudiced, active, and thrifty, will thus roll up fast a large business. If a man can turn £50 good into £125 monthly in cash, as many as he wants to, he then the second month invests his £125, and turns that into £312 10s. the third month, this amount into £781 5s. the fourth month. Now let him draw his original £50 out, and he possesses £1,913 11s. 9d., a good trade for four months on a small capital.

But selling sewing machines for cash, I understand from dealers, respectable and of high veracity, cannot be done. They must be sold on the weekly terms system. Well, American sewing machine manufacturers, in their home and foreign trade, find the slow 2s. 6d. per week a lovely little way to gather piles of shekels in a clean and comfortable light and easy way, and go for those shekels with all their might and main. This cannot be denied.

Canvassing can be done, but sensible, laconic, and truthful neat circulars in closed envelopes, sent to the lady of the family in your vicinity, and gradually extending the area, with courteous treatment when they call timidly to inspect your goods, will draw the order and bag the shekels. "Thrift, Horatio, thrift!" said Hamlet, and he was grand.

A fair amount of repairs and work, sewing done in shop by the young lady and mechanic, should nearly, if not quite, pay their salaries; rent, gas, printing, advertising, firing, water, and general expenses would have to come out of profits on goods. In making these statements I have based them on my experience with retail shops in San Francisco, New York, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, and London, during the last twenty-five years, which I have carried on for myself and others. In this statement I bar out any money being withdrawn for owner's private use, be he married or single. No business is comfortably started and carried on if one study how much the person wants to live on, as the lady of the family will insist on drawing from the day book, while you are noticing the effect on the ledger. Best way is to pressure to live independent of the business for six months by reserving sufficient of your money before taking a penny, then you can see what you have made or lost, and plan to live from the business accordingly.

LEE.

Improvements in Wringing and Mangling Machines.

WE have received a copy of the illustrated catalogue of the Cherry Tree Machine Company, of Cherry Tree, near Blackburn. This shows the various styles of wringing, washing, and mangling machines made by this firm, together with illustrations of the parts of machines. In it are given particulars of the Patent Climax Gearing, which they have been fitting to their wringing and mangling machines for some months past, in place of the "Acme," with the greatest satisfaction to users.

The principal difference between the "Climax" and ordinary gearing is the use of three cog wheels instead of five. Of the five cogs, two are used to make the rollers rotate equally and three to reduce speed. The "Climax" wheels are strengthened by flanges, and are practically unbreakable. There are no cogs on the fly wheel, and the stud and stud wheels are entirely dispensed with.

The result of the various improvements is there is less friction and noise in working. It is considered to be stronger, easier to work, and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

The various styles of washing, wringing, and mangling machines are clearly described and illustrated in the Cherry Tree Machine Company's catalogue, and the prices appear to be very moderate for the quality of work usually turned out by this firm.

Sewing Machine Art Needlework.

WHILE visiting the American Exhibition a few days ago, and looking at the various sewing machine displays, we had a very pleasant talk with Mr. A. C. Brown, a gentleman from New York city, representing the Singer Manufacturing Company's Art department. The Singer stand certainly contains a very fine display of machines and art sample work, most of the latter having been done by Mr. Brown, and it truly demonstrates the fact that the sewing machine not only possesses general household utility, but is a means of producing very fine decorations for home use.

Taking into consideration the many different effects in the way of art needlework, and the short space of time it takes to do the work over the way of doing it by hand, one would wonder that there is not more interest taken in the matter by our ladies than there is at the present time. Art needlework, as we all know, is not a new thing, for we see in some of the Museums specimens of this work which must have taken an immense amount of time and pains to produce by people living generations ago. To a certain extent it has been followed up from time to time, as some idea of this class of work would seem to have occurred to the public and its advantages for home decorations. That idea would "have its run," as the saying goes, then die out, to give way to other fleeting fashions.

To produce an intricate piece of art needlework by hand was very slow work, and persons would only take it up as a pastime, and by the time the job was finished the pattern would often be out of date.

For many years past we have seen small specimens of art needlework, such as a very small spray, done in silk or very fine chenile (about the only materials available at that time) on the sewing machine.

The work being so tedious with the attachments then used, and the materials so expensive, there was only enough done to prove that the sewing machine would do it. But to-day it is decidedly different. Dating back some six years in the United States, says Mr. Brown "myself, among a few others, took a hold of this art needlework in connection with the sewing machines that made many wonder. We had passed the day of small sprays as being our most attractive work. How? We made up large samples consisting of portières, lambrequins, valances, tidies, table covers, table scarves, large and small screens, banners, and various wall ornaments, pertaining to home decorations. Materials selected for this work were plushes, sateens, lace, felts, and so forth, with appropriate designs elaborately and handsomely embroidered in arrasenes, cheniles, tinsel, &c. Thanks to the manufacturers of these goods, we were able to get a fine assortment at a cost far less than before. We gave exhibitions among our important agencies, and good results as to business improvement followed. Wise people said it will be like everything else, have its run, and in a year's time there will be nothing of it. We now better understand the mechanism of the machine, and we are doing better work and with greater ease. The work done to-day and what was done at that time is not only better, but new effects are being got, and now we have work that is truly marvellous, and the public can scarcely believe that it can possibly be done by the machine."

We quite agree with Mr. Brown as to the beauty of the work at the Singer stand, and we know full well that it has been done by the machine, as we have ourselves seen some of it produced. Mr. Brown says that the trade in America has found great benefit accrue, as regards sales, from the exhibitions of art needlework in the various towns of the States.

Many ladies are attracted to these displays, and are so pleased with the results produced that they frequently give orders for machines forthwith. If such results are obtained in America, they would probably be experienced in this country, and we, therefore, commend the scheme to our readers as a possible means of reviving and increasing trade in their several localities. At the American Exhibition the Singer stand, and also that of the Vertical Feed Company, are well worth inspection for the art exhibits, and they will, no doubt, give to dealers a good idea of the class of fancy work which it is desirable to produce for exhibition purposes.

The Liability of Pawnbrokers.

MANY dealers seem to labour under great misapprehension as regards the liability of pawnbrokers as to hired goods. Only the other day a subscriber informed us that he had discovered that no less than three of his machines had found their way to establishments distinguished with three brass balls, within a period of two months. It surprised us much to learn that he had been in the trade ten years, and had always looked upon machines falling into the hands of pawnbrokers as lost beyond recovery! No doubt there are many persons similarly ignorant, and Mr. Tudor's series of articles should go far to clear up this ignorance.

Our present intention is not to lay down or explain the law as regards pawnbroking, but merely to give an instance of the readiness with which pawnbrokers will accept the inevitable, if only a little determination is shown. Messrs. Bradbury & Company (Limited), the well-known sewing machine manufacturers, let out a machine on the hire system which they subsequently traced to the pawnshop. They demanded it of the pawnbroker, but he refused to comply notwithstanding their threat to prosecute him. Finding they could not obtain their machine, Messrs. Bradbury took out a summons at the County Court, and the hearing was down for the 27th ult. Early on the morning of trial Mr. Jackson (the London manager of Bradbury & Co.) received a visit from Mr. Pawnbroker, who wished to stop the case from proceeding, agreed to comply with the demands of Messrs. Bradbury, and paid all the expenses they had been put to.

Of course, this pawnbroker found out that no pawnbroker can retain possession of hired goods if they are identified by the owner, and it was useless him letting the case go into court.

The Hirers' Black List.

This column has been opened to supply what we have been led to believe by a dealer of considerable experience is a great want in the trade viz., a means of letting canvassers, and others know of missing hired articles so that in their wanderings they may assist in putting a stop to the constant losses incurred by Dealers and Managers of branch offices through the removal of Hirers. The charge for announcements in this column is One Penny for each Twelve words, cash to be sent with order. We take no responsibility for the announcements, and can only forward letters received in answer to same if sufficient money is sent to defray the postage. If our subscribers support this department it may become highly valuable to the trade in whose hands we now leave it.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY TREADLE, No. 56,047, hired to George Horndon, 36, Devonshire Street, Cambridge Road, London, E. May 25, 1883. Bradbury & Co., Newgate Street, London.

BRADBURY'S MEDIUM, No. 73,375, hired to Charles Wayman, 43, Shandy Street, Stepney, London, E. February 26, 1884. Letters to Box 6, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY HAND MACHINE, No. 61,847, hired to Alfred Jones, 18, Bear Street, Leicester Square, London, W. April 27, 1883. Letters to Box 7, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY TREADLE, No. 76,792, hired to Alice Norton, 107, Ossulston Street, Euston Road, and afterwards at 57, Barclay Street, Euston Road, London. June 26, 1884. Letters to Box 8, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

BRADBURY'S MEDIUM, No. 82,951, hired to Albert Jackson, 6, Packington Street, Islington. September 4, 1884. Letters to Box 9, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Co.
AT THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

ADJOINING the Wheeler & Wilson Co's stand is that of the Domestic Company. This firm is not so well known in this country as are many of the other American Companies, but it bears a very high reputation in the States. We believe the price obtained for the Domestic machine in America is higher than that of any other machine, so highly is it esteemed. It is claimed to be one of the simplest machines yet introduced, and is certainly one of the lightest running in the world. It is also very quiet working, and has a high arm. So well has it hit the public taste that upwards of 1,000,000 are now in use. The Domestic Company devote most attention to the family trade, but they show at the Exhibition two high-arm manufacturing machines, which, in America, find great favour among tailors and others. Their show of family machines is very fine, and the stand only requires a few exhibits of art needlework, like its neighbours, to entice visitors to stop and inspect the exhibits. It has been least favoured as regards location of any of the machine exhibits, so that it is more than ever necessary that steps should be taken to make it conspicuous. The attendants, it might be said, seem to be more liberal with their circulars than at any other stand, and few persons are allowed to pass without their attention being directed to the "Domestic" machine. The present report is not intended to be technical, so we shall not go into the question of construction. We must say, however, that the woodwork of these machines is very fine. We were particularly struck with the "Domestic" new patent desk cabinet, which allows the machine working on a spring, and rising and falling with the greatest ease. When closed, the contrivance looks very much like an ordinary desk. It certainly merits a large sale.

Mr. Swepson is the energetic manager of the stand.

A Hire-Purchase Traders' Protection Association.

[The following article appeared in our last issue, and we have received many expressions of approval of the scheme. It is reproduced to give additional publicity to the proposals, and we welcome further expression of opinion from our readers.]

TRADING on the hire-purchase system grows apace, and sewing machines, musical instruments, and furniture are now out on hire to the value of many millions sterling. The conditions under which these goods have been obtained have been, undoubtedly, for the most part, favourable to both owner and hirer. The latter, in the great majority of cases, is a person of small means, to whom credit could only be given with extreme caution. The article, which he or she hired, was urgently required, either for the purpose of earning a livelihood or for personal convenience, and in either case the hire-purchase system offered advantages which are undeniable.

Now, trading on the hire-purchase system is only possible if the rights of the owner to the hired article are kept intact until the last farthing of the instalments has been paid. Destroy this right, and the hire-purchase system would be swept away, and injury done not only to the trader, but to thousands of the general public—those for the most part who rank amongst the poorest of the population.

Like true love, the course of the hire-purchase system of trading does not always run smooth. Hirers get behind in their payments. They sell or pledge the goods. They change their residence without notifying the change according to their promise. In these and other ways they break their agreements, and the owner is compelled to seek the assistance of the law. But here's the rub! Cases are often badly got up and put before the judges in an unskilful manner, and, instead of the advocates assisting the judge in arriving at a right conclusion, their advocacy tends to confuse and bewilder the minds of the judges. The result is that County Court judges and Police Court magistrates, when appealed to, give decisions varying according to their own feelings on the hire-purchase system. So much so is this the case that certain firms have gained such experience as to enable them to know beforehand that they must not take their case to certain judges or magistrates, or they will get adverse decisions. Let them, on the other hand, go to the same court on another day when a different judge is sitting, and the result will

be different. Again, in some districts a criminal prosecution, even for illegal pledging, is a mistake, as the magistrate will not take the case. In other districts the magistrates are not so prejudiced against the hire-purchase system.

It is surprising how ignorant the majority of solicitors are on the law relating to the hire-purchase system. Subscribers often inform us that they have been advised to take a certain course of action which, if followed, would land them in difficulties. It may appear strange, but we can confidently state that the number of lawyers competent to give complete and sound advice on any point in connection with the hire-purchase system can be numbered on one's fingers. These gentlemen have attained their competency by first of all thoroughly mastering and grasping the great legal principles (and leading decisions of the superior courts) that underlie the hire-purchase system and thus, by great practical experience and theoretical knowledge combined, they are enabled to give advice on the hire-purchase system so much better than their legal brethren.

A favourable issue depends mostly on

(1) Sound legal advice.

(2) Wise handling of cases taken into court.

(3) Properly drawn forms of agreement.

Among the thousands of traders scattered up and down the country there are hundreds whose rights are constantly being infringed by dishonest hirers, but they are ignorant how to assert them. In their district, perhaps, there has issued from the Bench a volley of abuse against the hire-purchase system, owing to the prejudice of certain judges, and they fear to seek the protection of the law against the dishonest hirer. Cases of this character are frequently brought to our notice. Then, again, owing to the bungling of inexperienced solicitors, decisions are given and opinions expressed by judges which exercise a prejudicial influence on hire dealing for a considerable period. Thus an entirely erroneous idea takes root as to the morality of the system, and not only the firm bringing the action into court, but all trading on the hire-purchase system are made to suffer.

Now, we contend that it is to the interest of both large and small concerns that a false notion should not get abroad as to the fairness of hire dealing, and it would be to the interest of every one of these firms that each trader in difficulties with a hirer should receive the very best and wisest legal advice. Further, that when cases of hard treatment, contrary to the spirit of the system, are recorded, respectable traders should disclaim any sympathy with such treatment, and not let it be thought that the hire-purchase system is at fault and requires altering, as many persons try to make the public believe.

The preceding thoughts suggest to us the formation of a Hire-Purchase Traders' Protection Association, which scheme we now ventilate for the consideration of our readers. Its objects should be :—

(1) To afford to members the very best legal advice.

(2) To systematically inform members of every legal decision given on the system.

(3) To defend the system from the occasional attacks that take place, by means of authoritative letters to the local papers.

(4) To prevent and alter, whenever possible, any legal decisions adverse to the system.

Legal advice of the very best character might be supplied to members by the solicitor to the Association at a nominal fee. For this purpose arrangements could probably be made on satisfactory terms with one of the most experienced lawyers on the hire-purchase system.

We do not intend at this stage to present a cut-and-dried scheme, but merely give the above as a basis. Other advantages of such an association will, no doubt, suggest themselves to our readers.

It might be found possible for the association to assist its members in recovering arrears of instalments, tracking itinerant hirers, or recovering possession of hired goods from pawnbrokers without legal action ; demands sent from the association's offices would, without doubt, carry more weight than if sent by the actual owner.

We propose that the sphere of usefulness of the association be as wide as possible, and therefore suggest that the subscription be a nominal one, within the reach of all.

We shall be pleased to learn from our readers what they think of these proposals, and will then know whether to proceed further with the scheme or not.

Lectures on Mechanics.

(Continued from our May Number.)

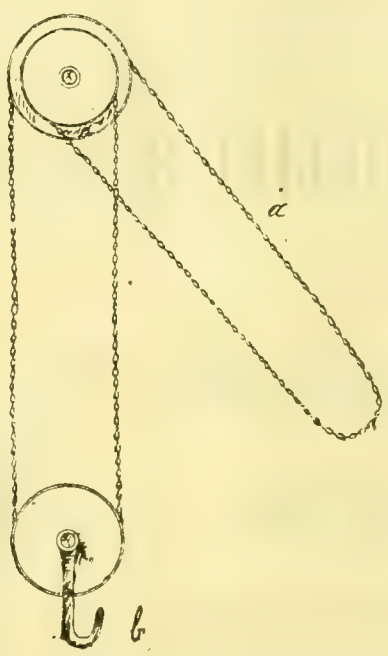
PROFESSOR GARNETT has recently delivered several lectures on Mechanics, at the Newcastle College of Physical Science. A correspondent has been kind enough to take down a brief report of a lecture, as he thought it might be interesting to our readers of a mechanical turn of mind.

The first portion of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the principles of work and energy.

In speaking of the principle of the conservation of energy, Dr. Garnett said : Energy being the capability of doing work, then the energy which is possessed by a system is a quantity which cannot be increased or diminished by connections between the parts of the system, but it may be transformed into any of the forms of which energy is susceptible. That is the principle in its broadest terms.

Now, suppose we have a body sliding along on a plane and opposed by friction, then the amount of work which we should do would be the product of the opposing forces into the distance through which we moved it. That work would be done by the agent, a horse dragging a sleigh or a lump of wood along the road; a certain amount of work is done, and that work is converted into some other form of energy. Take, for example, a number of porters pushing a large railway carriage. It takes some time to make the carriage move, but at last it moves and begins to go faster and faster.

The greater part of the work they are doing is being stored up in the energy in motion, and when the carriage comes up against the buffers of a train, it gives you an idea of the amount of work done.



The same thing is strikingly exemplified in watching the launch of a ship. I have stood at the bow of a ship weighing something like 5,000 tons, and you know when the dog-shores are knocked away, it is a moment of suspense. You watch the ship, and see no movement.

Then the movement begins slowly, and gradually increases, but it takes some seconds before the bow is moved 6 inches. The velocity increases at a nearly uniform rate, till at the time she takes the water and when the cables begin to drag she has attained a considerable degree of speed.

If we have any system of mechanism given to us, that mechanism being supposed to work without friction (fortunately, or unfortunately, none of our mechanism does work so), all we have to do is to consider the distance through which the point of the application of power is moved, and the distance through which the point of application to the load is moved, and we can determine the relation of the power and the load.

The lecturer took, as a simple practical example, the Differential Pulley Block (see illustration).

THE UTMOST LIMIT OF COMPETITION REACHED BY

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Wonderful Value.

£1

CASH WITH ORDER.



Enormous Sales.

£1

CASH WITH ORDER.

A1 Bassinette for £1, cash with order.

Send One Pound, or as many Pounds as you like, and as many Bassinettes will be immediately forwarded.

Some people may think that if they sent their money they would receive worthless goods in return; if such is their idea, they are entirely mistaken, and they will be surprised to find these Bassinettes the best and finest value it is, or ever will be, possible to supply, and such as will compel continual repeat orders.

Customers will best study their own interest by sending us remittances, which is the only mode of Business that allows of the utmost value being given, as, travellers, agents, booking, credit, risk, and losses are entirely dispensed with, and thus enabling us to send really wonderful value. The A1 Bassinettes have (as per design) good quality Wicker Bodies, with well of best shape, 14 and 18 in. best Rubber Wheels; well tempered Steel Springs, very Strong and Substantial. Best China Handles; Brass-jointed Reversible Hood, upholstered throughout with good quality American cloth, painted in very Superior Style.

A trial will prove them to be the finest value ever sold in England.

L'HOLLIER'S Patent Rush, Buff, and Black

L'Hollier's Patent

23s.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SPLENDID VALUE.



L'Hollier's Patent

23s.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SPLENDID VALUE.

AA Bassinette for 23s., cash with order.

The AA is similar in construction to the A1; but it has a very Superior Body made of

**Best Buff Willow,
Relieved with Glossy Black Cane,
and filled in with Green Plaited Rush.**

The whole varnished in the natural colours. It is a very pretty, clean, and artistic Bassinette. The sale of it is also immense.

Write for L'HOLLIER'S 1887 Illustrated Price List of Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.; &c., it is the most complete list in the trade.

LEON L'HOLLIER, 6 & 7, Bath Passage, Birmingham. (ESTABLISHED 1828.)

Review.

Complete Law of Hire Purchase (contained in the Music Trades Pocket Directory). London: G. D. Ernest & Co., 1, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

For many years past the public have felt the want of some trustworthy book containing a clear explanation of the law of hire and conditional sale. If, therefore, this little work were clearly written, and if the statements of law in it could be relied on, the public would consider that the author had conferred a great boon on them. We fear, however, they will be disappointed; it is neither clear, nor reliable, nor do we like the way in which this work has been written. It mixes up the *principles* of the law (before explaining what those principles are) with the *practices*, so that the public, when they have read these articles, will be about as wise as they were before they opened the book. Surely, he should have started on the supposition that the public knew nothing about the law. He should then have taken them gradually through the principles, seizing every opportunity to give a *practical* illustration of any point—and then he should have dwelt more at length on the practice, under particular heads, showing in each case how the principle applied. It is impossible to understand the practice without first mastering the principles that lie at the root of that practice. Besides, many of the author's statements of law are incorrect and misleading. We will give some instances: He states that "the hiring, if for hire purchase, must be upon a proper and legal form. Unless a legal form be used, the dealer may possibly be deprived of his rights." Again, he says a landlord's indemnity "must be upon the proper form." In each case there follows an asterisk showing where these "proper" and "legal forms" may be had. Nine persons out of ten would conclude from these sentences that, unless some particular form of agreement were signed, the transaction would be void. There is no Act of Parliament that says that agreements of the kinds above referred to need be in writing; nor is there any Act which says that the agreement need be in any particular form. And the rule is that where no Act of Parliament enjoins writing, for a contract, no writing is necessary; of course, it is more prudent and business-like to have the agreement in writing, but that is another matter (see Chitty on Contracts). Again, he says every agreement must be stamped. If he will refer to the Stamp Act, 1870, he will find that agreements under £5 are exempt. Again, he says that agreements must be stamped within eight days. Everyone knows the time limited is fourteen days, by virtue of the same statute. Again, he says the agreement "must be witnessed." There is no Act of Parliament enjoining this. It is wiser to have a witness, but that is another matter.

He states:—"The legality of the hire system depends on no statute, but upon the common law." Had he stopped at this point we should have had no ground of complaint, but he adds, "and a variety of legal decisions given in Article 2." "It depends on what is called in law a 'custom.' To prove a 'custom' it is necessary to show not only that such a fact exists, but that it is sufficiently well known to the community at large to afford no presumption in the mind of an ordinary creditor that the apparent holder is the true owner of the article in question. Happily, the question of custom, so far as the musical instrument trade is concerned, has been settled in the affirmative by the courts of law, as will be seen in Article 2." Now the question of custom only arises in cases of *bankruptcy*; when the hirer has not become bankrupt, or when he has sold the hired goods to a third person, no question of "custom" or bankruptcy can arise. Again, he states in Article 2:—"The 'custom' and the legality of the hire-purchase system were first established in 1878." The authority he quotes did not establish the legality of the system. It simply decided whether, or not, certain goods on hire and conditional sale came within the reputed ownership clause of the Bankruptcy Act.

If he refers to the old case of Mullett *v.* Green, 8 Car and p. 382, he will find that the "custom" of hotel keepers to have furniture on hire was established anyhow in 1838, and if he will read our first article on this subject, printed in this number, he will find that the *legality* of goods delivered on conditional sale was at least established in 1677, and that the principles of law relating to the law of hire and conditional sale were founded on the Roman law, and that these principles were in use amongst the Romans in the second century. He seems to have curiously mixed up the legality of the system itself with a mere law relating to goods in a bankrupt's possession with the consent of the true owner. In order for the true owner to get back his goods it is necessary for him (in most cases) to prove a "custom" that such goods being in this person's possession at the time of his bankruptcy would not lead any person to conclude that the hirer was the true owner; for instance, there is a "custom" of hotel keepers renting furniture. No one thinks the hotel keeper is the true owner.

Now, questions arising under this clause, known as the "reputed ownership clause," only try the validity of the agreement as between the bankrupt's creditors and the true owner of the goods, not the general legality of the agreement (or the hire system), otherwise, if a hirer sold household furniture, under the Act of 1869, to a third person, and the true owner sued the purchaser, the purchaser would say the hire agreement was void under the Bankruptcy Act unless the plaintiff could prove "custom," which would simply be absurd, for what has the possibility of the bankruptcy of a person got to do with the question?—and yet, if the author's contention were correct, it would lead to this absurdity. We would refer our readers to the same article as to what the legality of the hire system depends in our opinion. We disagree with his views as to the law of distress. He states that landlords have no right to distrain on tools of trade. If he will refer to any text-writer on this subject, he will find that tools of trade are only exempt if there be other sufficient distress.

Now as to his errors of omission. Article 1 contains no explanation of the elementary principles of bailments, of contracts, of torts, or of conversion. All these heads underlie the whole hire and conditional sale system. He certainly gives an instance of a piano let out on hire and conditional sale, whereby the piano (or other hired goods) remains the property of the owners till paid for, but everyone knows that. Article 4 discusses the liability of auctioneers in fifteen lines, and article 7 treats of infants in eight lines. Not one word as to when an infant may or may not be liable for a contract or a *tort*, and when and how to sue an infant. These two subjects cannot be dealt with satisfactorily in so short a space. Article 16 treats of married women in seven lines. Now of all subjects relating to this system on which dealers want enlightenment, it is this. They want to know how, and when, is, or is not, a husband liable, not in one or two cases, but in all sorts of cases, and this can only be explained by giving a good many different practical examples, together with explanatory and critical notes.

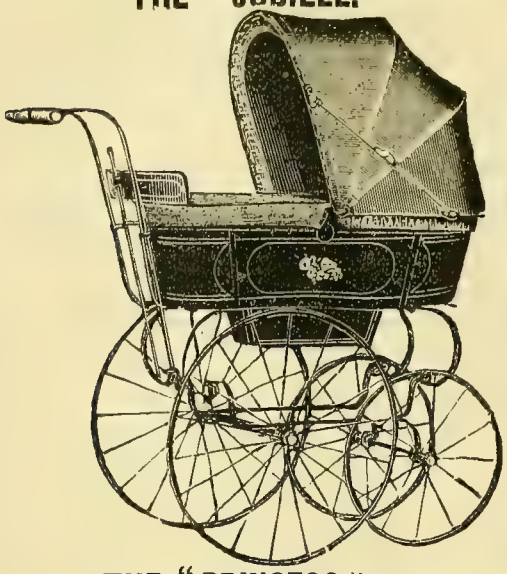
Some of the cases the author refers to are useful as being authorities on particular points, but we think he greatly overrates the decision in Cramer *v.* Carlton; it established no new principle, but simply followed in the train of numerous prior decisions; so simple was it that the Court of Appeal did not call on the counsel for the plaintiffs to argue the case at all. Some leading cases he has missed out altogether. We will mention two, viz., Coggs *v.* Bernard, Cooper *v.* Willomott. Now as to these errors of omission, we have a just cause of complaint, for the author states at the commencement of his article, "containing all the latest legal decisions upon the matter, and full particulars of the best plan to adopt in every emergency."

In conclusion, we would warn our readers that, perhaps unconsciously to ourselves, self interest may have prejudiced our opinions about this work (as we are engaged in a work on the same subject,) but we have endeavoured to the utmost of our power to do justice to the author and the public. We cannot recommend the public to rely on the book, and the only thing that we can recommend it for is, for some of the High Court cases, which, of course, bind every County Court judge on the particular points decided.

H. E. TUDOR.

Pressure of Space.—Owing to the receipt at the moment of going to press of a quantity of legal information of great importance, we regret that we are compelled to leave out several valuable articles. Amongst these are the continuation of Mr. Freeman's article on French polishing, and two articles on the construction and repair of sewing machines.

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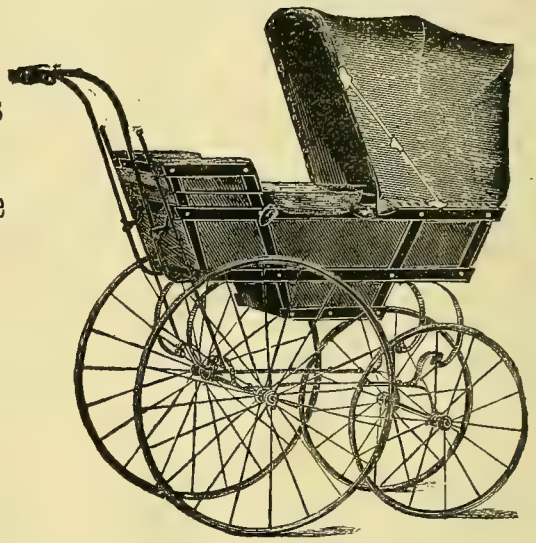
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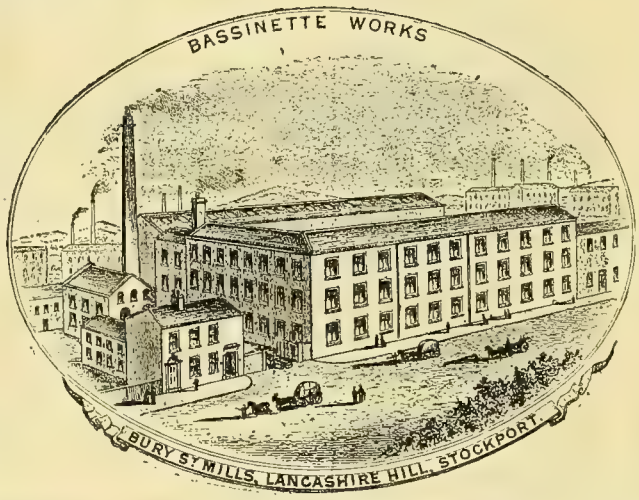
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Nos. 151, 152, and 153.



The Hire System.*

IT is a well-known fact that one-half of the sewing machines which tradesmen deliver to the public are not being sold for cash, but very few among those who do this kind of trade know what they are really about when they risk their own and the manufacturers' capital for their customers. It may, therefore, not be deemed superfluous if we just put down a few considerations upon the said system.

The tradesman, who makes his purchases, would rather have the goods bought than the money ; if this is not the case, then he must have been mistaken. Thus to the sewing machine dealer who buys sewing machines, the purchased machines have more value than the money he has paid or will pay for them ; in other words : by the very act of his purchase the article bought has increased in value, and must, when everything goes on regularly, when he disposes of it again increase once more in value, as it is thus the means of his existence. To what extent this augmentation or increase in price must go is naturally subject to different conditions, such as, for instance, the business expenses, the importance of the yearly returns, the social capital, risks, and suchlike, and he who knows how to count and to write will soon find out how he is to get on in order to make both ends meet properly.

To calculate and write ! how very few do it. The greater part of our *confreres* satisfy themselves with a simple comparison and imagine that it is sufficient for them to do what their competitor does, namely, never to lose the least little bit of business and to compete to the very edge of the knife, thus considering to have done their duty, but forgetting, that being given equal conditions, what may be profitable to the one may be the cause of loss to the other. Such is the case with the so-called hire system, or sales by instalments, which the Singer Company uphold systematically throughout the whole civilised world, and which not only constitutes their force but also their gigantic returns. Abolish the instalment system and the *aureole* of their greatness vanishes, and many a one among their rivals would surpass them in rank. The reason why can easily be given, because the company possess sufficient capital for such an instalment trade, because they can buy materials much cheaper than any other tradesman ; because, again, they get on an average a higher price for their machines ; and, finally, because they dispose of a far better organisation for prosecuting unwilling debtors, inasmuch as they are represented in every possible locality. To render our idea better and clearer, we will just fix the manufactured value of an imitation Singer machine of a good make at 100, and we may safely admit that an original Singer would only cost 80, thus a difference of 20.

But suppose the business expenses on the total sales of the Singer Company to come to 90 per cent., these expenses will for other tradesmen be no more than 60, which would thus be to the detriment of the said company. But if we now take the difference between the manufactured value of an original Singer, thus 80 and its sale price, let us say 240, then there remains after deduction of 90 business expenses for the company still 70 to cover risks and profits, whereas the tradesman, whose sale price for imitations can only be estimated at the utmost at 200, will find that after deduction of 100 for cost price, and 60 for expenses, there only remain to him 40. Thus it may safely be asserted that the Singer Company gets double the amount for their risks as the other tradesmen on the Continent can possibly attain.

Of the same importance is the capital. The company have it from their shareholders, who eventually content themselves with a moderate dividend, if it cannot be otherwise ; whereas we tradesmen are compelled to draw excessively high interest from our capital, as this interest represents our means of existence. Well, the company have the money and can enter millions in their books, whereas the question whether we are capable of doing the same can not be replied to affirmatively for many of us ; there are even so very many who work and live only on the credit allowed them by the manufacturers.

Another thing which is to be considered is the question whether it is well worth while to do this trade based upon the hire system. If a tradesman has even the necessary capital, to send out, for instance, 50 machines on credit, but whereof on an average there are only 25 who follow up their weekly engagements, then those 25 customers who pay do not even represent the value of one single machine a week, and the receipts are in the most cases only just sufficient to cover the business expenses. But how different does it look on the contrary when a threefold result can be attained !

Whenever we consider whether we should render an applicant for a machine happy by delivering one to him on payment by instalments we ought to ask ourselves at the same time whether we would give the same applicant under the same circumstances, and on his promises only, the value of the machine in cash to repay us by instalments without any guarantee ; because an old machine which has to be taken back on account of non-payment has for a respectable dealer hardly any value.

If ever someone might present himself who, instead of buying a sewing machine, which in any case is also fully worth its cost price, would wish to buy its value in money how very few amongst our *confreres* would do the business, and yet the thing is the very same. True enough, he that does the business with cash would be called a usurer, and for us who do the same with sewing machines there has already been found a somewhat similar name, and in how high an estimation this commercial transaction is being held by the law authorities,and more so by the better classes of society ; this we learn every day when we hear people give their ideas on the subject. In 100 cases wherein a judge has to pronounce judgment his sympathy is 99 times rather with our debtor than with us.

And if we were to do the same business with money, you may be sure that customers would not be very difficult to find ; the demands would undoubtedly shower down upon us, the business expenses would be considerably less, and finally the commercial article itself, instead of losing in value, would render us proper interests, which is not the case with sewing machines, which are difficult in transport, get very soon old, and lose their bright appearance in an extremely short time.

Dear colleagues ; consider the foregoing somewhat seriously, and look at the results. He who calculates and writes well, he only knows where he is going to.

*La Machine a Coudre.

The Manchester Jubilee Exhibition.

IN the Poet's Corner, the Olde Blacksmith's Shop next the tower, we have the "Harrison Patent Knitting Machine Co.," of Portland Street, Manchester, with the young ladies attired in the Elizabethan costume, which is a pleasing contrast to the present mode of dress The bonnet, especially, is very neat, and well worthy of becoming the present fashion, as it lends a special grace and beauty to the face, and throws us back to the days of simple neatness of attire. The young ladies are busily engaged in working the Harrison Knitting Machines, knitting every size of stocking, ribbed or plain, fully fashioned upon the machine, just the same as if knitted by the four needles ; also gloves, shawls, pants, jackets, suits, caps, and scarfs, coarse and fine, in 100 different fancy patterns in silk, wool or cotton, all upon one machine. At the back of the shop there is an elevated platform for the large manufacturing knitting machines. There is one machine which knits figured patterns in gloves and stockings upon a single bed, by the Jacquard system. The triplex knitting machine is shown, which knits simultaneously two articles ; also knits very large garments, and Cardigan jackets all in one piece. Also the double bed Jacquard Machine knits automatically some astonishing figured embossed patterns.

The New Patent Automatic Fashioning Machine shapes the articles as it proceeds to knit the pants without any stopping of the machine. The New Patent Steam Power Automatic Stop-motion Machine stops at all the fashionings by means of a new patent clutch arrangement, and stripes in five different colours of wool automatically. This machine, the Two-colour Steam Power Knitting Machine, and the World's Star Hosiery Ribbing Machine, are worked by No. 1a Haag's Patent Water Motor, manufactured by W. H. Bailey & Co., of Albion Works, Salford.

The walls of this shop are covered by a number of great Seal Patents, granted to Mr. Wm. Harrison ; also Diplomas of Honour, Gold and Silver Medals,

and Certificate of Merit, awarded at all the popular exhibitions for superiority. This little shop in Olde Manchester was so interesting that the Prince of Wales gave special attention to the exhibits, and the Princess of Wales prolonged her stay when visiting the Harrison Patent Knitting Machines. Her Royal Highness was so interested that she made a request by Mr. Alderman Bailey to speak to the patentee, Mr. Wm. Harrison, and said that the Harrison Patent Knitting Machine was a very clever invention.

Frister & Rossmann.

ON the afternoon of the 17th May last an ordinary general assembly of the shareholders of the Frister & Rossman Company was held.

The President of the Council of Supervision, Mr. Sigismund Born, informed the assembly that the Board of directors had tendered their demission to the council, and the members of the said council equally intended to tender their resignations in the case of the majority of the shareholders supposing this action to be serving the interests of the business. The managers think that the principal cause of the enormous losses sustained this year is owing to the sales on the hire system, which is still stedfastly held on to by all the sewing machine manufacturers throughout Germany. To work in accordance with this system grand and long-before-prepared means are necessary, and it follows therefrom that very prolonged credits have to be allowed to poor people. The heaviest loss which the company had to suffer came from the rupture of commercial relations with the London firm, Hermann Loog, Limited. This firm has rightly enjoyed during a great number of years the highest reputation in the trade, until finally the head of the firm, driven by false ideas of greatness, has drifted into the way of falsehood. However, it must not be thought that the whole of the £33,000 are lost, inasmuch as the greater part of the goods in stock are mortgaged. Even the strictest control could not serve to discover the abominable abuse of confidence at an earlier period. The retail business will be done away with, and the same will be done with the branch offices.

Mr. Keiling, of the limited company Keiling & Thomas, wished to say that the sewing machine branch is at the present moment in a very disheartening position. By means of costly installations, and the establishment of splendid machinery, they had truly succeeded in greatly increasing their force of production, but it must nevertheless be admitted that, though turning goods out in enormous quantities, competition is such that but very little profits could be made. Then it must be said that commencing to manufacture other articles is not such an easy matter as some people are fond to believe. Speaker knows the trade since fifteen years, and he assures the assembly that even the very best management could not arrive at showing brilliant results. There is, true enough, a sewing machine manufacturer at Dresden, who declared this year a dividend of 9 per cent., but as the said society does only exist since last year, its ultimate progress should be seen to. Speaker thinks that this company equally shall shortly have to keep account with the present bad state of affairs.

Another shareholder asked the managers why they had been so strongly guided by their pessimisme in making up their balance sheet. He thought that many of the outstanding debts, which are shown therein as being lost, would at some future time be recoverable, and finally he hoped that the managers would lose no time in looking for other remunerative articles to manufacture. He thought the company would do well in commencing to make bicycles, inasmuch as the German sport is actually wholly provided by the English market, and also because the article in question sells always for cash. Next he thinks that the company should at once take up the finishing of the new machine which they have now been occupied with since more than two years, and that, besides the new machine, some other advantageous articles should be taken in hand.

Mr. Sigismund Born replied that the Board of management does not think the manufacture of bicycles to be a fruitful source of profit, because, at the present moment, the sale of this article commences also to take some extension upon the hire system. He begs that the choice of some one or other new article to be manufactured be left to the initiative of the managers themselves, he being certain that these gentlemen will do their very best to recover the losses sustained last year.

No. 2 on the list, being the approval of the balance sheet, gave another shareholder occasion to ask whether the managers had not to follow certain rules as regards giving large credits; whereupon the president replied that in order to allow credits over and above an amount of 5,000 mk. (£250) they needed the assent of the council of supervision.

In reply to a question, Mr. Director Riese stated that the assets of the company had been taken at such a very low price into the balance sheet, that no other factory, when even working with smaller wages, and the most incomplete mechanical appliances, could arrive at selling machines at the prices fixed in the balance sheet. After Mr. Born had shown that the current year would certainly show far better results, the balance sheet was finally unanimously adopted.

No. 3 on the roll passed off without discussion, because the Board of directors and the council declared to be willing to maintain their functions, after a vote of confidence had been passed by the assembly. After this re-election had taken place, the president proposed to add to No. 2 of the statutes the following amendment: "That the society be also authorised to invest its capital in other enterprises whose businesses are in accordance with that of this company." It was further stated that, subject to the ultimate approval of the general assembly, in the meantime the society had already invested a sum of 40,000 mk. (£2,000) in an undertaking for the erection of automatic weighing machines. Besides the work which has thus been brought to the factory, the society has already derived a not inconsiderable amount of profit therefrom. Whenever an opportunity offers itself, the society intends to interest itself with other enterprises, and in this way the managers have already a number of projects put before them. The amendment in question was equally unanimously adopted by the members present.

* *Deutsche Nahmaschinen Zeitung & la Machine a Coudre.*

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

6,998. A. Schofield and F. McIlvenna, for improvements in and relating to pocket sewing machines.

7,033. C. W. Vosper, for improvements in or connected with sewing machines.

7,089. W. S. Lockhart and J. G. Bellamy, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

7,309. A. W. Leader, for a portable sewing machine.

7,327. L. Bendix, for improvements in the method of making stitched seams and in apparatus therefor.

7,403. H. J. Lightbown, for improved springs for perambulators, bath chairs, and other similar vehicles.

7,620. J. Y. Johnson, a communication from J. R. Hebert, of New York, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

7,665. R. L. Holt, or improvements in combined bassinettes or cradles and perambulators.

7,739. G. Brewer, a communication rom P. Jansen, of Belgium, for improvements in and connected with sewing machines.

7,851. J. Smeeton, W. Blackburn, and E. Blackburn, for an improved knife cleaner.

7,946. W. S. Oliver, for an improved sewing machine.

7,964. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, for improvements in sewing machines for cutting, over-seaming, and barring button-holes in fabrics.

8,017. H. Summerfeld and F. Hensel, for improvements in sewing machines.

8,103. G. T. Tugwell, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

8,135. S. S. Bromhead, a communication from C. W. Dudley, of United States, for improvements in plaiting attachments for sewing machines.

8,164. W. E. Hickling, for an improved attachment for sewing machines for making ornamental stitches and other purposes.

8,215. L. Jones, for improvements in or appertaining to the balancing of foot motions for sewing and other machines.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

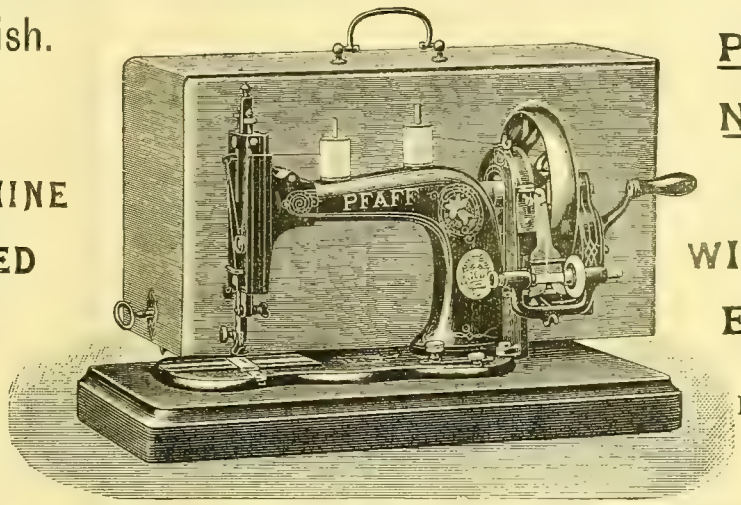
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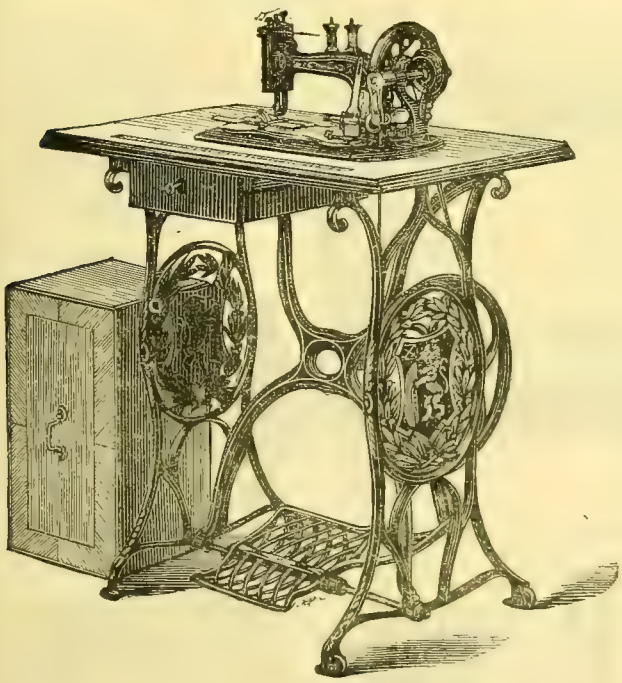
G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY. LONDON WAREHOUSE, 21, FEATHERSTONE ST., E.C.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

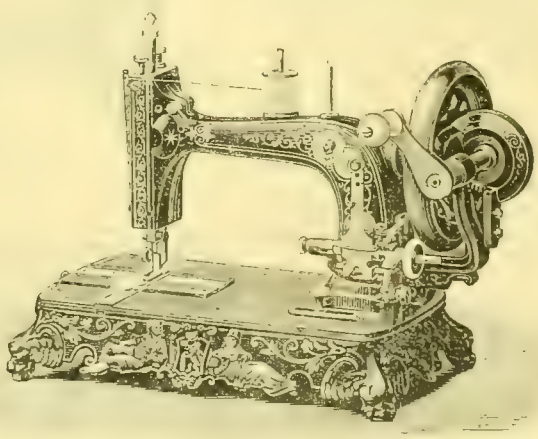
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

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Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

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8,248. E. Kockritz, C. Kockritz, and F. Schuller, for an improved straw hat sewing apparatus.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1886.

7,246. W. A. Hooton, for improvements in four-wheeled perambulators, known as "bassinettes."

11,527. F. N. Cookson, for an improved sewing machine.

1,997. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. E. Wheeler, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines for use in making button-holes.

2,064. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. A. Fisher and A. J. Hart, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines and in apparatus for communicating motion thereto.

3,162. P. Haddan, a communication from D'Arcy Porter, of United States, for improvements in rotary shuttles for sewing machines and mechanism for driving the same.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE Id. EACH EXTRA.

7,136. *Improvements in sewing machines.*—W. H. Bland, of 20, Collindon Street, Luton, Bedford, engineer.—Dated May 27th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates more particularly to that class of sewing machines and their accessories which are used in the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets and analogous articles, but it is also applicable other purposes for which sewing machines may be employed, and consists of an improved arrangement of feeding apparatus, whereby a high degree of steadiness and stability is imparted to the feeder, preventing lateral play or looseness, and securing a perfectly parallel feed motion, which, by a simple means of disconnection, is converted into an ordinary feed motion. Also of an improved raising separator, which is capable of adjustment to suit the degree of thickness of the plait, or braid, or other materials being sewn. Also an improved attachment to the feed stem, whereby it can be adjusted so as not to impede the materials operated upon, whether coarse or fine, for the purpose of protecting the presser from being cut or damaged by the feed when stopping or laying down the plaits, and when the machine is running with the presser down and the material removed. This arrangement is especially adapted for use in combination with the machines known as the Willcox and Gibbs' machines, but it is also applicable to other forms of sewing machines.

7,857. *A new or improved lock-stitch sewing machine.* P. J. L. Onfray, of 1, Rue Royer Collard, Paris, merchant.—Dated June 11th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to a sewing machine of the kind in which a loop of the needle thread, after being passed round a spool containing a bobbin of under thread, is drawn up, enclosing the under thread, thus forming lock stitch. In this machine the main driving shaft extends across the machine immediately under the table on which the fabric to be sewn is laid, and it has fixed on it first a crank, which, by means of a lever, works the needle arm; secondly, a pair of cams, which work a four-motion feed adjustable for length of stitch, and thirdly a crank, to which is jointed a rod that carries at its top a lateral hook. This rod extends downwards and slides through a boss pivotted on centres some distance below the shaft and parallel thereto. As the last-mentioned crank revolves the hook on the rod is made to sweep round the spool. To the needle arm is linked one end of a lever, the other end of which is linked to a spring arm which carries the presser foot, so that as the needle descends into the fabric the presser foot is somewhat raised. The needle arm carries an eye through which the thread is passed, this eye drawing up the thread as the needle rises. The spool which contains the bobbin of under thread is pressed by a concave outer plate against an inner plate, and both these plates are made with feet projecting outwards, having slotted holes through which pass setting screws. By slacking these screws both plates can be slid outwards along with the spool, so as to give access to it when its bobbin is exhausted. The spool being replaced between two plates, they are slid in and secured in position by tightening the screws. The action of the machine is as follows: The needle descends through the fabric, and as it begins to ascend its thread forms a bulge. At this moment the hook engages the bulge of the thread, which it carries as a loop a little more than half way round the spool; it then taking an inclined attitude lets go the loop, which is drawn up by the continued ascent of the needle. By means of a lateral spring, this loop at the upper part of its course is thrust aside so as to be kept clear of the next loop that is formed.

8,522. *Improvements in sewing machines.* A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, United States of America, sewing machine manufacturers.—Dated June 29th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to sewing machines wherein are employed at reciprocating needle bar and needle for the upper thread, and a shuttle carried in a vibrating carrier for the under thread, the devices for actuating a feed bar as well as those employed for operating the shuttle carrier being driven directly from the main shaft which actuates the needle bar, and it comprises improvements due to the combination of the several operating parts and to minor combinations embracing the feed regulating devices and the mechanism for operating the feed bar.

2,041. *Improvements in take-up devices for sewing machines.* S. W. Wardwell, junr., of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, machinist.—Dated February 9th, 1887. Price 8d.

This invention has for its object to provide a take-up device, especially adapted for use with machines running at a high rate of speed, and consists of a take-up device in which the take-up function is performed

WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINERY.

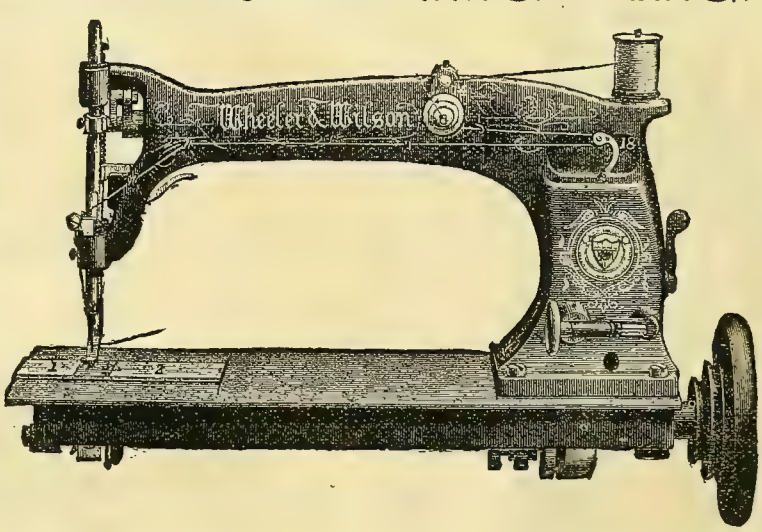
THE NEW D 10 SEWING MACHINE.

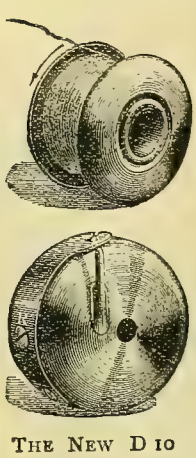
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The best made, most durable, and least liable to get out of order.

Makes the most perfect stitch of any sewing machine made.

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Special Quotations to Agents, also to Manufacturers fitting up Factories, and Estimate given for Supplying and Fixing Driving Power, Steam or otherwise.

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by a rotary travelling shoulder on which the needle thread is held by a retaining bar until the bobbin loop has been drawn up, the stitch tightened, and sufficient thread drawn from the spool for a new stitch, and in which, when the device is used for machines running at very high speeds, a preliminary drawing of the thread is effected.

3,686. *Improvements in sewing machines.* C. Bradbury, a communication from Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co., of Brunswick, Germany, sewing machine manufacturers.—Dated March 10th, 1887. Price 6d.

This invention relates to lock-stitch sewing machines, working with a vertically rotating shuttle, and has reference to the construction of such shuttles, and the means of imparting motion thereto.

3,926. *Improvements in sewing machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from the Essex Embroidery Machine Company, of Portland, Maine, United States of America.—Dated March 15th, 1887. Price 1½d.

This invention relates to that class of fancy stitch sewing machines in which the work is fed horizontally in various directions to cause the stitches to be placed in such positions as to ornament the work on which they are placed.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 10TH, 1887.

362,520. A. M. Leslie, Chicago, Ill. Sewing machine drawer.

362,573. C. W. Cook, West Jordan, Utah. Fan attachments for sewing machines.

362,745. J. R. Hebert, Brooklyn, N.Y. Button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

362,771. W. S. Mills, Naugatuck, Conn. Button-hole sewing machine.

362,817. L. A. Carson, Uniontown, Pa. Button-hole cutter.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 17TH, 1887.

362,945. F. Egge, Bridgeport, Conn. Machine for stitching and cutting button-holes.

363,237. E. Hood, Bradford, Pa. Apparatus for cutting garments.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 24TH, 1887.

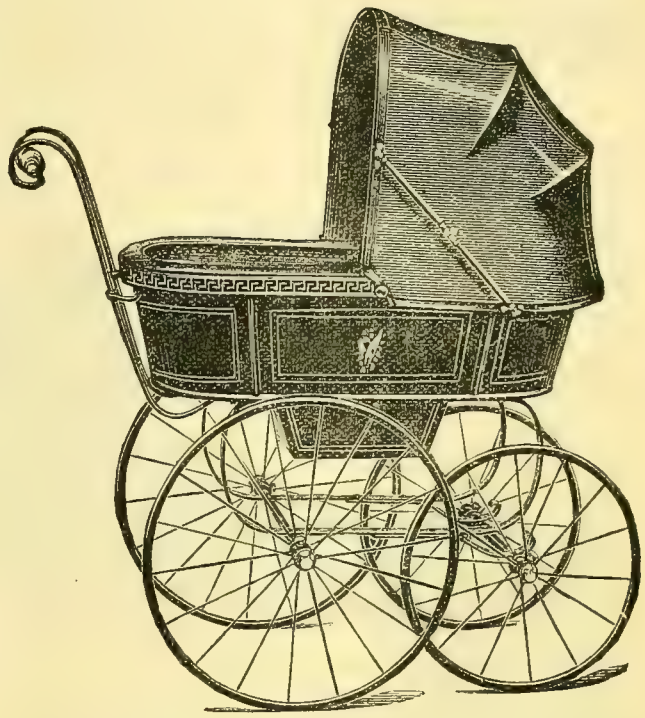
363,478. F. R. Parsons, Providence, R.I. Manufacture of combined needle and thread.

363,573. J. F. Atherton, Portland, Oreg. Combined presser foot and guide for use in embroidering.

363,655. C. F. Littlejohn, Bridgeport, Conn. Work-plate for sewing machines.

363,656. C. F. Littlejohn, Bridgeport, Conn. Take-up device for sewing machines.

SOLDERING FLUX.—Chloride of zinc, so much used in soldering iron, has, besides its corrosive qualities, the drawback of being unwholesome when used for soldering the iron tins employed to can fruit, vegetables, and other foods. A soldering mixture has been found which is free from these defects. It is made by mixing 1 lb. of lactic acid with 1 lb. of glycerine and 8 lbs. of water.



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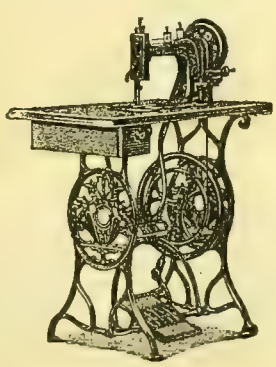
"ORIGINAL PRINCESS,"

With or without NEW JAPANNED

IRON COVER;

IMPROVED FAMILY,

And other HAND MACHINES.



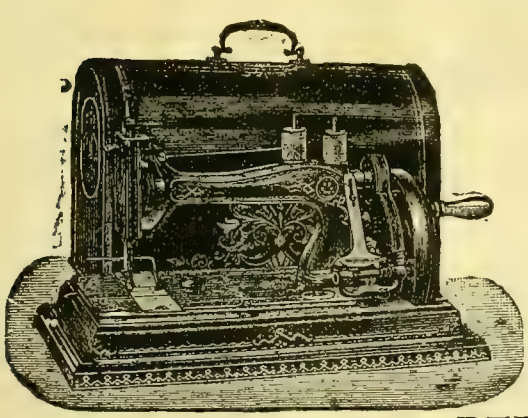
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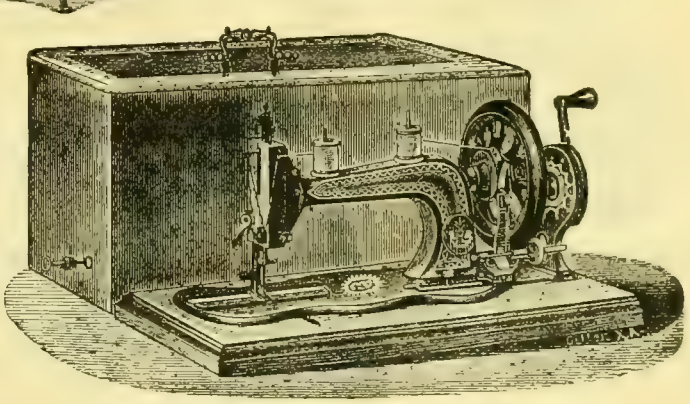
NATALIS D (*Without Gears*).

MEDIUM B & C.

FAMILY A (*Four Styles*).

And other TREADLE MACHINES.





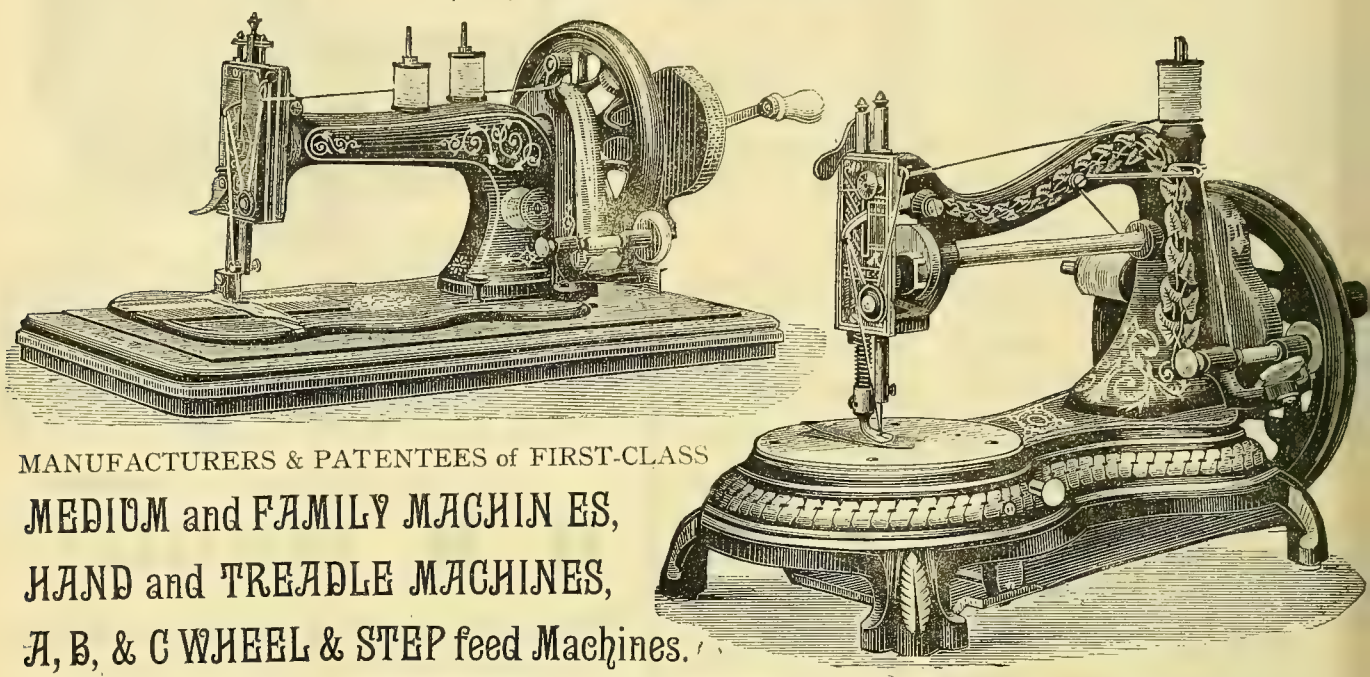
REPRESENTED BY

CHAS. BRADBURY, 37, Torrens Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

OLDHAM.



MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS

MEDIUM and FAMILY MACHINES,

HAND and TREADLE MACHINES,

A, B, & C WHEEL & STEP feed Machines.

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ECLIPSE SEWING MACHINES.

GOLD MEDALS



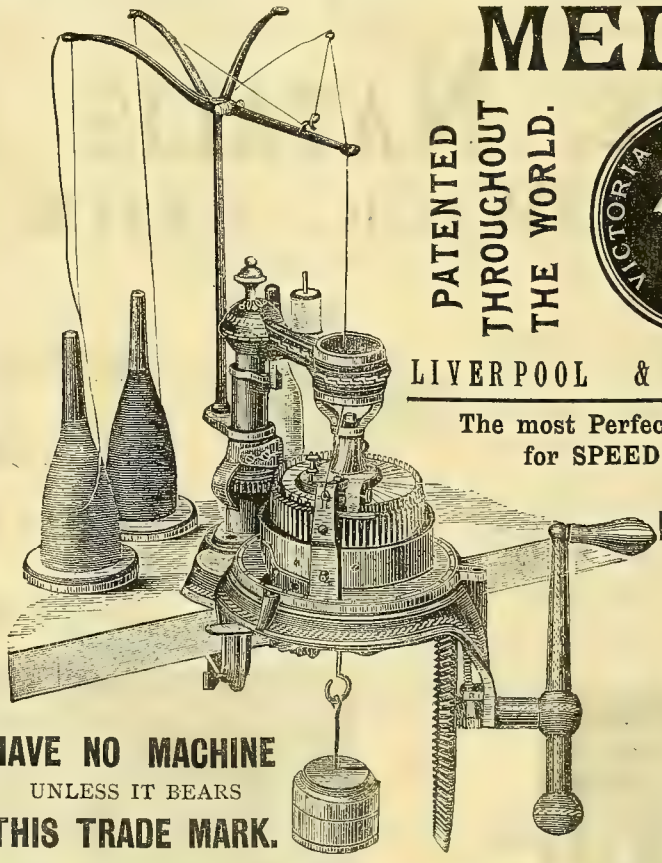
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PATENTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



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LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.



☞ Most durable and best finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially hardened.

SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE

Diamond Cams.

The most Perfect Machine in existence for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOULD SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND SEE THE MACHINE Before making further PURCHASES.

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This machine will produce more and better knitting than any other. We challenge and defy competition.



HAVE NO MACHINE UNLESS IT BEARS **THIS TRADE MARK.**

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

AT LAST!!

ENGLAND versus AMERICA, GERMANY, AUSTRIA,

AND OTHER GREAT POWERS,

REPRESENTING THE SEWING MACHINE INDUSTRY

(Together with Domestic Appliances),

WILL MEET IN FRIENDLY COMPETITION AT THE

Royal Aquarium, Westminster,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

From 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, till 10 p.m., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1887.

A FEW PRESS NOTICES.

The Times.—"This Exhibition deserves support."

Daily Telegraph.—"An important step."

Daily Chronicle.—"A useful undertaking."

The Queen.—"The Exhibition will comprise exhibits from all parts of the United Kingdom, Europe, and America."

Invention.—"The Exhibition is meeting with the greatest support, and success is already assured."

The Figaro.—"Specimens will be seen of all the Sewing Machines ever invented."

Boot and Shoe Trades Journal.—"Anything approximating to a complete display of the most approved and latest designs ought to be very widely useful."

Iron.—"The Exhibition promises to be a great success."

Austro-Hungarian Sewing Machine Times.—"We sincerely hope that the promoters of this useful scheme may have the satisfaction of a very lively participation from all parts of the world, and that an equal chance will be given to all exhibitors. We, of course, intend to visit the Exhibition, and for the present shall do as much as possible towards encouraging our compatriots to send their goods to the London show."

The Sewing Machine News (New York).—"From the 1st to the 15th day of October next, both days inclusive, there will be held in London, England, the first distinctive Sewing Machine Exhibition that has ever been held. The display will take place in the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and it will be international in character. German and English sewing machines will be exhibited. This being the case, it will behove the American sewing machine companies to see that our trade receives adequate representation in the display. We have large interests at stake in all European countries, and we can hardly afford to let our rivals have it all their own way in an exposition of modern sewing machinery. Our companies have had a great deal of experience in the line of Exhibitions, and it will be disappointing if they do not outshine their European rivals at the show. The Americans claim superiority for their sewing machines, and the International Sewing Machine Exhibition will give them a chance to demonstrate that fact side by side with their competitors, and in the face of the whole world. In order that they may have adequate space for their exhibits, and ample time to prepare displays that will do them justice and credit, the American sewing machine companies should secure space at as early a date as possible. There will no doubt be a large attendance, and considerable notice will be taken of the display in the British and Continental Press. Sewing machine trade will receive a 'boom' which will increase our exports."

The United States Sewing Machine Times.—"A SEWING MACHINE 'FAIR.'—At last we are to have (not here, but in London, England) an 'International Sewing Machine Exhibition,' the first ever inaugurated in any country. This is what we have long desired. We are wearied of the numberless puerile efforts to obtain a just recognition of the importance of the sewing machine industry, by piercing out the fag ends of immense and conglomerate expositions, in which the sewing machine can play only an insignificant part. We are sorry to notice some of our American manufacturers of sewing machines propose to enter that (excuse for) American Exhibition, into the endorsement of which President Cleveland was attempted to be bulldozed, and from connection with which several of its supposed titled sponsors have withdrawn their names, and which to our mind will play the part of a second-rate museum attached to that typical American venture yclept 'Buffalo Bill's Wild West.' It is, therefore, with the extremest pleasure we call the attention of American manufacturers and inventors of sewing machines and kindred appliances to the advertisement of the First Annual 'Sewing Machine Exhibition' in this issue, and trust it will meet with the approval and prompt patronage of the American sewing machine trade. We learn that almost every sewing machine manufacturer in Great Britain and a large number on the Continent have filed applications for space, and without doubt it will be one of the utmost importance, that American manufacturers should be fittingly well represented."

Hundreds more of equally favourable notices may be seen, and full Particulars obtained on application to the Secretary,

WILLIAM McWILLIAM, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GROVER & WOOD,

62, GLENGALL ROAD,

TELEPHONE 4667. *OLD KENT ROAD.*

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Cabinet Work for the Sewing Machine Trade.

Tables, Covers, Hand Machines. Boxes of all descriptions.

Prices and full particulars forwarded on application.—G. & W. having extensive machinery and great facilities in manufacturing, are able to compete favourably with any other manufacturer.

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These Knitters are the most reliable, best, and cheapest ever offered in Great Britain. They run smooth and easy, so that a child can work them. Half cost price than any others sold in this market.

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BEYOND ALL DOUBT THE MOST COMPLETE AND THE CHEAPEST

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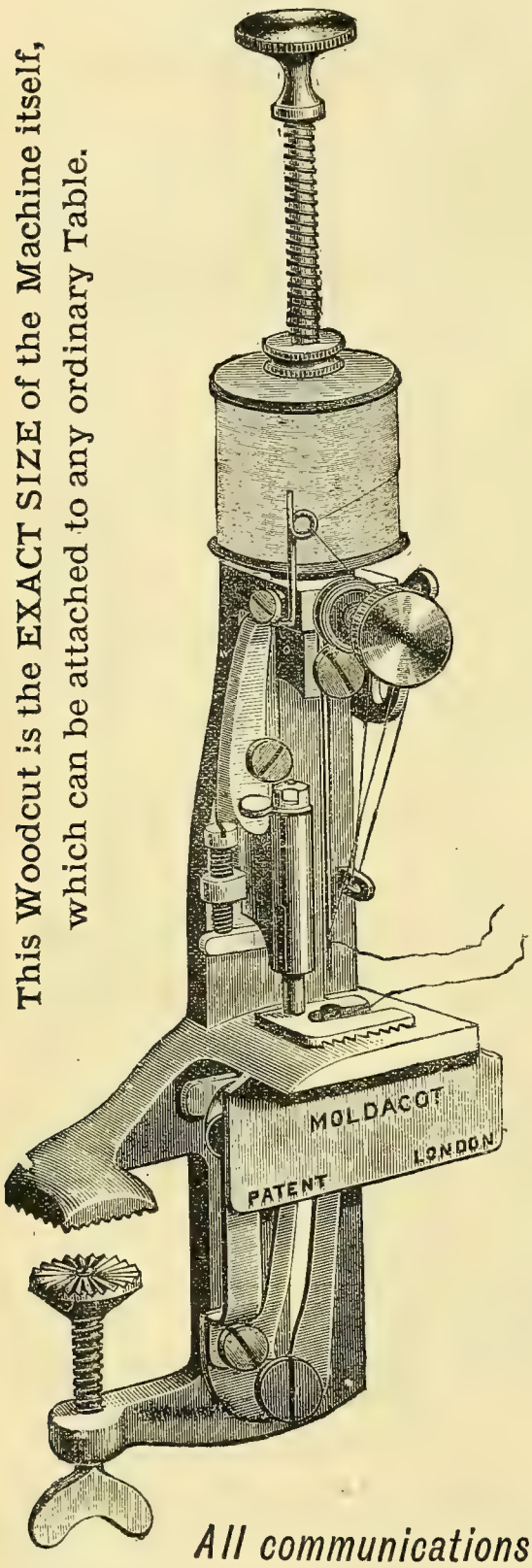
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POCKET LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

This Woodcut is the EXACT SIZE of the Machine itself, which can be attached to any ordinary Table.



THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE CENTURY.

A PERFECT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR

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WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

The advantages of this unique and remarkable invention may be briefly summarised as follows :—

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2. **SIZE.**—*The Machine in its entirety and ready for immediate use is so small that it is packed in a box* 8 *inches long,* 2 *inches wide, and* 1 *inch deep.*
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4. **EFFICIENCY.**—*The "Moldacot" is a perfect Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, and will take any kind of materials from the finest linen to the stoutest cloth.*
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PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

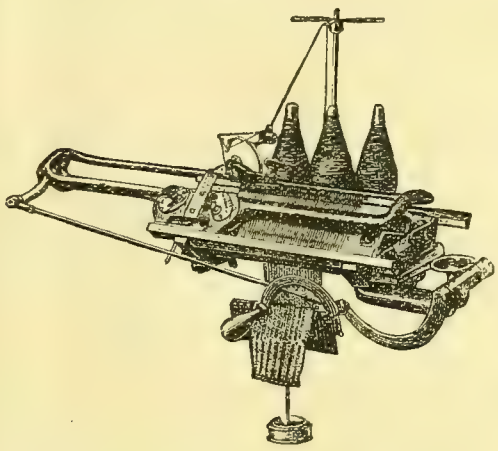
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THE superior construction and workmanship of the "SELLERS" MACHINES have gained for them public favour with an enormous rapidity. They are constructed of the finest materials throughout. The beds and cams are made of the best steel, and the friction is reduced to the lowest possible minimum, which enables the operator to work at a greater speed, with more ease, than on any Machine yet introduced to the public.

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We make any size and gauge, from 4 needles per inch to 10 needles per inch, 8-inch needle room up to 50-inch needle room. We make also Special Size Machines for knitting Skirts in one piece and the largest size Guernseys (seamless), fit up to work by hand or power. All our "G" machines are fitted up with split cams for making Artistic Designs and Fancy Patterns; also with limited yarn carrier, which prevents its advancement beyond the last needle in work. The 7-needle per inch Machines are a medium gauge, and will knit from three to five-ply yarns, and are considered the most useful gauges for yarns generally used; coarser or finer gauges knit different grades of yarns in proportion.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Stockings, Cardigans, Jersey Suits, Vests, Skirts, and every description of garments.

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		Needle-room.	Needles per inch.	£	s.	d.
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,, 2.	112 ,,	8 inch.	7	12	12	0
,, 2A.	128 ,,	8 inch.	8	14	10	0
,, 2B.	144 ,,	8 inch.	9	16	10	0
,, 2C.	160 ,,	8 inch.	10	17	10	0
,, 1G.	154 ,,	12¾ inch.	6	21	0	0
,, 2G.	180 ,,	12¾ inch.	7	22	0	0
,, 2A G.	204 ,,	12¾ inch.	8	23	0	0
,, 2B G.	230 ,,	12¾ inch.	9	24	0	0
,, 2C G.	254 ,,	12¾ inch.	10	25	0	0
Class 1G.	192 Needles	16 inch.	6	28	0	0
,, 2G.	224 ,,	16 inch.	7	30	0	0
,, 2A G.	256 ,,	16 inch.	8	31	0	0
,, 2B G.	288 ,,	16 inch.	9	32	0	0
,, 2C G.	230 ,,	16 inch.	10	32	10	0
,, 1G.	240 ,,	20 inch.	6	33	10	0
,, 2G.	280 ,,	20 inch.	7	36	0	0
,, 2A G.	320 ,,	20 inch.	8	37	0	0
,, 2B G.	360 ,,	20 inch.	9	38	0	0
,, 2C G.	400 ,,	20 inch.	10	39	0	0

The 8-inch Machines are fitted up with receding jacks to back and front beds, and will drop separately or together. Class 1 Machine is adapted for knitting 5-fold yarns for a medium class of hosiery for strong wear. Class 2 has same capabilities as Class 1, but knits finer grades of yarns. Class 2 A, B, and C knit finer grades than Class 2.

The 12¾-inch Machines are specially recommended because of their average width for Garments as well as Stockings, and will knit same range of yarns as described above.

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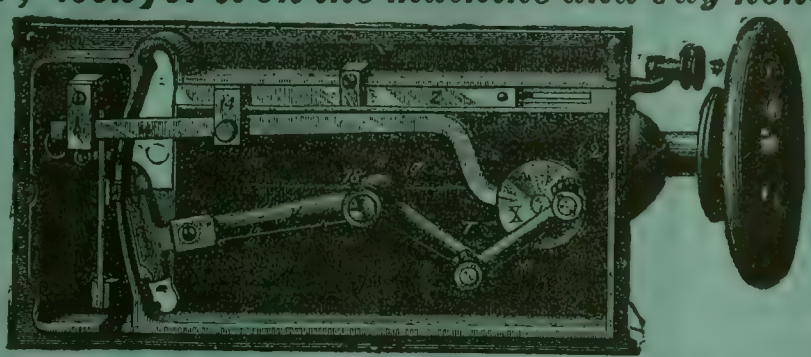
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The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

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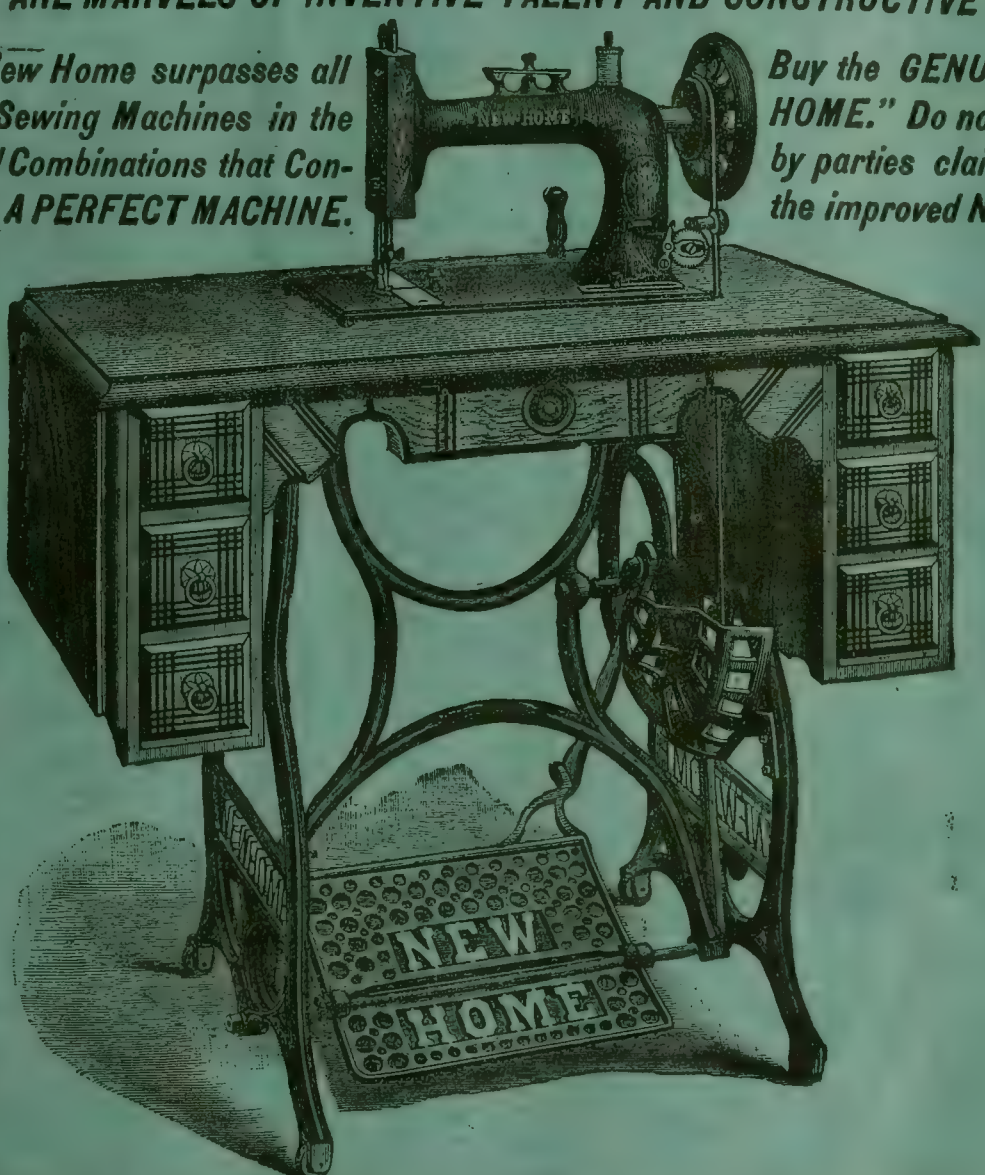
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THE GENUINE

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

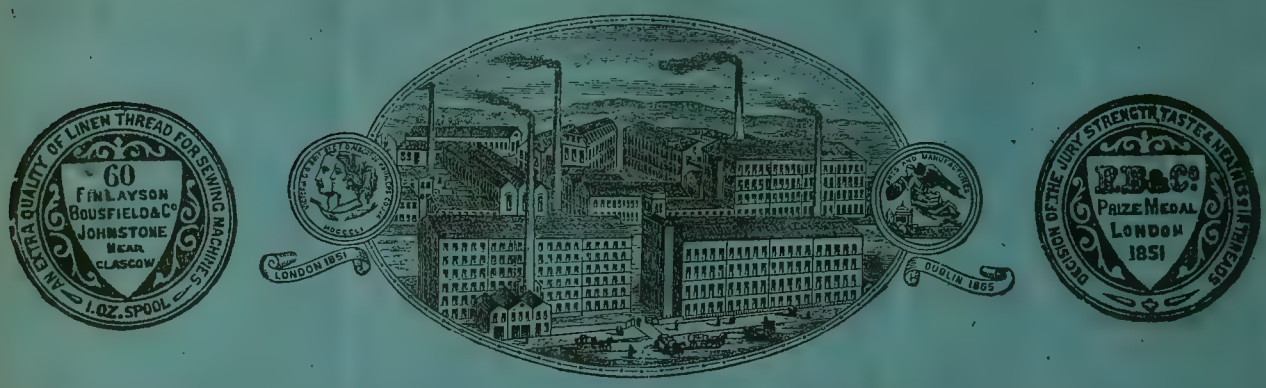
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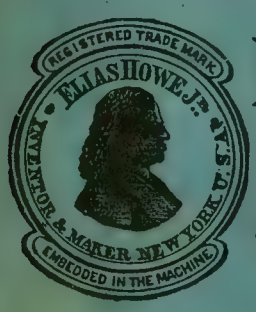
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Silent and Rapid!
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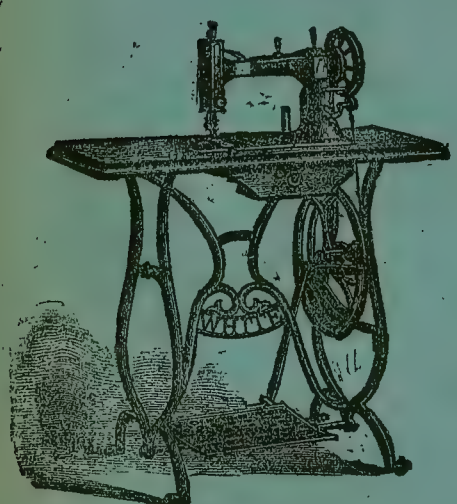
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THE CONTINENTAL CORSET WORKS, NEWARK, N.J.

To the "Standard" Sewing Machine Co.

Gentlemen, It is now nearly three months since we placed one hundred and thirty-seven "Standard" heads on our benches for corset work, and we deem it no more than justice to you to state that for power we consider them the best machines ever made, and we have tried them all.

We find that they are by far the quietest running machines we have ever seen; that we can get twenty-five per cent. more work out of them than from any other in the same time; that they require less attention and tinkering than other machines; and it is our belief, judging from the results of three months' rapid work, that they will wear longer than any other machine in the market. As a matter of fact, owing to their peculiar construction, their life is practically endless; not a piece in them that cannot be replaced. We have some five hundred other machines that we intend to throw out in a few months for "Standards."

Allow us to congratulate you on your remarkable achievement.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) HEILNER & STRAUSS.

AGENTS SHOULD COMMUNICATE WITH

J. E. CARVER,

38, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., England.

W. J. HARRIS & CO.,

LONDON.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

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SPECIALITY FOR 1887.

THE

VICTORIA BASSINETTE,

TRADE PRICE,

Only 23/6 Complete.

This Carriage we guarantee to be the cheapest, and command the quickest sale of any in the Market. Mounted on four bicycle wheels, rubber tyres 19 in. and 13 in. high, fitted with china handle, brass jointed reversible seamless cover, safety holdfast brake, and upholstered in Crocket's No. 2 leather, very pretty design, and finished throughout in the best workmanlike manner.

Sewing Machine Agents and Canvassers in want of a first-class article to sell on the hire system at a reasonable price should not fail to give our Victoria Bassinette a trial. Admired and praised by everyone.

DESIGN AND FULL PARTICULARS POST FREE.

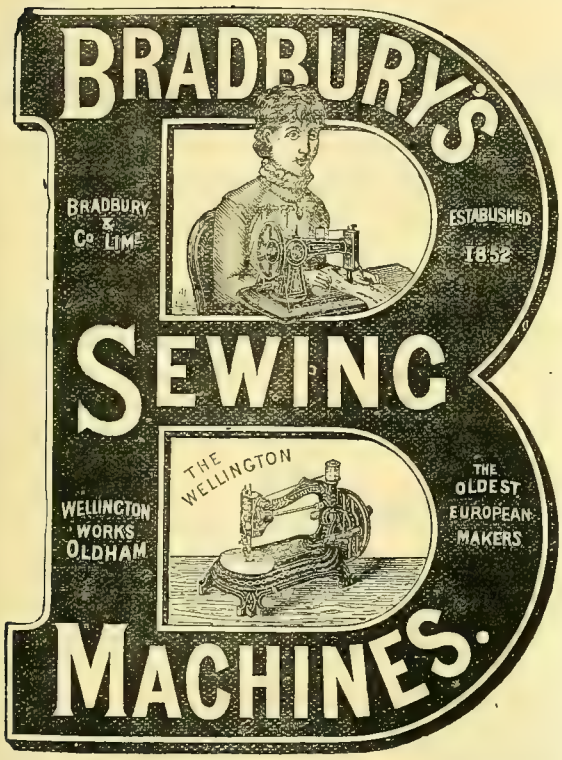
Chief Offices:

219, OLD KENT ROAD,

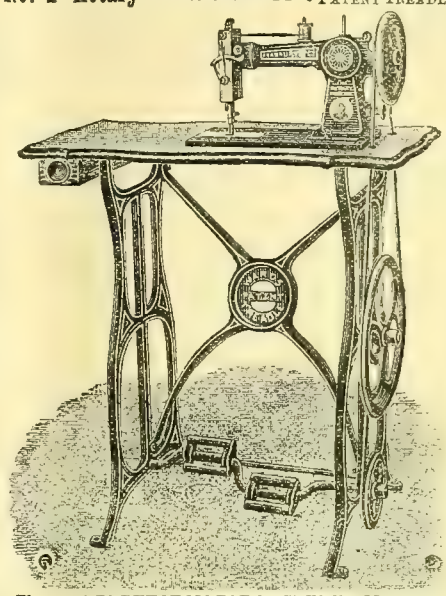
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49 and 49a, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.

Manufactory: ALFRETON STREET, S.E.



No. 2 Rotary Shuttle Machine (WITH WARD'S PATENT TREADLE).



The most PERFECT MOTOR for SEWING MACHINES is WARD'S PATENT ROTARY TREADLE, an Easy, Graceful, and Natural Motion. The usual speed of all Sewing Machines greatly increased with a less expenditure of physical force.

BRADBURY & Co. are the only Makers in Europe of Ward's Patent Treadle.

Bradbury & Co.,

LIMITED,

Have obtained the Highest Awards at all the most Recent Exhibitions.

GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1872.
GOLD MEDAL, Lyons, 1872.
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GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1875.
GOLD MEDAL, Manchester; 1875.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1878.
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1879.
GOLD MEDAL, Adelaide, 1881.
GOLD MEDAL, Perth, Australia, 1881.
SEVEN AWARDS at Melbourne, 1881.
TEN FIRST PRIZES at Local Exhibitions during 1882.
GOLD MEDAL, Huddersfield, 1883.
Also a Special Certificate of Merit from the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain (Glasgow Meeting), 1888.
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FOR more than thirty years BRADBURY & Co.'s Machines have been held in the highest favour by the public. This is due not only to their thoroughly scientific construction, accurate fitting, easy action, and great strength, but also to the superior quality of metal used in their manufacture, which make them more durable than any other makers' Machines.

BRADBURY & Co., LIMITED, are not only the Oldest and Largest European Manufacturers, but they also make the greatest variety of Machines, and are thus able to supply EVERY CLASS of Customers with Machines suitable for their requirements, and are not compelled to recommend ONE SYSTEM ONLY for all descriptions of work.

Liberal Terms to Shippers & Agents. Price Lists, Posters, &c., gratis on receipt of order.

TO AGENTS AND DEALERS IN BASSINETTES.





We respectfully inform the trade that our LIST of BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS for the SEASON of 1887 is now issued. During the last few months we have been making extensive alterations in our plant and premises, so as to enable us to produce this class of goods at the lowest possible cost, consistent with good quality and artistic finish, and we can confidently state that our NEW STOCK of BASSINETTES is unequalled at the price by any others in the trade. We have several new and chaste designs both in Wood, Wicker, and Wire Goods, and only the very best quality of material has been used in their manufacture.

Every attention is paid to the finishing and upholstering, and we feel sure they will give great satisfaction to our clients.

PRICE LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BRADBURY & CO., LIMITED,

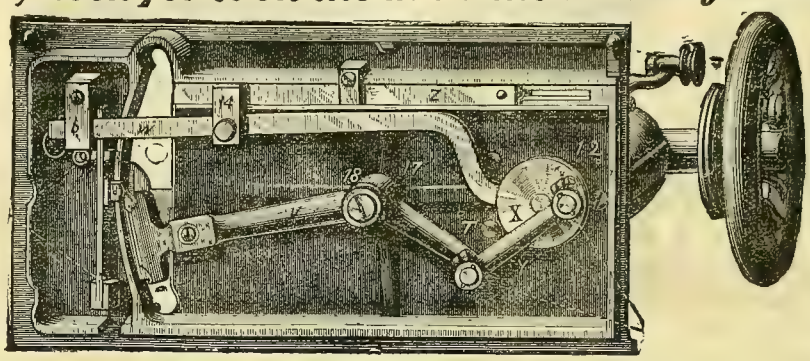
Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



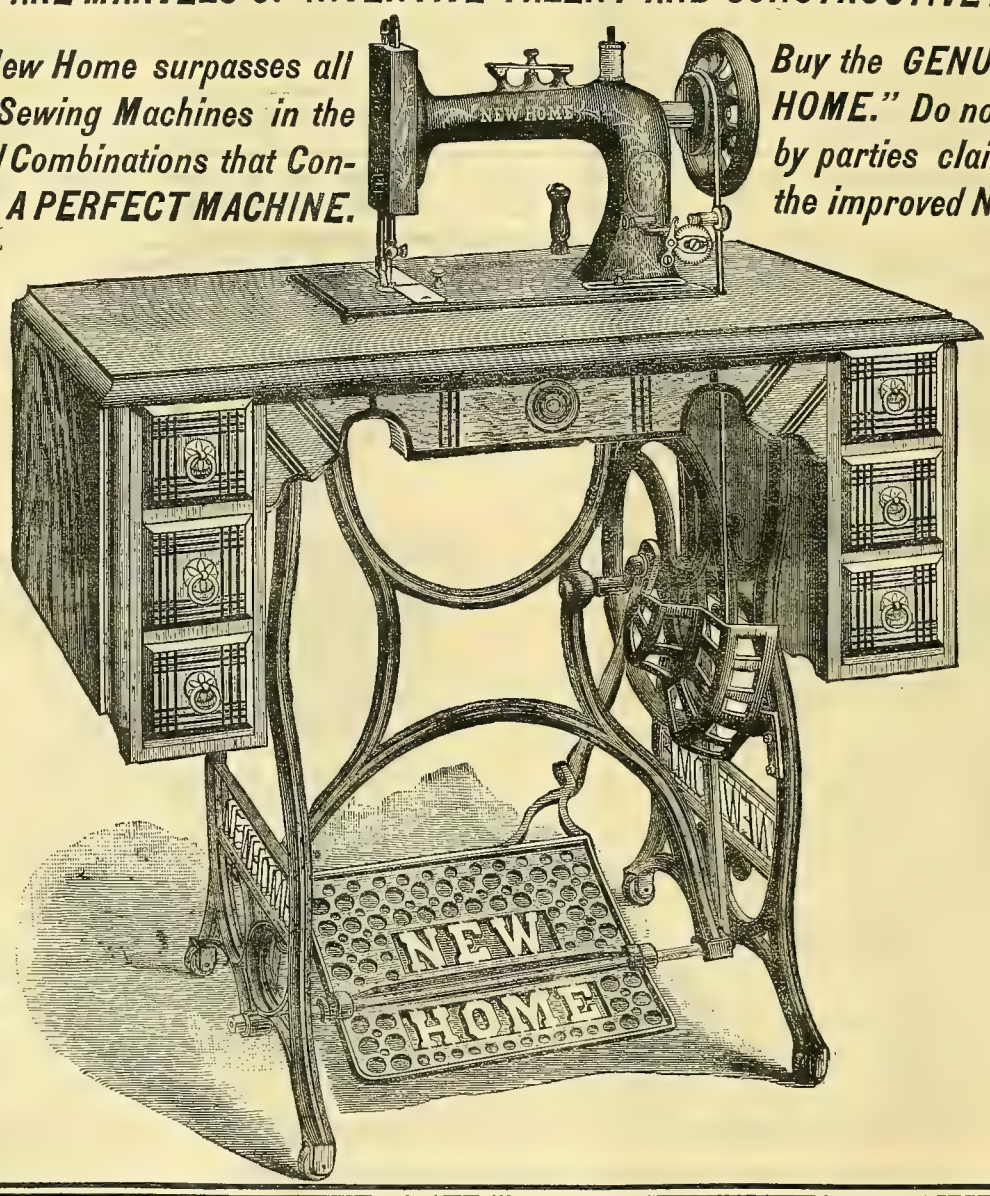
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

THE ORIGINAL



THE GENUINE

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

HENRY WEBSTER,

41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

REVOLUTION in the SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

WAR DECLARED!

Challenge to every Sewing Machine Maker in the World!

IMMENSE and UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY OBTAINED by the

SILENT "ELECTRA" MACHINE

(20,000 SOLD IN A FEW MONTHS),

MANUFACTURED BY THE

"DEUTSCHE NÄHMASCHMEN-FABRIK"

(Late JOS. WERTHEIM),

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The "ELECTRA" Machine is constructed on the "Singer" principle, but being combined with the best and latest improvements human skill has devised, it is one of the grandest achievements in the annals of invention. The Shuttle carrier is provided with a patent spring (*See* Patent Specification, No. 16043), designed to prevent rattling of the Shuttle. This latest valuable improvement, however simple it is, has been aimed at for a long time, and places the Machine beyond competition.

No "Singer" Machine as Silent as the "ELECTRA" in Existence.

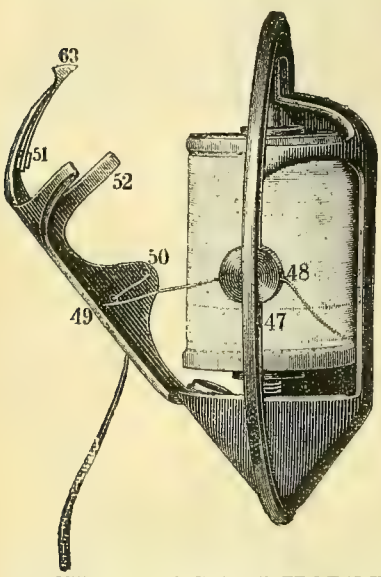
Dealers cannot do better than sell this Silent Machine, which will lead the Market. Dealers too slow in trying it will lose the sale.

JUNKER & RUH'S

ROTATING SEWING MACHINES

with two Spools, sewing on both sides, directly from the Cotton-reel, a perfectly beautiful Lockstitch.

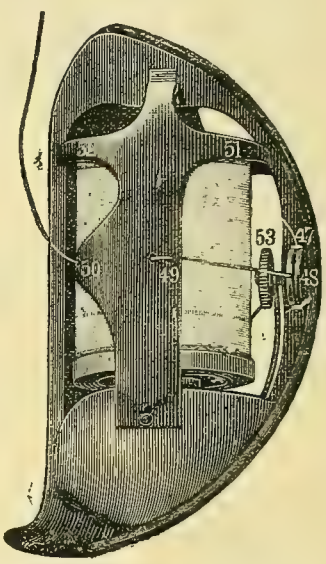
These Machines are manufactured in different sizes for Hand and Treadle, as well as a High-Arm Machine for Heavy Trade, such as for Dressmaking, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, and for all kinds of Manufacturing Purposes.



OPENED COTTON-HOLDER.

TRADE MARK.

Without which none is perfect and genuine.



CLOSED COTTON-HOLDER.

We also beg to recommend our

IMPROVED SINGER & GROVER & BAKER SYSTEM MACHINES.

Throughout the civilised world our Machines have been in the front rank, and have been sold exclusively by the best and most successful dealers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies:

AD. RIES & CO.,

94, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

AD. RIES & CO.,

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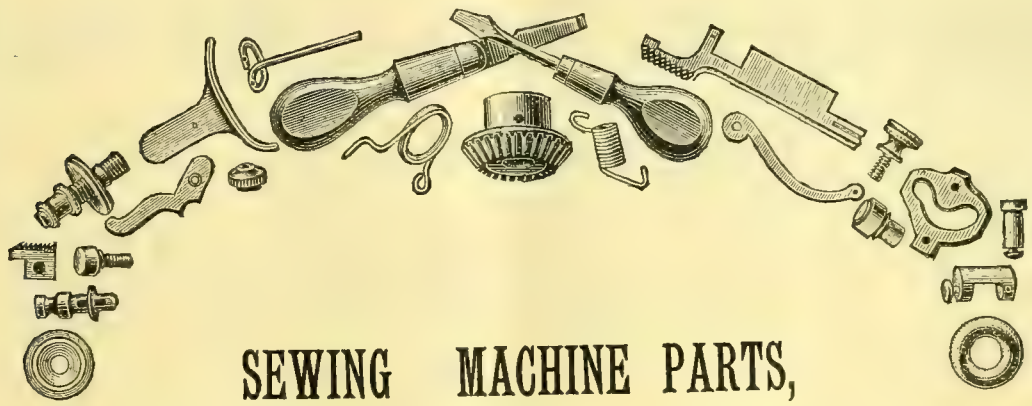
AND AT BIENNE, SWITZERLAND,

Manufacturers and Importers of

WATCHES.

Several leading lines for Dealers. **"The Perfect Watch"** (American System), Gents' size, All kinds ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes in Gold, Silver, and Metal. Write for Price List.

P.S.—Those Houses not having an account with us should enclose crossed Cheque, or the usual trade references, with Order.



SEWING MACHINE PARTS,

ATTACHMENTS, FITTINGS, AND

GENERAL ACCESSORIES OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

C. LOHMANN,

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. E. CARVER,

Formerly of the Singer and Wheeler and Wilson Companies,

Begs to announce that, in order to meet the increasing demands for the popular

SEWING MACHINES

He is representing, he

HAS REMOVED

to the more central premises,

38, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

OUR LEADING MACHINES ARE—

The New Rotary Shuttle
Sewing Machines.

Manufactured by THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

AND

The New Phœnix
Improved Wheeler and Wilson
Rotary Hook and Spool
Sewing Machines.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

38, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., England.

A REAL MUSICAL TREASURE.

THE CELESTINA.

VERY SUITABLE for MISSION HALLS, PICNICS, or other SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

This Charming Instrument performs every description of Music for **Psalm, Song, March, or Dance,** rivalling the most skilled musician. It plays thousands of tunes—**there is no limit to the number.**

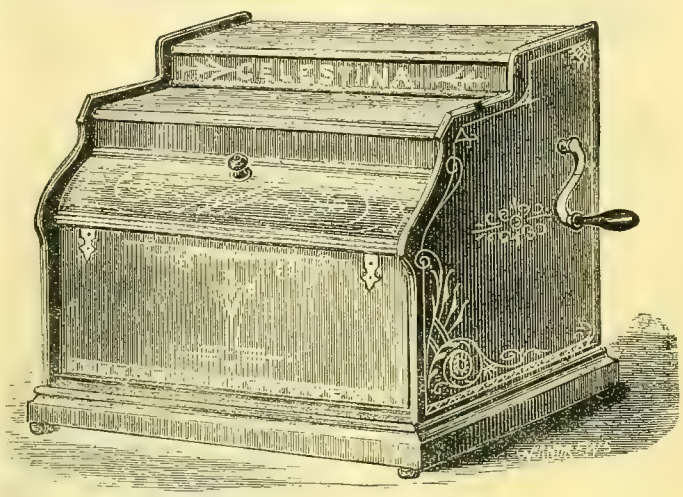
It requires no knowledge of music on the part of the player, but can be played by anyone, **even a child.** The tone is rich, round, mellow, and **very pleasing,** blending beautiful'y with the human voice when singing. The tunes can be repeated as often as required; and the music is very cheap.

The Celestina is adapted to enliven the **Home,** and will be found extremely useful in conducting religious services, or for instructing Musical Drill Classes.

PRICE, packed in strong deal box, including one Roll of Tunes. £6 6s 0d.

May be had on Easy Terms or Discount for Cash.
Smaller Instruments from **£1 1s. 0d.**

Liberal Terms to the Trade and Instalment Houses.



GEORGE WHIGHT & CO.,

SOLE LICENSEES,

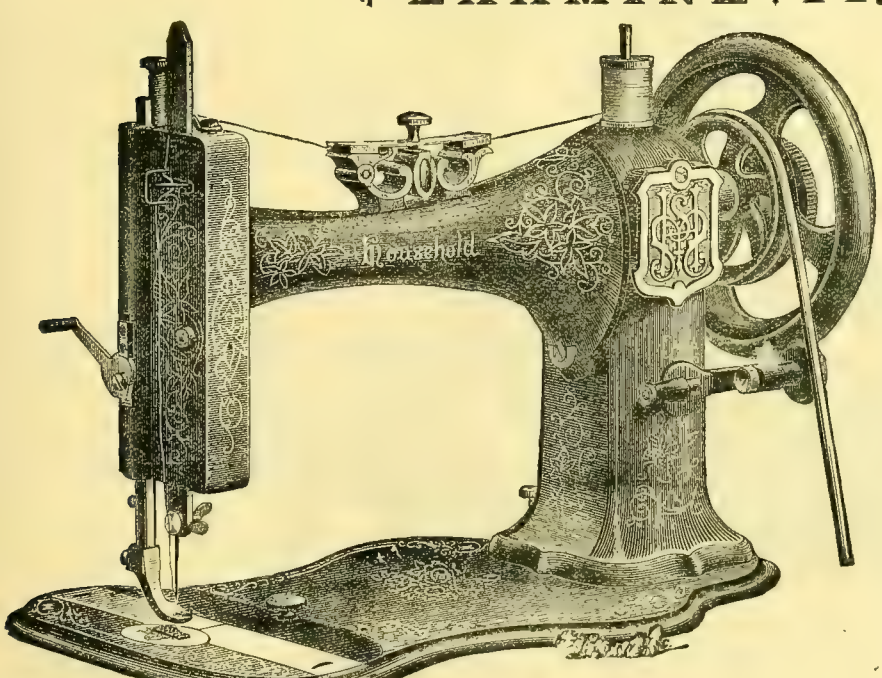
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C. (CORNER OF BROOKE STREET).

"THE HOUSEHOLD,"

MANUFACTURED BY THE HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE CO., PROVIDENCE, R.I.,

Maintains its steady course towards universal popularity. Wherever known its claim to superiority is conceded. No "HOUSEHOLD" Sewing Machine from the start has failed to perform first-class services wherever placed.

EXAMINE IT.



We have no occasion for a "New" Household!

The Mechanical construction of the "Household" is perfect!!

It is capable of doing a wide range of work!!!

It is Easy Running, Runs Quietly, Simple and Durable!!!!

☞ Pushing and Responsible Agents wanted in all parts of Europe. Right parties will receive agreements from five to ten years. A similar offer has never been made.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, PRICE, AND CIRCULARS, APPLY TO—

EMILE JAMES,

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P.P.—Sewing Machine Dealers sending their address will receive by mail a magnificent panel of the Household Sewing Machine, and valuable publication of mutual interest.

THE NEW "VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINE.

JUBILEE MACHINE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

IMPROVED "NEW HOME" MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

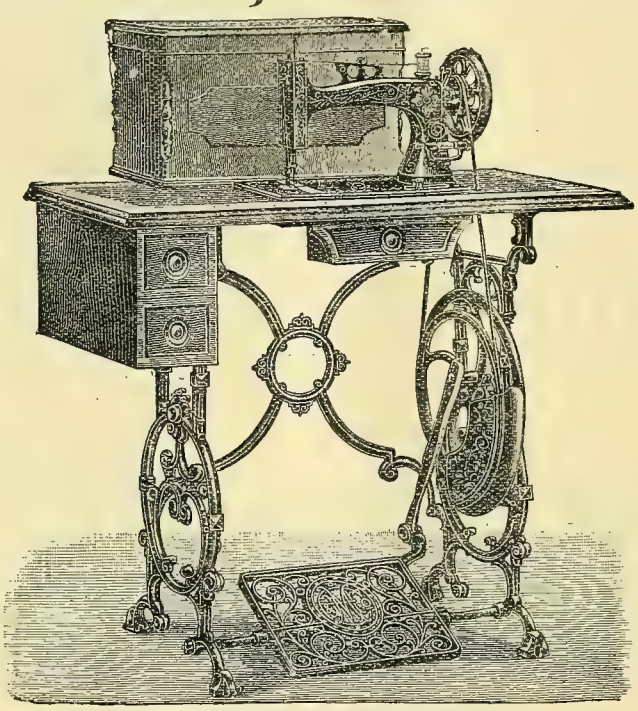
H. MUNDLOS & CO.,

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DURABLE

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SILENT.



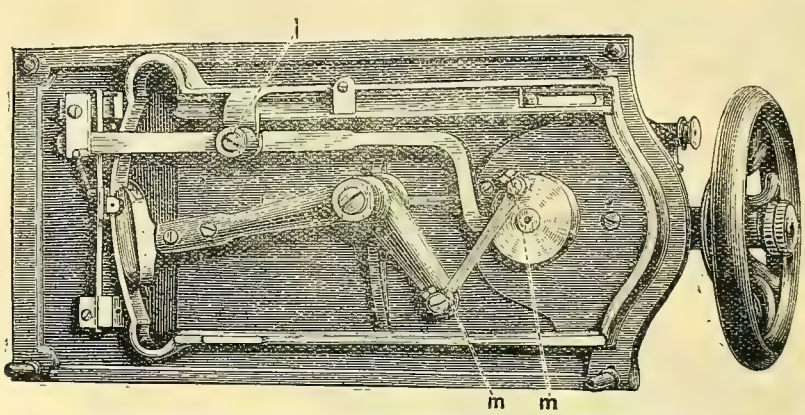
LIGHT

RUNNING.

SIMPLE.

VICTORIA, STYLE No. 2.

This Machine is made in various styles for family and manufacturing purposes, plain and highly ornamental. It is provided with all the latest improvements, and surpasses other machines owing to the simplicity of its mechanism and its light, noiseless, and quick action. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT that repairs may be almost entirely dispensed with, for all parts subject to friction are adjustable, by which unusual durability is obtained. The illustration below shows the simple and ingenious mechanism of the "**VICTORIA**" Machine. All parts subject to friction are made of hardened steel; the engraved letters show the parts to be oiled.



WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES,

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IT PAYS BEST

to canvas for a solid house, with reliable Sewing Machines, where every Machine sold in a neighbourhood will sell five more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

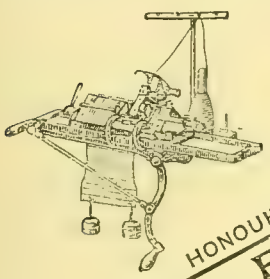
403 Branches in Great Britain and Ireland.

Management for the United Kingdom:

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The New PATENT KNITTING MACHINE DEPOT.

Manufacturers of all Constructions. The only Knitting Machine Exhibit at the Health Exhibition, 1884, that received Two Medals.



"VICTORIA" Construction
"LANCASHIRE."
"CONCORDIA."
"UNION."

HONOURS—19 MEDALS, 5 DIPLOMAS.

KNITTING EXTRAORDINARY

Knits all sizes of Stockings, Rib or Plain, Cardigan Jackets, &c.

JAS. FOSTER,
INVENTOR AND PATENTEE,
75, Oxford St., MANCHESTER,
And 41, FRIARGATE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

Price Lists and Foster's Design Sheet, Free on receipt of Stamped Envelope. Foster's Pamphlet of General Information on the Knitting Machine, Price 1d. Post Free 1½d.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOR!

HARMENS' PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE.

PRICE 35/-



PRICE 35/-

AN AGENT WANTED in every town throughout Great Britain, and for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Russia, Australia, South Africa, and the several states of South America, for the above. The Machine is the most simple and effective that exists. It is perfectly AUTOMATIC, and having no mechanically moveable parts, cannot get out of order. No rubbing whatever is required. No dollies or wash-boards are used. No soda or washing powders are wanted. No machinery to drive or attention required. Labour entirely dispensed with. Designed on scientific principles.
RETAIL PRICE, 35s. LIBERAL TERMS.

Address: C. HOOPER & Co., 164, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.—First-class thoroughly established Knitting manufacturing business. Busy district. No opposition within twenty miles. Thorough investigation permitted. Valuation between £1,200 and £1,500. Apply by letter to W. F., care of the Publishers.

ADVERTISER, age 25, seeks an engagement as Manager of a Sewing Machine Depot; 10 years' experience in an old-established firm, very energetic, and thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the trade. Would not object to travel. Address, A. E. I., office of this paper.

CAPITALIST or PARTNERSHIP £500.—Sewing Machines, Perambulators, Musical Instruments, Furniture and Domestic Machinery on Hire-Purchase System. Additional capital wanted to extend established business in London, which, being comprehensive or capable of development to greatest extent, would suit manufacturer to push sale of their machines, as the managements are well up in canvassing, investigating orders, and easy-terms-trade generally. Letters to "Investor," care of this *Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

TRAVELLERS calling on Country Sewing Machine Dealers can hear of a Good Commission by writing to Domestic, care of Lawrence, Sewell, & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
AUGUST 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

Hired Goods Sold by Auction.

Sheriff Spens, of Glasgow, decided last month an action under which John G. Murdoch & Co. (Limited), Union Street, Glasgow, sought to recover from John Greig, cooper, Glasgow, a harmonium purchased by the defender at a public sale of household furniture. Pursuers say that the harmonium was supplied by them to a Mrs. Taylor on the hire-purchase system, and that until the instalments arranged to be paid by her amounted to the price of the instrument (£15 15s.) it should remain their property. The instalments were not fully paid up when Mrs. Taylor had the instrument sold along with her other furniture. Pursuers pleaded that the harmonium being their property, and being in the possession of the defender, decree should be granted as craved. The defender's pleas were (1) that having *bona-fide* purchased the harmonium at a public sale by an auctioneer instructed by the ostensible owner of the instrument, and having paid the price thereof, he was not bound to deliver it to the pursuers as craved; and (2) that, in any case, in the circumstances he was not obliged to deliver the instrument to them without being repaid the price thereof paid by him.

The Sheriff has issued an interlocutor sustaining the first plea in law stated by the defender, and assoilzing the defender, and finding him entitled to expenses.

In a note his Lordship says:—Although it may be that certain cases of late years have infringed on the effect to be given to the doctrine of reputed ownership, I am still of opinion that this is a case where the doctrine of reputed ownership must be held to apply. A sale of household furniture is publicly advertised. The defender goes to the house, and in perfect good faith bids for the harmonium put up by the auctioneer. It is knocked down to him for the sum of £8, and now the pursuers come forward and say that, in terms of the agreement between them and the lady, whose furniture was exposed to sale, it was not the latter's property but theirs, and in these circumstances they are entitled to delivery from the *bona-fide* purchaser without paying him a farthing of the expense to which he has been put. Such a result, it appears to me, would be unjust. If loss is to fall upon anyone, it should be upon the pursuers, who must be held, in supplying the article to Mrs. Taylor—a question with third parties at least—to have put her in a position of dealing with the article as her own property. Apart, however, from the doctrine of reputed ownership, I find the case of Cropper & Co. *v.* Donaldson (July 8, 1880) has an important bearing on this case. In that case there was practically a transaction of the same nature

as that under discussion, but the Second Division refused to give effect to the contract as one of hire.

Mr. Angus Campbell, writer, agent for pursuers.

Mr. Jas. Stevenson, writer, agent for defender.

A Novel Point.

His Honour Judge Jordan had before him, at the Hanley County Court on the 14th July, an action in trover by which the Warwickshire Furnishing Company, Hanley, sought to recover from James Kelsall, miner, Smallthorne, and his wife, the possession of a bassinette. It was stated that at the previous Court the plaintiff company sued the present defendant for £3, in respect of a bassinette which had been sold to Mrs. Kelsall on the hire system, and upon which the instalments had not been paid. In that action the defendant repudiated his liability, on the ground that he had never authorised his wife to pledge his credit for such an article, and his Honour held that a bassinette of the value of £3 was not a necessary for a collier's wife, and nonsuited the plaintiffs. The present claim arose out of that action, the plaintiffs having endeavoured to get possession of the bassinette, and the defendants, it was alleged, having refused to part with it. It was contended for the plaintiff company that the bassinette having been obtained on the hire system, but no instalments having been paid, the property had not legally passed to the defendants, and therefore it still belonged to the plaintiffs. His Honour said this was a novel and curious point which he did not remember to have heard raised before. Desiring time to consider the matter, he reserved judgment until the next Court.

Claim for Hire and Detinue.

"Elliott *v.* Ford."—The plaintiff, who resides at Worthing, on the 28th ult. claimed £2 4s. 6d. upon two summonses, one for the hire of a bassinette, and the other for detinue. In reply to the Judge, defendant's wife admitted that she had the bassinette, and wished to keep it as it had been sold to her by plaintiff. Plaintiff said the bassinette was hired for a day, and subsequently defendant's wife wished to have it on the hire and purchase system. He told her he could not let her have it unless her husband signed an agreement. Mrs. Ford: You have puzzled me right through the piece. His Honour: It is a simple matter; if you had paid the money it would have been all right. Will you give up the bassinette? Mrs. Ford: No; I want to have it and pay for it. The Judge: Then I shall make an order for payment in full in fourteen days. He gave judgment for 17s. 6d. for the hire with court costs, and judgment for detinue £1 12s., unless the bassinette were returned before Saturday.

Disposing of Hired Goods.

Frederick Casste, 30, of 24, Albert Road, Kilburn, rent collector and builder, was on the 21st ult., at the Middlesex Sessions, indicted as bailee of furniture and effects belonging to the Tower Furnishing and Finance Company (Limited) for fraudulently converting the same to his own use. Mr. Clay and Mr. Besley prosecuted, and Mr. Hutton defended. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prisoner had applied to the Tower Furnishing and Finance Company for £35 worth of furniture to be hired by him, and paid for by instalments extending over three years; that the prisoner selected from certain wholesale firms, whose names were given, a number of articles for which he agreed to pay the sum of £51 by instalments of £2 down and 30s. per month afterwards. The goods were delivered at prisoner's house on May 7th last, and removed by him at midnight four days afterwards. No notice of the removal was given to the company, nor did the prisoner pay anything, but sold the goods to a broker for about £13. For the defence it was suggested that the prisoner might have thought the goods had become his property, and that he was legitimately entitled to dispose of them. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Detective-Inspector Morgan, X division, said prisoner had borne a good character up to December last, and had been in a situation in the Strand. For the purpose of taking a public-house at Dunstable he gave as a reference the name of Mr. Frederick Smith. The police applied to "Mr. Smith," from whom they received a most excellent character, but it turned out that it was the prisoner himself who had given such an excellent account of his antecedents. Mr. Fletcher sentenced the accused to prison for 12 months.

Selling Hired Goods.

In the Glasgow Sheriff Court, on the 15th ult., Sheriff Lees issued an interlocutor in the action at the instance of Muirhead & Turnbull, piano and harmonium dealers, Renfield Street, Glasgow, against Wm. Austin and J. C. Austin, brothers, residing at 101, Greenhead Street, in which the pursuers asked the Court to ordain the defenders to deliver to them a walnut piano. The piano was sold by the pursuers to Wm. M'Gregor, a minister's son, on 1st December last, for £28, on what is known as the hire-purchase system, the price of the instrument being payable by instalments extending over a period of three years. On the day he received the piano, M'Gregor sold it to the defenders for £14 10s., the parties to the bargain having been brought together by an advertisement which appeared in a newspaper. At the Glasgow Circuit Court, on 20th April last, M'Gregor pleaded guilty of having fraudulently disposed of the piano, and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. The Messrs. Austin refused to give back the piano to the pursuers, on the ground that the instrument having been lawfully bought and paid for had become their property.

The Sheriff finds that M'Gregor was not the owner of the piano, and that it was sold by him without the pursuers' authority; that the defenders' right to the piano had been acquired from a party who was not owner, and who could not without fraud on his part give them a right thereto; and therefore ordains the defenders to deliver the piano to the pursuers. He also finds the defenders liable to the pursuers in expenses.

In a note his lordship says:—A good deal of unnecessary evidence has been led in this case. That both the defenders acted with perfect *bona-fides* is not for a moment questioned; but if the pursuers have a right to the piano no *bona-fides* on the defendants' part will protect them, whereas if the pursuers have not such a right it does not matter whether the defenders acted in *bona-fide* or not. The first point is, was the piano the property of the pursuers? It is clear it was. In the second place, did the pursuers confer on M'Gregor a right of property in the piano? His right depends on the terms of the hire contract. The defenders dispute that it is a valid contract. But if it is not a valid contract, then he had no right at all to the piano, a position of matters which will not benefit their case. I see no reason, however, to doubt that the documents validly made him hirer of this piano. After certain payments he would have become possessor of it, but till they were made, till the condition was purified, he never became owner of it. In the third place, had M'Gregor power to sell the piano? It is certain he had not, he had it on hire only. Fourthly, have the defenders or either of them got it? Both of them had to do with the transaction, and John Cruickshanks Austin, the compearing defender, has the piano. In this state of matters it is plain that the pursuers have a right to the piano, and that Mr. Austin has none. But it is urged that the pursuers are barred *personali exceptione* from insisting on the return of the piano. It is said they were careless in what they did; they put no mark on their piano to show it was only on hire; they lent it to a man who had only one hand, and they delivered it at his office and not at his house. I am not sure that the hirer of an article would be expected to put some irremoveable mark on it which would show it was only on hire. Pianos, carriages, horses, and many other articles are subjects of regular hiring out, and people are supposed to know this and to be on their guard in the acquisition of them. Here it was a brand new piano being sold at half its value, and it might at least as well be said that the party purchasing would only have been acting prudently in assuring himself that the party offering it for sale had a right to sell it. The receipt might have been asked for, or, as the agents' name was on the piano, inquiry could have been made of them. Thus, it seems to me, at least as much can be said to impute negligence to the defenders as to the pursuers. It would, I fear, be dangerous to hold that the good faith of a purchaser would give him immunity where the party selling the goods had no right to them. So inexpedient did any such view appear to the Legislature that it has compelled pawnbrokers to give up stolen property pledged with them without receiving repayment of their advances unless the Court thinks fit to appoint these to be repaid to them in whole or in part where the circumstances seem to justify

such a direction. Now a pawnbroker is by profession a party who is dealing with persons that are in difficulties. He is licensed by the State to carry on his trade and he carries it on under certain restrictions, and yet he has to deliver up stolen goods pawned with him without any absolute right of repayment of his advances. It seems to me a person in the defenders' position is not *in pari casu* with a pawnbroker. If he wants a piano his natural course is to go to a man who deals in pianos. Not that there is anything wrong or illegal in making a bargain privately with someone who wishes to part with a piano, but surely it is not unreasonable that in such circumstances he should make sure that the party is *in titulo* to sell him the piano ? If he does not do so does he not court risk ? On the other hand, the pursuers had made inquiries, and they were not acting imprudently in what they did. Their customer was a minister's son, his uncle was known to them, and he professed his wish to have the piano in his office for practice, as he was travelling daily. Therefore, unless people in the pursuers' position are either to refuse to let pianos on hire or to do so at the risk of being barred from recovering them, I do not see how the defenders' contention can be sustained. I am afraid to do so would be unfairly prejudicial to ordinary business, for it might become a temptation to persons to defraud parties who hired out goods if the market was enlarged by safety being given to the persons who acquired from them ; and the same reason forbids me to require the pursuers to recoup Mr. Austin for what he has paid. It is obvious that where the pursuers are not to blame, and where the property is theirs, their position cannot be made worse simply because the defenders have acted in good faith. If a purchaser from a fraudulent go-between was always entitled to get back what he had paid he would be free from risk, for his position would be that if the defrauded owner never discovered the piano he would have it at the small price, while if it was discovered he would on giving it up get back his money and so be no worse off. Such a state of matters would not, I think, be desirable. The one month's hire must obviously remain with the pursuers ; and as regards expenses I am afraid that I cannot draw a distinction between the defenders. It is not to be overlooked, too, that they have not simply called upon the pursuers to constitute their claim and joined issue upon the claim for return of the £14 10s., but they have fought the case from beginning to end.

Agent for Pursuers—Mr. T. C. Young, jun., 173, St. Vincent Street.

Agent for Defenders—Mr. P. B. M'Nab, of Messrs. Paul & Macfarlan, 136, Hope Street.

The Hire-Purchase System.

A GOOD deal has been said of late against this system of trading, and I was as much surprised as I was amused when, in your May number, I noticed your report of a meeting of the Association of Trade Protection Societies, who, it would seem, attempt to make people honest by Act of Parliament. They want Parliament to interfere with the legality of this trade, and mainly on the ground, so they allege, that it enables fraudulent persons to obtain credit on the representation that they are the owners of goods which, in fact, they have only hired. These gentlemen do not seem to have been aware that they are paying a very questionable compliment to the efficiency of their own organisation, as well as to the judgment of their own officers, who, in advising credit, would be misled by the apparent possession of a sewing machine, a harmonium, or the like.

As a general proposition it has always been held that our Courts of Justice are not supposed to legislate for fools and idiots, a special section (Lunacy) wisely and amply provides that protection real *invalides* stand in need of. Fortunately, the majority of the inhabitants of these happy islands of Great Britain and Ireland do not stand in need of such special legislation, and I will leave those who think otherwise to convince Parliament of it by all means *if they can*. I would not even waste the time of your readers on a subject for which, neither from a legal point of view, nor from the point of view of ordinary common-sense, my pen is strong enough to exhaust what, moreover, has already been ably treated by others, but for the circumstance that one feature of the case, and by no means the least important of it, does not seem to have received the attention it deserves.

The persons and firms who do the hire trade require *no* protection from Parliament, the Trade Protection Societies, on behalf of those whom they are called upon to protect, are the best judges as to whether *they* need such protection ; but will they succeed ? Is it likely that they *can* succeed, when they would have to do so at the expense of hundreds of thousands to whom, whatever the exceptions may be, the hire system has proved to be a very great boon ? and it is entirely from this point of view that I wish to approach the subject. It is all very well for these wise men of Nottingham and Halifax to point out (with questionable logic and accuracy) the one or two shady sides of the question, which I maintain are the exception and not the rule ; but are there not beneficial sides to the question, which far, very far, outweigh the other ? What will the hundreds of thousands of hirers say to an attempt to deprive them of the only means of obtaining what otherwise they would have to go without ? Never mind the few who do the trade, never mind the few who trade as Trade Protection Societies; they are strong enough to take care of themselves, and if they are not (*they ought to be*) let them retire in favour of others who do know their business ; but how about the million of improvident people ; improvident oftentimes because their scanty wages do not allow of any savings ? Are they to be deprived of what often proves an additional income ? whilst to those who could contrive to save and do not, the hire system is oftentimes the direct inducement to save.

Let the reason be with their scanty wages or let it be on account of improvident habits, for one reason or another the majority of our working and agricultural classes, not to speak of the masses of people (in a sphere *supposed* to be a little higher) who have to keep up an appearance on wages hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together, I say the majority of these millions, living as they do from hand to mouth, cannot be said to be people of provident habits, which this "dangerous" hire-system will gradually bring them to. How many sewing, washing, or mangling machines are supplied to families who, but for the hire system, would never have been supplied at all ? Let a woman wait until her lord and master can afford to lay down so many hard sovereigns to buy a piano, or a harmonium, or any other suchlike article, to complete and improve her home, and, in 99 cases out of 100, she will simply have to go without it altogether. An article is bought on the hire system, a pound or two paid on it in the course of three months, and the people, by having acquired an interest in the article, which, by not keeping up their payments, they would lose, manage to complete the purchase, a kind of semi-compulsory saving of money (or money's worth) which would be spent otherwise, somehow or other, oftentimes in drink. How many harmoniums have I supplied in this way—by one year's payment of 2s. 6d. a week a cottage harmonium made by the very best English maker is supplied—the children acquire a taste for music, the tone of the home gets improved, and, more often than not, the harmonium or other article supplied gets paid for, *not* by pressing the 2s. 6d. out of the oftentimes too scanty wages of the breadwinner, but by what the article itself earns : in the case of musical instruments, by means of lessons given to children in the neighbourhood ; in the case of a sewing machine, by means of work done by it it is true by a combination of the article supplied and, the industry of the hirer.

Or take furniture. The wife of an industrious but underpaid clerk or workman, and perhaps a few daughters, living in unwholesome, tainted rooms, part of a large house let out in small tenements, to fill the landlord's pocket, without any regard to health and cleanliness—comfort is out of the question—there they are, perfectly helpless to help themselves ; they might go a little further a-field, take a small house in the suburbs, and, by furnishing an extra room or two, not only offer wholesome quarters to co-workers, but also earn a little money in addition to what the husband earns ; but they have no money to buy furniture and no hopes to save any, they are, in a word, *helpless to help*

themselves, and so they go to swell the already overcrowded labour market with all its risks and dangers. The hire system steps in and lifts them over the stile, and who pays for the furniture in such a case *but the furniture itself?* Even such articles as perambulators have been supplied by me in thousands on the hire system, and I dare say for every thousand supplied by me, tens of thousands were supplied by others on this system, and I have no hesitation to say that, of 100,000 supplied at 1s. a week, 80,000 would not have been supplied at all but for the hire system, and if I pick out perambulators as one of the many *minor* articles so supplied, it is because I conceive the comfort and health of the coming generation to be of perhaps more importance than my wise friends in Nottingham will admit. In these 80,000 cases the husband cannot, however much he may strive, afford to buy for cash a perambulator, when the extra expenses caused by the newcomer have already considerably reduced his limited income; these 80,000 babies will therefore have to be lugged about oftentimes by a woman who, what with her poverty, what with overwork, what with the heat of a summer's day, more often than not, from a sanitary point of view, is a most undesirable and unwholesome conveyance for the little baby; the hire system steps in, and for 1s. a week the poorest woman can afford to send her baby out in a clean and healthy fashion.

The only possible point which I can conceive might be brought against the hire system by one who does not understand the question in detail is, that the hirer has to pay certainly more for an article than if he or she paid for it "cash down." On the old adage: *qui s'excuse s'accuse*, perhaps I ought not to raise that question—but by way of taking the wind out of their sail, I desire to meet, by anticipation, this possible objection on the part of people who do not understand it, and who, not having a practical knowledge of the trade, cannot understand it.

Let those who think the profits in the hire trade are out of proportion to the labour, risk, and capital involved, let them go and try for themselves—let them, if they are themselves intending purchasers on the hire system, by all means save up their shillings beforehand, and buy for cash, but let one and the other be careful to remember that in the majority of cases it is not the cash of the hirer at all which pays for the article—*it is the article itself by the judicious use made of it by the hirer.*

Who, then, remains to be benefited by these Nottingham and Halifax would-be lawmakers? those "poor," "overworked" and "underpaid" individuals they refer to as "officials of the courts"? I really decline to attempt even to deal with a proposition which is altogether too ridiculous.

But I would ask our friends in Nottingham next time, when they again meet in council to try their hand at lawmaking, to give the subject they intend to talk about a little more thought than they have evidently done in this instance.

As for the Halifax amendments, I hardly know if it is worth while dealing with them at all, for really, without wishing to be unkind or offensive, one cannot help laughing at such utter nonsense; what are they?

Proposition No. 1. They want Parliament to declare such transactions illegal.

Proposition No. 2. They want such transactions (although as per article No. 1 of their own law declared illegal) to be registered; a fine proposition, that a house who has spent thousands of pounds in advertisements or travelling to get together a large number of customers should publish their names for the benefit of their less active and less enterprising competitors.

Proposition No. 3. When half the amount of such an illegal transaction has been "repaid" (whatever that may mean) the property to be the property of the holder. And pray why?

Really, Mr. Editor, when publishing such propositions as a seriously intended application to Parliament, you should not withhold the names of the luminaries who are responsible for them, and with their names and for their own benefit publish also the address of one or two good makers of lanterns to assist their finding their way to Westminster.

HERMANN LOOG.

30, Old Steine, Brighton. July, 1887.

Serious Charge against a Sewing Machine Dealer.

ON Monday last, at Horsham, before Mr. Scrose-Dickins, Thomas Crisfield, who formerly carried on business in East Street, was charged with having, within four months of filing a petition, illegally pawned seven gold watches, obtained from Messrs. Murdoch & Co., Farringdon Road, London, and also another watch obtained from them, but not paid for.—Mr. Buckwell, solicitor, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury, explained that the prisoner filed a petition on March 21st, and he was made bankrupt for a sum of between £500 and £600, of which more than £300 was due to Messrs. Murdoch & Co. for watches supplied, but which had not been paid for. Nearly a hundred of these watches had been pawned between November 21st and March 21st, and there were altogether thirty-two pawnings. Mr. Kent, who appeared for the accused, took objection to the admissions made in the examination in bankruptcy being proved orally, and also to the proof of adjudication by the office copy. Mr Buckwell explained that he was only asking for a remand, and for that purpose, in his opinion, the reading of the sworn information would be sufficient. To this Mr. Kent assented, and on Mr. Buckwell promising to complete his case as to the two present charges on Saturday, agreed to remand to that day, the magistrate offering to accept substantial bail, which was not, however, forthcoming.

The "Pfaff" Machine.

THE Pfaff Sewing Machine Manufactory have recently established a wholesale and export warehouse in London. Their Pfaff machines, both those for tailoring and for family use, enjoy a well-merited reputation in all parts of the world for their solid and durable construction, and in appearance and working they are second to none.

The Pfaff highly-finished machines are supplied with numerous useful attachments and many improvements, the latest one being an almost absolutely noiseless motion. It is really astonishing the silent movement of a machine constructed on the Singer system.

Mr. Pfaff has had twenty-five years' experience in sewing machine manufacture, and, true to his principle to offer none but superior machines to the public, he has never ceased improving his make.

His success will be well understood if we point out that he is now employing more than 400 workmen, and produces 25,000 machines per annum. We are glad to hear that Mr. Pfaff is doing a good trade, which is constantly increasing, all over the United Kingdom.

The Pfaff machines are to be found in a great many warehouses in this country, and we can strongly advise those dealers who are residing in districts where the Pfaff is not yet represented to write at once for description and terms, in order to secure an agency.

Answers *re* Hire Purchase System.

Dealer.—We have repeatedly stated in these columns that a stamp is only necessary on a hire agreement *when the amount is £5 and upwards.*

O. S.—See *Sewing Machine Gazette* last month for report of a similar case.

T. A.—Our opinion is that if appealed against the decision would be reversed. It is neither Scotch law nor justice.

Provincial.—We strongly advise you to get the husband to sign the agreement in all cases, if possible; where the wife has a business of her own it is not so important, but is certainly desirable.

THE HIRE SYSTEM. — House furnishing does not, it appears, always pay. The failure of Messrs. Davis & Co., of Tottenham Court Road, is attributed, among other things, to heavy losses by bad debts in connection with the furniture hire business. There must, I should think, have been bad management somewhere. The prices charged by the ordinary class of house furnishers who supply furniture on the hire system cover big risk. Perhaps, however, a very large capital, which Messrs. Davis & Co. did not possess, is essential.

"FIGARO."

The CHERRY TREE MACHINE Co.

CHERRY TREE NEAR BLACKBURN, Lancashire, England.

SOLE PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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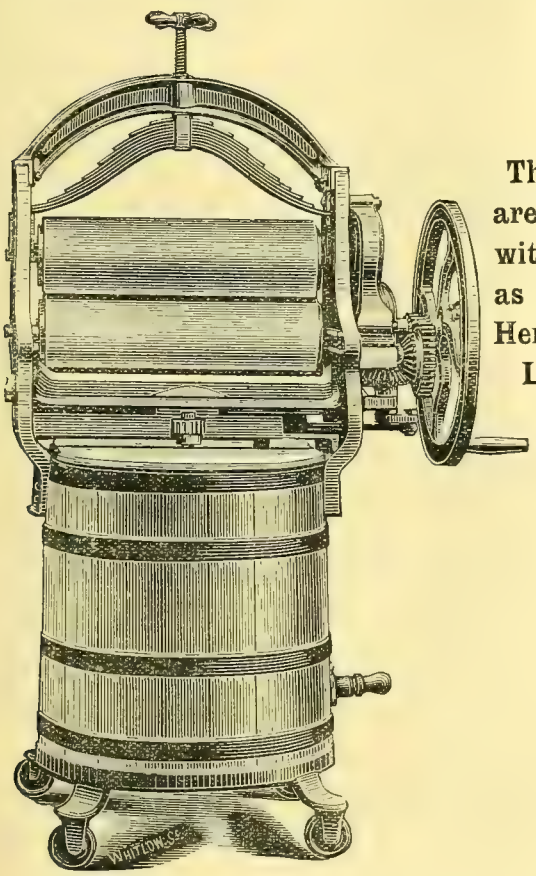
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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MODEL WASHER,

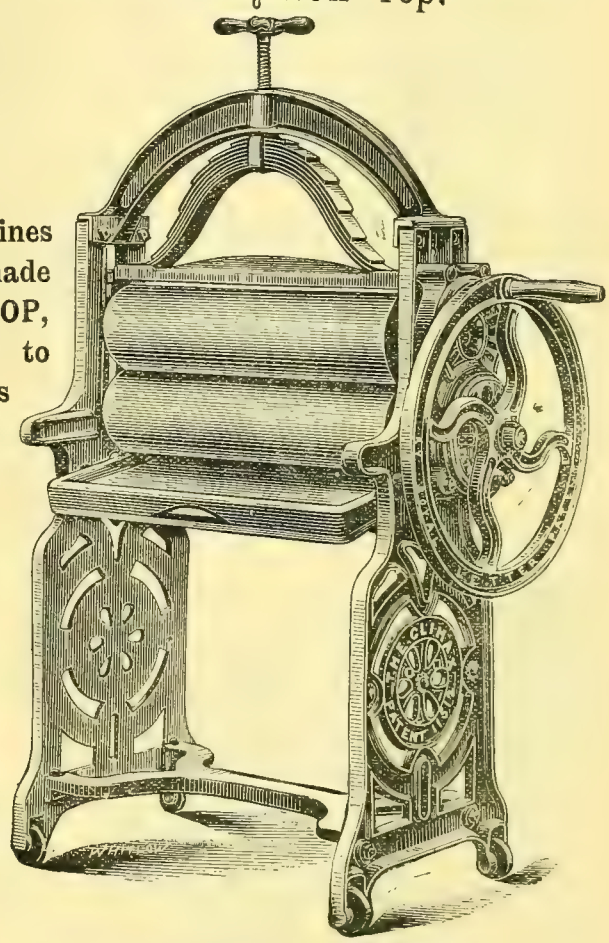
Wringer and Mangler Combined.

BOW TOP.



THE CLIMAX MANGLE.

With Bow Top.



These Machines are also made with FLAT TOP, as supplied to Her Majesty's Laundry.

We have adapted our patent "CLIMAX" Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have ilso patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidently falling completely over.

With the improvements recently added, as stated above, the "MODEL" is by far the best Machine in the market, and we feel sure that the prejudice which exists in some minds against all Washing Machines would disappear if our "MODEL" Washer were given a trial.

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OF THE

PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.

In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are *five* cog wheels, *two* being to make the rollers rotate equally, and *three* to reduce the speed. With the "Climax" Gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

The wheels are strengthened by flanges, and it is almost impossible to break them.

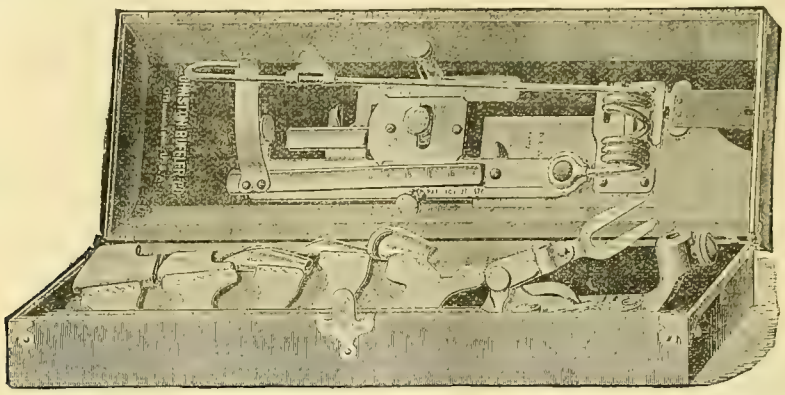
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The stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with There is less friction and less noise in working.

Finally, it is stronger, easier to work, more durable and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

CATALOGUES AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,

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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

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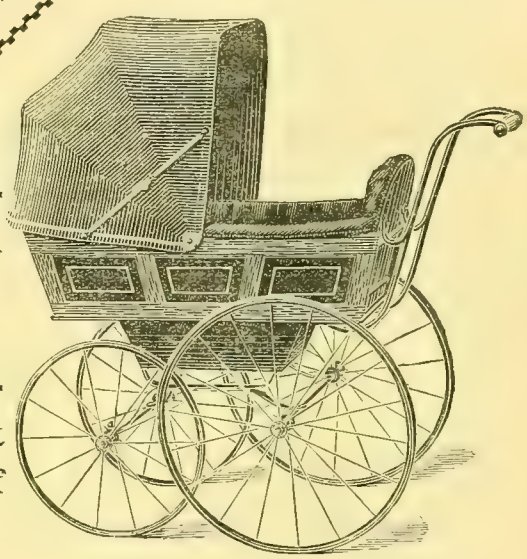
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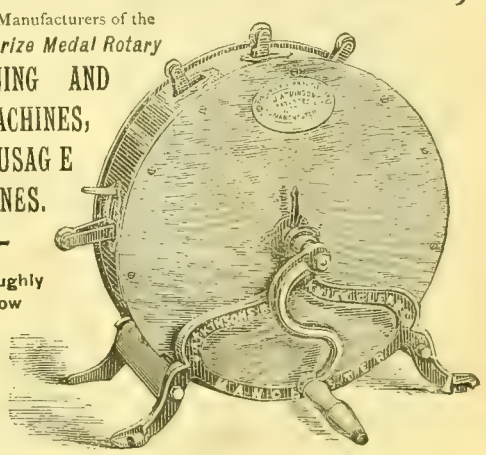
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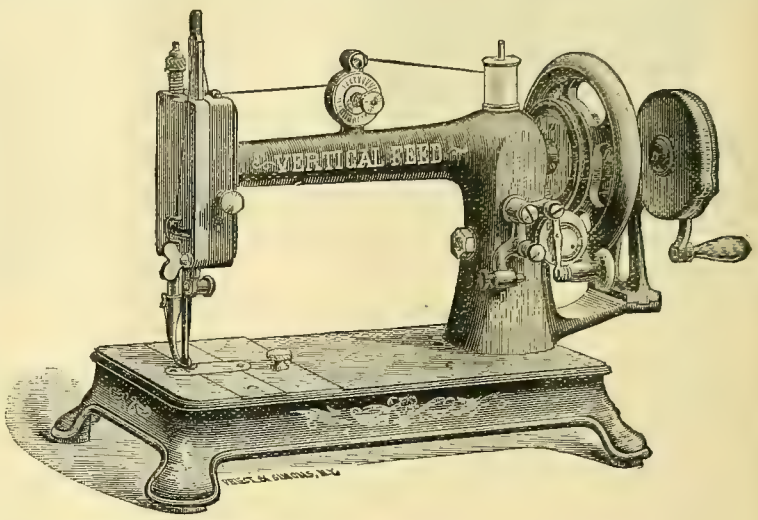
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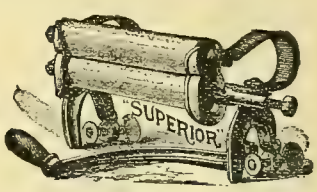
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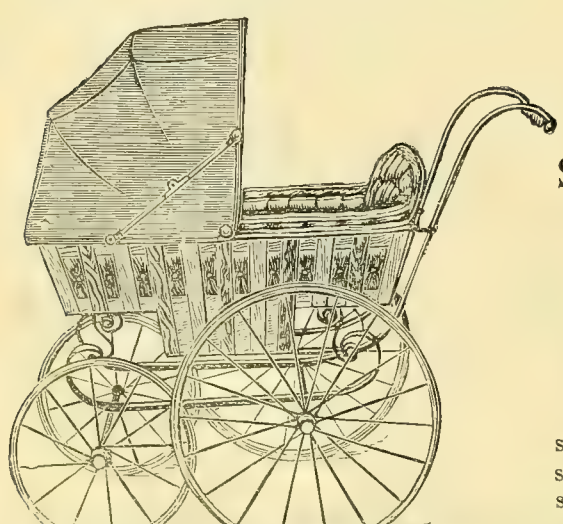
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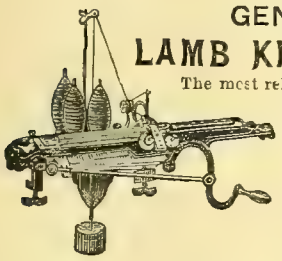
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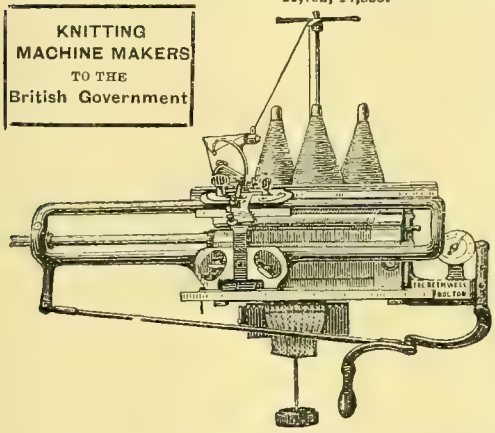
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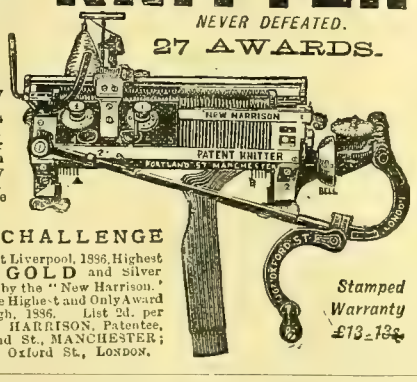
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
AUGUST 1st, 1887.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. Tudor, Esq., Solicitor.

(Continued from our July Number.)

CHAPTER II.

EXAMPLES OF BAILMENTS.

WE shall now endeavour to show, by examples, what a bailment really is. A familiar instance of bailment is to be found in the case of a "common carrier." A common carrier is a person who undertakes to transport from place to place, for hire, the goods of such persons as think fit to employ him. Railway companies are common carriers of goods which they profess to carry, or are specially bound by statute to carry, or of goods of which they are in the habit of carrying. The person who delivers the goods to the railway company is called the bailor, and the company to whom the goods are delivered is called the bailee; the condition of the bailment is that the goods shall be safely delivered to the consignee within a reasonable time (see The Great Northern Railway Company *v.* Taylor L. R. I. C. P. 385, 35, L. J. C. P. 210). As goods on hire and conditional sale are usually sent by "common carriers," which term includes many other classes of persons besides railway companies, and are sometimes injured or lost during transit, it will be necessary in a subsequent chapter to investigate the liabilities of "common carriers," and to point out who is the proper person to sue, and be sued, in cases where there are more than one common carrier of the same goods during transit, as when goods are sent partly by water and partly by land, or over different railways. We shall have to consider, also, what the owner should do when a hirer is "removing," and when the hired article has got into the hands of "common carriers" who demand payment for carriage, and, in default, decline to give the property up to anyone.

A man sends cloth to a tailor to be made up by him; here the man remains the owner of the cloth (called the bailor) and the tailor (called the bailee) has, on *delivery* of the cloth to him, the immediate right of possession of the cloth in trust to deliver up the same to the owner when the suit is made up. Extend this example a little further: supposing the tailor loses the cloth, who must bring an action against the finder (assuming he refuses to give it up), the owner or the tailor? Either of them may do so, because, in this particular instance, although the tailor has a right to the possession of the cloth, yet the owner may maintain an action, for his property in the goods draws with it the right of possession; but an action by one deprives the other of his right to sue, for it would be unreasonable for the finder to be sued for the same thing by two different people. Another instance: a person sends his watch to a watchmaker to be mended; here there is an implied trust that the watch will be returned when mended. A person pledges property as security for a debt; the person impliedly undertakes to return the security if the debt and interest be paid by the proper time. A person lets a piano on hire on condition that, if a certain sum be paid by instalments by a certain day, the rent shall be treated as purchase money, and the property become the hirer's. Now, in these cases, we have shown that the property and ownership, in the goods delivered to the carrier, in the watch, in the property pledged, and in the piano, remain in one person all the time, although the possession of the goods, of the watch, of the property pledged, and of the piano remained, for the time being, in the carrier, the watchmaker, the pledgee, and in the hirer of the piano. On delivery of the goods to the consignee the bailment will end. On re-delivery of the watch to its owner, the ownership will be complete and the bailment at an end. On payment of the debt and interest, the pledgor will have an immediate right to possession of the property pledged. On punctual payment of all the rent, by instalments, the bailment will end and the property in the piano, at one and the same moment, not one second before, as the last instalment is paid, be transferred, by operation of law, from the lender to the hirer (see Cramer *v.* Carlton, reported in the *Times* newspaper on 8th May, 1884. There are, however, many cases prior to this decision, which will be examined hereafter).

In that case a piano had been let on hire and conditional sale, and it was agreed that, upon the sum of sixty guineas being paid to the owners in twelve quarterly instalments of five guineas each, the piano should belong to the hirer, and that, upon default in punctual payment of any instalment, the instalments previously paid should be forfeited to the plaintiff, who should be entitled to resume possession of the instrument. The last two instalments fell into arrear, but were tendered by the hirer to the owner subsequently.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said:—"The agreement must be construed according to its plain words. Until the whole sixty guineas was paid the piano remained the sole property of the plaintiffs, and if default was made in the payment of any instalment they had the right to resume possession of it, unless there was something to take away that right. It had been argued that the tender of the money after the right to possession had accrued would take away the plaintiffs' right, and leave the piano the property of the defendant, but he

*All rights reserved.

could not assent to that contention. The plaintiffs were entitled to recover the piano or its value." Lord Justice Bowen agreed. Lord Justice Fry, in the course of his judgment, said:—"The condition was punctual payment, but it was now said that an unpunctual payment was sufficient. He could not adopt that argument, and it was not in his opinion a case for equitable relief."

EXPLANATION OF EXCLUSIVE BAILMENTS.

In cases of hire and conditional sale, there is a stipulation, express or implied, that the bailee shall have the right to *exclude* the bailor from the possession of the hired property, so long as the bailee performs, and observes, his duties under the bailment. Sometimes a fixed and definite time is mentioned, so that *until that period has expired* the bailor cannot, subject to the qualification before named, disturb the bailee in the enjoyment of the hired property, nor during the bailment, *i.e.*, till the expiration of the term, can the owner (bailor) sue a third person who has wrongfully taken the hired goods from the bailee.

EXAMPLES OF EXCLUSIVE BAILMENTS.

Suppose A lets a piano on hire and conditional sale to B for a definite period of six months, and C, without any fault on the part of B, wrongfully takes the piano away, say, at the end of the third month. Can A sue C immediately? No, because the bailment, in this instance, has not been terminated; the six months have not expired, and until that period has elapsed the bailor has not the *present* right to the possession of the piano, and therefore the bailor cannot sue C immediately, for, until the six months have elapsed, he has suffered no injury, for he cannot be said to have been interrupted in the lawful enjoyment of his property if he had no immediate right to possess the piano. B, therefore, the hirer, who has the *immediate* right of possession, is the proper person to sue C, for B has been disturbed by C in the lawful enjoyment of his property, hence, C has committed a tort, and is, therefore, liable to the person injured, viz., B. It is, therefore, important to have a stipulation in hire agreements to meet cases of this kind, and to make the bailment to cease if the hirer parts with or loses possession of the hired property from whatever cause arising.

It will be noticed in the example given that *the hirer has done nothing to determine the bailment*; had B sold the hired piano to C the bailment would *at once* have been terminated, and A could immediately sue C without waiting until the six months had expired; for B, having exercised acts of ownership over the hired piano, totally inconsistent with the terms of bailment, thereby terminated the bailment itself; the result being that A would have the immediate right to the possession of the hired piano, and could therefore at once sue C for wrongfully witholding his property, in other words, for the infraction of his legal right to the lawful enjoyment of his own property; this action would, therefore, be an action in tort also, and not one of contract; *indeed, the owner can sue even an innocent purchaser* unless the sale takes place in market overt. A could sue C for the return of the piano or its full value, even though C acted *bonâ-fide*, and had not at the time of sale notice that the piano was not B's to sell (see Cooper *v.* Willomatt, 1. C. B. p. 672, and Loeschman *v.* Machin, 2 Stark, N. P. C. 311.) The latter case was decided in the year 1818. We shall examine these two cases, and others, on the same principles hereafter.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIMPLE AND EXCLUSIVE BAILMENTS.

Now note the difference between the example of bailment just given and the bailment to the tailor. They are not identical. This last one is a *simple* bailment, that is to say, a bailment which does not confer on the bailee a right to exclude the bailor from possession, as the bailment is not for any definite and certain term. The tailor may bring an action against the wrongdoer, because the action would depend only on the right to the *possession* of the cloth which the tailor has by virtue of the bailment made to him, or the owner of the cloth may bring an action because the latter is the owner of it, and in this instance has the immediate right of possession quite as much as the tailor, and having both a present right of possession and the property in the cloth, he may maintain an action founded on those two facts. In the case of the piano let for six months on hire and conditional sale, the owner has no present right of possession until that period has elapsed, provided the hirer fulfils his part of the agreement. There is, however, another class of cases to which we must refer. Suppose a person lets furniture (or any other goods) to a hirer, say for one year, the rent to be paid monthly, and, if all the instalments be paid punctually, the rent to be treated as purchase money, and the furniture at the end of the year to become the property of the hirer: and suppose, after the end of one month, the hirer sublets the furniture to someone else for a term less than his own, viz., under eleven months; does the fact of the subletting *of itself* determine the bailment? No, because the hirer has done nothing inconsistent with the terms of bailment, nor has he exercised over the goods dominion and unauthorised power; he has simply granted a limited property in the goods, so that the true owner cannot sue the second hirer for the return of the goods so long as the original hirer performs his duties under the bailment, and so long as the hired goods are not permanently injured (see Gordon *v.* Harper 7 T. R. 9 decided in 1796, and followed in all cases since). It is, therefore, important that a hire and conditional sale agreement should contain a clause to prevent subletting. This point would be covered by the "possession" clause, if we may use the phrase before referred to.

Another kind of *exclusive* bailment is to be found where goods are pawned. A contract of pledge has been defined as "A bailment or delivery of goods and chattels by one man to another, to be held as a security for the payment of a debt or the performance of some engagement, and upon the express or implied understanding that the thing deposited is to be restored to the owner as soon as the debt is discharged or the engagement has been fulfilled" (see "Addison on Contracts," 8th Ed., p. 592).

To this might be added, in the words of "Story on the law of Bailments," Secs. 354-5-6, "By the act of pawning, the pawnor enters into an implied engagement or warranty, that he is the owner of the property pawned; and, unless he gives notice of a different interest, that he is the general owner, and that he has a good right to pass the pawn."

The person who pledges the goods is called the pawnor or pledgor, and the person to whom the goods are pledged is called the pawnee or pledgee. In this instance, the pawnee has a right to exclude the pawnor from possession of the goods, until the debt, together with the interest, be paid. The property in the goods remains in the pawnor,(bailor), and the right to the property vests in the pledgee *so far as is necessary to secure the debt.* The meaning of this, is, that until default in payment of debt or interest,the *property* in the goods remains in the pawnor, but, when default has been made, the pawnee, although he is not the *owner* of the goods, yet has at common law, independent of any statute, a right of sale whereby he may sell to a third person the same property in the goods that the pawnor had; so that though default in payment of debt or interest takes place, yet, until an actual sale be effected, the pawnor (or bailor) remains the owner of the goods pledged. This rule admits of one exception only, and that is in cases of pledges for ten shillings or under,which, if not redeemed within a certain time,become the pawnbroker's absolute property, as between the pawnor and pawnee, but not as against a true owner whose goods have been pledged without his consent. We shall have occasion, hereafter, to examine in detail the rights and liabilities of the pawnor and pawnee, our present object only being to give an outline of the general nature of this sort of bailment without going into the cases and statutes.

(*To be continued.*)

"An Impudent Piece of Perjury."—At the County Court, on the 14th ult., the action Blanche *v.* Neave, came on for hearing.—Mr. G. H. King appeared for the plaintiff, an upholsterer, &c., of Queen Street, Portsea, who claimed £10 6s. 6d., in respect of rent and hire of household furniture, &c, from defendant, an auctioneer and estate agent of Portsmouth. During the hearing of the case, which occupied a considerable time, defendant swore that the signature to an agreement produced was not his. Thereupon his Honour directed defendant to write his name on a piece of paper, and this being done repeated his previous question, warning him to be careful, as the matter might not stop there. Was that his signature? Defendant: It is very much like it. It may be or it may not be. His Honour: It is a question in my mind whether I ought not to send this man before the magistrates for perjury. Eventually judgment was given for £9 8s., and his Honour observed that he had never known greater audacity than that of the defendant disputing his signature. He thought it was about the most impudent piece of perjury he ever heard of. He could tell him frankly that he had a great mind to order a prosecution for perjury.

The Hammersmith Assault Case.

IN our June issue we reported an extraordinary charge in which two *employes* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. An appeal was entered and heard last Wednesday. The result is that James Markham's sentence has been reduced from two to one month, and Carl Linden will serve the same period instead of three months. We stated before that we thought there had been a miscarriage of justice, and we confidently expected that on appeal both Markham and Linden would have been acquitted. The judge, however, would not listen to the offence that Truman and Bagley had committed, but insisted on looking upon Markham and Linden, two thoroughly respectable *employes* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, as a couple of blacklegs. Mr. Brinsmade did his utmost to get an acquittal, incurring considerable expense in the matter, and would gladly have paid a fine if the judge would have taken one, but the judge was inexorable.

Messrs. Markham & Linden, if they are wise men, will not let the stigma of being incarcerated in a common prison and doing hard labour in company with rogues and vagabonds affect their spirits, as they will leave their prison, in the opinion of every person who knows the facts of the case, without the slightest stain on their character.

Singer and his Partnership.*

SOMEWHERE about the year 1847 or '48 there came to the town of Fredericksburg, Wayne Co., O., a travelling theatrical troupe, which, after a few performances to very meagre audiences, went to pieces, their baggage being detained by the landlord of the hotel at which they were stopping, in consequence of their inability to pay the bill.

Of this company, I. M. Singer was a member, and with his lady was stopping at the little country hotel when the disaster overtook the company. Like a great many sewing machine men of the present day, who are no doubt full of undeveloped genius, Singer was without funds, and in order to earn a living he applied for and secured a situation in the type manufactory of a Mr. Day, where he soon became an expert workman.

The factory was a small concern where the wooden type were carved out by hand, and, as may be inferred, the quantity turned out by this tedious and laborious process was not great, whereas on the other hand the expense was considerable; consequently the demand was but limited, and the business was at no time in that condition which might be called booming. While working here it occurred to Singer that, if a machine could be made to do this hand work, the quantity could be increased and the cost of production considerably lessened; so in a short time he had planned a machine to do the work, and under his direction it was set up and put into successful operation. The type turned out by the machine were more accurate and uniform, besides being a great deal cheaper than those made by hand, and these two advantages created an increased demand for them, which put Mr. Day in extraordinary good humour; so much so that he took another partner named Knox, and gave Singer one-third interest in the concern, having first with admirable foresight secured letters patent in his own individual name on the new machine. Under the new state of affairs, Day took the management, Singer being the workman, and Knox managed the waggon, which was loaded with type to be sold to all the surrounding printing offices throughout the country. Business went on smoothly and with increasing volume under the management of Mr. Day, and waggon loads of wooden type were turned out on Singer's patent type machine, and as regularly disposed of by his peddling partner, Knox. By and by Singer's disposition, which was of a roving character, began to manifest itself, and he wished to withdraw from the partnership, but his partners would not hear of it, so he concluded to try a scheme to bring them to their senses. He told them he was tired of the monotony of type-making, and desired to see the surrounding country, which he could do to his satisfaction if allowed to go out on the waggon a few times, leaving Knox at home to take a rest.

This was considered a very reasonable proposition, and the one-horse waggon which had in the course of time been traded off for a two-horse covered waggon drawn by a pair of fine horses was brought out, the waggon loaded with type, and when all was ready Singer mounted and drove out of town in grand style.

His partners waited patiently for his return, but days lengthened into weeks, and still no tidings of the missing inventor. At last they heard from him; he was in Pittsburgh without a cent, and having as good a time as his pecuniary embarrassment would admit of. He had succeeded so admirably as a salesman that he sold waggon, horses, and all, and pocketed the money, taking it as his share of the partnership, and then industriously applied himself to spending it as soon as possible.

In leaving Fredericksburg he left behind him numerous creditors, among them a dealer in furniture named Lindsey, to whom he was indebted for furniture with which he set up housekeeping, and on whose books the account still remains.

*Sewing Machine Interest.

The Trial System.*

BY H. M.

THERE are some people who seem to think that as long as there are sewing machines to be sold so long will they be put out on trial to all sorts of people, whether they have any notion of buying or not. To be sure, the system of trying an article before it is finally purchased has become so popular as to be almost universal, and is not particularly confined to any branch of trade, except that its use is more extensive in the sewing machine business than any other. Great progress has been made in the system of selling on instalments, and as this is seemingly inseparable from the trial system they have both advanced together. While we have advanced very rapidly in the trial business, and the scope of its application has been widening from year to year, there are several lines of trade that have neglected to adopt it, though in this age of progress, when all things seem possible, we look toward the day when these unprogressive lines will adopt the trial system. Just think of what a nice thing it would be to be able to apply to the barkeeper for the latest style of mixed drink on trial for thirty days, and what a picnic it would be in a large city before the different barkeepers would become acquainted with you. Again, should you desire to rent a house or suite of rooms you would apply to the landlord to allow you to take possession of them on trial for thirty days, at the end of which time you would inform him whether or not they would be worth paying rent for. Also the grocery-keeper and the coal dealer would be visited in the same way, and their goods subjected to a trial before the customer would say whether or not he would pay for them. If these lines of business would take hold of the trial system with the same energy which has characterised those who have adopted it we might expect to have groceries and coal hauled up to our door and forced upon us, while landlords would contend with each other as to who should have the honour of our acceptance of his property for trial.

Compare this with the state of things at the present time, where various articles are put on trial, and see if you think such imaginary schemes could be put in practice. It is not so very long ago that sewing machines were so valuable that it was only by the payment of a sum of money sufficient to guarantee the expense of the sale that a customer could get a sewing machine at all. Now, not only are machines trusted out to almost anyone who may signify their intention to purchase, but men are hired to hunt for people who will be so good as just to allow a machine to be left with them on trial. No matter who they are or what the circumstances under which they live they are offered a sewing machine on trial for a length of time measured only by the manager's patience or carelessness. Where no lease closers are employed the making of the sale is left to the canvasser, who leaves the machine as long as there is any promise or prospect of getting a payment upon it.

(*To be continued.*)

*Sewing Machine Advance.

Machines at Cork.

IN our last issue we inserted a note from a correspondent at Cork in reference to a trial of machines in that city. We have since heard from Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson that the information given was incorrect. We deeply regret giving publicity to untrue statements, but our correspondent has always previously been reliable in his information, and we placed implicit confidence in the information given. We follow on with a letter we have received from Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, and also from Messrs. Bradbury & Co.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your article in July number regarding our machines in Booth & Fox's factory at Cork, we beg leave to hand you herewith letter recently received from that firm. Very truly,

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
H. BRINSMADE, Manager.

London, July 28th, 1887. [Copy.]

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.
21, Queen Victoria Street, London.

Gentlemen,—The statement which you complain of is incorrect. We have not thrown your machines aside. The machines you lately supplied us with are working satisfactorily. Yours truly,

BOOTH & FOX.

Cork, July 15th, 1887.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir, Our attention has been called to the highly satisfactory par which appeared amongst the jottings in the *Sewing Machine Gazette* of the 1st ult., anent the competitive trial of sewing machines at Messrs. Booth & Fox's factory at Cork, out of which our Rotary machine is reported to have come out triumphantly. In fairness to ourselves, we think we ought to mention that Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have had their machines in this place for some time, but the real contest was between the Singer Oscillator and our No. 2 Rotary, and the fact was that Singer's failed, and ours succeeded. We think, therefore, there was not much misrepresentation when the writer (whoever he may be) stated that we had beaten Wheeler & Wilson, inasmuch as the No. 2 Rotarys were afterwards ordered, and we were given to understand that in future ours would be the machine that would be used. The above details are supplied to you as the information given in your last, not having been supplied by us, is not quite correct, and we wish to place the matter in its proper light.

Yours truly,
BRADBURY & Co., Lim.

Oldham, July 19th.

Correspondence.

SEWING MACHINE CONTEST AT CORK.

To The Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Seeing in the paid advertisement column of the *Cork Examiner* of July 13th, 1887, an extraordinary announcement of a sewing machine contest at Messrs. Booth & Fox's eider-down factory in this city, as taken from the *Sewing Machine Gazette* of July 1st, 1887, it is mentioned that the Bradbury machine has carried the day against the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer machines, as Cork agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Company I called on Mr. Fox, of Messrs. Booth & Fox, and Mr. Williams their manager, with reference to the paragraph in question. Those gentlemen say that they challenged Bradbury's agent, and he denies all knowledge of the paragraph referred to, which is the most convenient way under the circumstances. Mr. Fox says that the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines running by steam power for many years with a number of new ones lately put down here and at their American factory are giving greatest satisfaction. The double braider mentioned as having led the Bradbury machine to victory is purely an invention of Messrs. Booth & Fox, and used by them on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for years.

Trusting you will insert the above, and much oblige,

Yours faithfully,
M. OWENS.

73, Grand Parade, Cork, July 16th, 1887.

WANTED—THE OWNER OF THE JAWBONE OF A JACKASS.—Mr. Hermann Loog, of 30, Old Steine, Brighton, requires the proper name and address of the above-named person, who, under the assumed name of "Samson," acts as the London correspondent of the *New York Sewing Machine News*. Mr. H. L. would receive the address if desired in *strict confidence* and as a favour, or he would suitably reward anyone for his trouble in communicating.—*Advt.*

Frister & Rossmann.

AN APOLOGY.

IN our July number we reproduced an article (from a foreign newspaper) with reference to the annual report issued by Frister & Rossmann to their shareholders. We reproduced this indeed to show our readers how these people, although their unworthy attempts against Mr. Hermann Loog were frustrated on every single point, continue, with questionable decency, to publish (abroad) untrue statements to serve their own ends. This was our intention, and perhaps we ought to have said as much in explanation.

Mr. Hermann Loog has now been engaged in the trade long enough for every one of our readers to know the kind of man he is, and we do not believe the article he complains of has done him any harm. Still, as he thinks different, we have not any hesitation in herewith publicly expressing our regret, and in tendering our unreserved apology for any wrong we may, however unintentionally, have done him.

Editor "The Sewing Machine Gazette."
London, July, 1887.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—I was much surprised on seeing in your July number what purports to be a report of Frister & Rossmann's annual balance-sheet, as submitted to their meeting of shareholders. True, you name the two continental papers from which you copy (at least, I understand from you that the two papers mentioned at the bottom margin of page 38, without any corresponding asterisk against the article, are meant to convey that impression); but it is fair to point out to you that one of the two papers, *La Machine a Coudre*, whose motto seems to be "Be just, and fear not," does not publish the said report without also expressing editorially its strong disapprobation at the display of stupid indecency by these German Jews in wording their report as they do after their signal failure in every direction, and on every point of their unworthy attempts against me. As for the second paper, which you give as your authority, namely, the *Deutsche Nahmaschinen Zeitung*, it is indeed paper, and possesses as such all the many advantages to which paper by its nature may be made use of, but that is all (the only pity is that it is spoiled by being printed on, and both sides too). This famous trade oracle, after having published about me the most barefaced falsehoods—which I explained to them would secure for their editor a safe place in an English prison if he ventured to publish them here—wrote to me, in reply to my intention to send them a correction of their untrue remarks, on May 16th, 1887, literally as follows:—

"We beg you to allow the matter of F. & R. to drop, as the reverse would be to us a disadvantage, which, at the present competition between trade papers, we wish to avoid."

This naïve simplicity would be delicious if it did not come from a dirty rag, which you are generous enough to quote as a trade paper.

But now to this famous annual general meeting of shareholders, in which I am made to serve as a general scapegoat by these Jewish high priests of commercial immorality. The goat on which the Jewish high priests once a year confessed the sins of their people, and which was then allowed to *escape* into the wilderness (hence the origin of the word), did not quite see the fun to escape in *this* instance, and actually addresses you, Mr. Editor, in vindication of its rights.

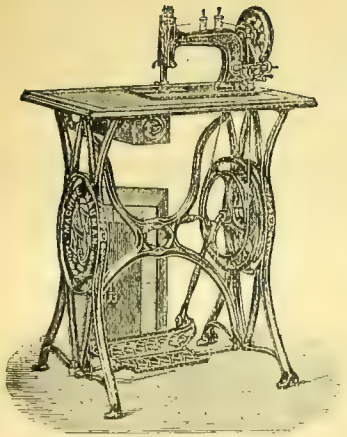
If you meant to give a report of their annual meeting at all you should, in common fairness, have given your readers the benefit of the facts which the figures (hard facts) disclose, and with your permission I will now do so, together with a few words of my own. On the day on which I voluntarily went to meet the ridiculous charges brought against me, I say on the same day, in their evening editions, all the leading Stock Exchange papers in Berlin and Frankfort published the lying news of my having been arrested, and under sensational and equally untrue headings. Suppose these directors of Frister & Rossmann really and honestly believed they had been robbed of a very large sum, they would be the very last persons in the world to take exceptional steps to circulate the news as they did, not by letter, but, if you please, telegraphically, and as black as they could possibly make it, unless, indeed, they had an underhanded ulterior object. That is so far clear

SEIDEL & NAUMANN,

Sewing Machine Manufactory & Iron Foundry,

DRESDEN, SAXONY.

YEARLY PRODUCTION **80,000** MACHINES.



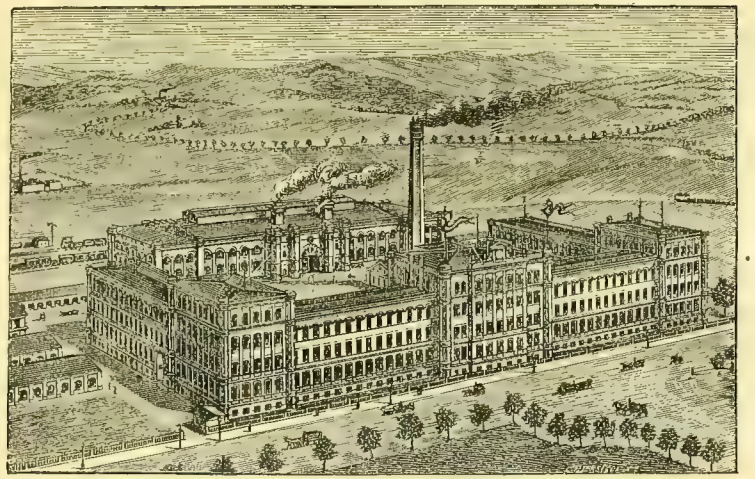
Naumann New High-Arm Family Machine, Let. B.

Trade Mark



for Treadle Machines.

1,000 WORKMEN.



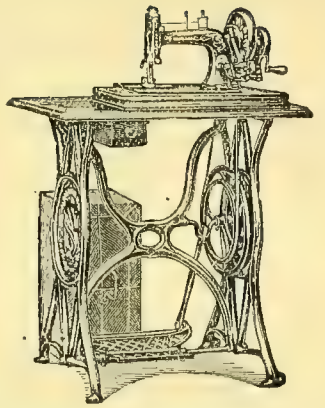
Export to all parts of the World.

New Establishment of Seidel & Naumann, Sewing Machine, Bicycles and Tricycles Manufactory and Iron Foundry in Dresden (Saxony).

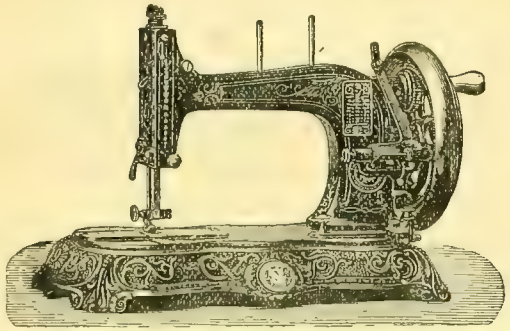
Trade Mark



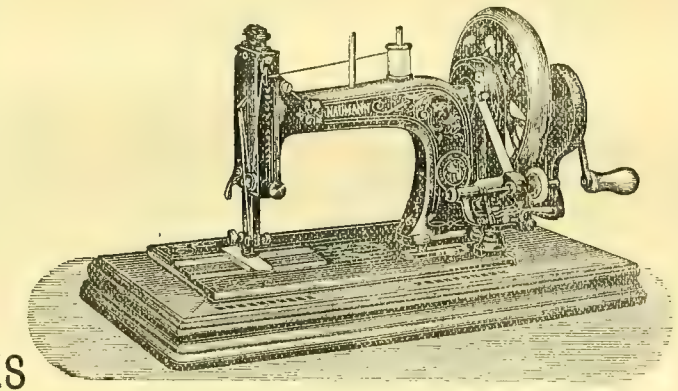
for Saxonia-Regia Hand Machines.



Naumann New High-Arm Family Hand Machine, Let. B, to be worked by hand and foot.



New High-Arm Saxonia-Regia B, upon elegant iron base.



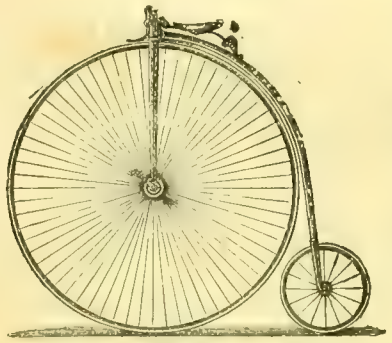
Naumann New Family High-Arm Hand Machine B. upon walnut base.

☞ The NEW HIGH-ARM "NAUMANN" MACHINES for Families and Manufacturers are replete with all the Latest Improvements.

☞ **A Perfect Button-hole Apparatus, adapted on application, makes the "Naumann" really the unrivalled Universal Machine.** ☜

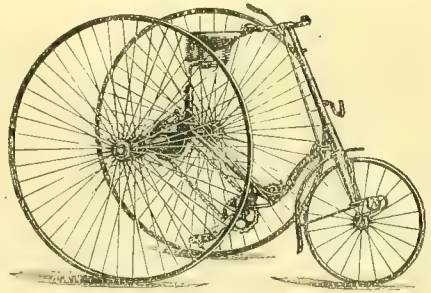
NEW! **Darning & Embroidery Apparatus** NEW!

fitted with the High-Arm Family Naumann B Machine.



Naumann's New Bicycle "Dresden."

☞ Manufactory of BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. ☜

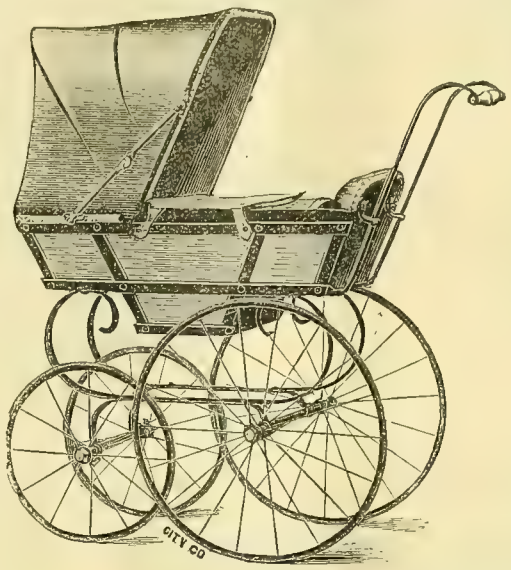


Naumann's New Tricycle "Saxonia."

PRIVATE—TRADE ONLY.

THE WANTS OF THE TRADE SATISFIED AT LAST!

PARISIAN
LAUNDLETTE
32/-NETT.



FINISH AND
DURABILITY
UNEQUALLED
at the Price,
32/-NETT.

TO MEET THE **GREAT DEMAND** FOR A

GOOD FINISHED RUSTIC CARRIAGE,

I have made it MY SPECIAL BUSINESS to go into this matter, and bring out A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

—: THE ABOVE RUSTIC CARRIAGE IS :—

Well made, with Best Dried Seasoned Pine, Polished—with Oak Rails, India Rubber Tyred Wheels (size 23-inch by 15-inch), China Handle, Upholstered in Leather Cloth, Carriage Lace, Well Cover, Apron, all complete, beautifully got up.

Price THIRTY-TWO SHILLINGS Nett.

Or, with 20-inch by 14-inch wheel,

Price THIRTY SHILLINGS Nett.

INTENDING CUSTOMERS SHOULD PLACE THEIR ORDERS IMMEDIATELY, TO SECURE PROMPT DELIVERY, AS A GREAT DEMAND IS BEING MADE FOR THIS CARRIAGE.

JOHN + HARROP,

56, DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER.

Telegraphic Address :—
"Bassinette, Manchester."

Works :—
Bury Street Mills, Lancashire Hill, Stockport.

to evidence to any one who gave the matter only a minute's thought. The only question remained: what was their object?

Had they, perhaps, at home a large basketful of dirty linen of their own making, for which they wanted to find a convenient peg to hang it up upon, before they dared show their face to their shareholders. And was I to be made to serve as such peg? Or was the whole dirty affair simply a Stock Exchange manœuvre to create a panic, buy up the shares "for a song," and then laugh at the **F***ools* who allowed the **R***ogues* to catch them napping? It was then already quite clear, it was one or the other, although neither one nor the other can possibly justify the reprehensible means employed by these monsters.

Personally I looked upon the whole matter at first as one of the vilest Stock Exchange swindles ever perpetrated, and I did so because I knew that a friend of the directors of F. & R. had just about then, by their special advice, invested a goodish amount in F. & R. shares, and I was "green" enough to look upon that circumstance as a sign that they stood well in Germany; and, as for the business under my care, of course I knew they had not a farthing to lose.

But when I saw their annual report, which wisely they kept back several months behind the usual time, it certainly opened my eyes in a different direction. They have the effrontery to come before their shareholders with a loss for the twelve months of only £71,000, or nearly half their share capital! It almost took my breath away, and I only wonder you, Mr. Editor, did not see anything in that to comment upon! And no details or particulars given of any sort to explain how this little plum of £71,000 arises! There was no need for any such waste of time, for I can almost behold the picture of these honest directors pointing with one hand to a loss of £71,000 and with the other to "that culprit in London."

Such a "performance" may be called clever in Berlin; English people in general, and my customers in particular, will know what to think of such a barefaced mountebank operation, to qualify which I do not think an English dictionary could produce a word strong enough; and the astonishing part is how they could manage to get their report passed, unless, indeed, their meeting of shareholders was a meeting of **F**ools and **R**ogues, the latter "sitting" on the former. They give it in their report that their claim against my firm is £33,000, but they do not mention that the greater part of this amount has to run without interest to the end of 1888. Now take it for a moment, and only for the sake of extreme argument, that they will lose every penny of their £33,000 (in reality they have no business to lose a single farthing), but take it, as I say, for a moment, they lose all, what then becomes of the *further* loss of £38,000, which these fine Berlin gentlemen would allow to disappear in the general confusion, and "all on account of that London culprit"?

Nor do I think such a sensational fairy tale all about that "London culprit" would quite do for an ordinary meeting of Berlin shareholders; and it may interest your readers to know a little about this particular meeting of shareholders at which the directors actually went through the farce of tendering their resignation, and only agreed to continue in office after a vote of confidence by the meeting. Well could the majority of the meeting join such a vote of confidence, considering the price they had paid for their shares.

The Chairman of the Company, although a rich banker, is a man whose word of honour, in his own estimation, is not worth a farthing—his idol is gold—and, after my own personal experience with him, I should say he would sanction any dirty trick performed by the directors working under him; in fact, "his creatures." He is the principal shareholder of the Company, and it would be interesting to know for how much under par he obtained his shares. Altogether, the directors and their clique held a sufficient number of shares to command the meeting, which outside shareholders seldom attend. Now only fancy a board of directors tendering their resignation virtually—to themselves, and then passing a vote of (condolence I was going to say) confidence again—in themselves!

The whole manœuvre, vile as it is, was well carried through, and the farce at the meeting would have worthily closed the dirty chapter, if, "to those who know," the concluding dodge was not altogether too stale a practice. They hold their annual meeting because the law of Germany wills it so; but, as I have it on the very best authority, the practical result of the meeting is a mere farce. German companies do not register their shareholders, who do not get individually notice of any meeting, but they are supposed to see the meeting announced in one of the daily papers. The clique, who always arrange to have a majority before they would think of advertising the meeting, have it, it is needless to say, all their own way. This state of things alone can explain the possibility of a general meeting of shareholders having such a balance-sheet crammed down their throat without any further explanation than "that London culprit."

They thought that by an act of most dishonest treachery they could in broad daylight rob me of sufficient to cover their deficits elsewhere, which they either will not or cannot explain. Of course, they are bound to keep up the lie, for it is quite clear that, unless they succeed in doing so, they will at once appear to the outside world in their real capacity of monsters and vultures. I can, and the world at large will be able to, understand why they should circulate all their base falsehoods, but what I cannot understand is that you, an independent trade paper, should not dive just a little beyond the mere surface, when you will see and be able to expose the plot to your readers.

I have before me a tabular statement issued by these very people showing the rise and fall of F. & R. shares between 1872 and 1882. In 1872 they stood at 105, and went gradually down until 1876; at the time at which they asked me to take up the sale of their goods they stood at 25. They had for six years vainly tried to do a trade in England, and export trade they had equally *none*. With my connections, untiring attention to business, and a little good luck, I succeeded in creating a market for their goods, and I claim my fair share of the success which caused their shares gradually to rise again, until, from 25 as they stood in 1876, they were quoted 107 in 1882, and I can look with confidence to the testimonial which the original directors of the company, I am sure, will give me, that there was a time when my successfully working a field, which for years before then had produced nothing, was, to some extent, the means of keeping the place, which was then going from bad to worse, going at all. Since the present clique got the affair in hand, of course, everything is different. The trade mark which *had* to be introduced in 1876 *is* now introduced both in England and the Colonies, and they think it high time that some of their poor Jewish relatives should reap the result which others have established by their own industry. As for losses they made through me, I only wonder where they get the impudence from to make the assertion. My bad debts in eleven years are under £1,400, which, considering the times we have gone through and the large trade I did, is exceptionally favourable; and, if they are going to lose some money now, whose fault is it but their own? To hand over a large going, and well-going, concern to the tender mercies of solicitors and accountants is, at all times, an operation which a prudent man of business would hesitate to do. But to so hand over an estate in which nearly a million shillings have to be collected at the rate of at the outside a shilling a week is a stupidity bordering on criminality. But although they may lose something (neither they nor anybody else need have lost a farthing), still it will always leave a further loss of, perhaps, £60,000, which remains to be explained.

In the face of such details you, Mr. Editor, will agree with me, instead of joining their halloo "about that London culprit" (whom, by the by, they intended to rob of £20,000), I say, instead of joining this altogether senseless halloo, it would become an independent trade press, and an independent press generally, to ask the pert question: *who had these* £60,000? or what has or what is to become of these £60,000? and keep on asking until you get a comprehensible answer.

In conclusion, I thank you for the ready way in which you have agreed to make the "*amende honorable*" for the wrong your article may have done me, and which both as a gentleman and as an editor does you honour, and which, I am sure, will be appreciated by your readers in the same spirit. I am now again free to call upon you, and I will certainly look in the first time I am in London; until then believe me, dear Mr. Editor,

Yours faithfully,

Hermann Loog,

30, Old Steine, Brighton, July 6, 1887.

Jottings.

Mr. A. E. Joy, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the sewing machine trade, is opening a store in High Road, Leyton, for the sale of sewing machines and domestic appliances generally.

* * *

Messrs. Williams & Son, the sewing machine depot, 11, Broad Street, Golden Square, have recently made alterations in their premises and are now going more largely into the domestic appliances trade. They have taken an agency from Messrs. Murdoch & Co., and are open to accept other first-class agencies. They are also laying themselves out for the execution of work for the trade, such as repairing and the fitting up of new work.

* * *

We are pleased to announce that Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have removed their Glasgow branch from a single shop at 29, Queen Street, to 294, Argyle Street. The latter is a central position, in fact the leading thoroughfare in the "second city of the Empire." This change has been rendered necessary by the large increase in business, particularly in Bradbury's famous rotary machines.

* * *

We understand that, within the past three years, Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have been compelled to increase their Scotch district offices by three. They now have four distinct district offices in Scotland, and all of them are in a flourishing condition.

* * *

On Thursday, the 17th ult., the *employes* at Messrs. Bradbury's Glasgow office met at Calderwood's Restaurant in Argyle Street, and presented Mr. John Anderson (late book-keeper at Messrs. Bradbury's) with a very handsome Gladstone bag, a silk umbrella, and a silver-mounted pipe. This presentation was intended to mark the high esteem in which Mr. Anderson was held by his co-workers on the occasion of his leaving Glasgow to fill the position of manager at Messrs. Bradbury's Aberdeen depot. Mr. A. J. Sewell occupied the chair, and in a few well-chosen remarks made the presentation. Songs were sung by some of the collectors, and pleasant conversation ensued in which business was not altogether forgotten, as the art of canvassing and collecting was well discussed by those present.

* * *

At the Royal Agricultural Show just held at Newcastle washing and wringing machines were well represented by the following firms :—Messrs. W. Summerscales & Sons, W. & S. Summerscales' Sons, Smith & Paget, Moore, Murton, & Co., and Entwistle & Kenyon. We understand that several of the exhibitors did good business.

* * *

Messrs. Frister & Rossmann have removed to No. 46, Fore Street.

* * *

Mr. Bean, of the New Home Machine Company, left for New York by last Thursday's North German Lloyd's steamer.

* * *

The large sewing machine store of MM. Dujardin et Cie., situated in the Boulevard Sebastopol, in Paris, was closed a few days since.

* * *

We are informed that a German has invented a pocket sewing machine which he can make for 5s., and can work by the foot at a trifling increased cost. It is now in the hands of a London financial firm.

* * *

The (American) Noble Sewing Machine Company have closed their works and gone entirely out of the trade. Mr. Noble purchased the business some years ago from the Whitney Company, of New Jersey. He removed to Erie, Pa., but was never able to make money with the concern, so he has given it up before incurring further losses.

* * *

A strange thing happened the other evening. As Mr. Jackson, Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s manager, was at work in his office, at Newgate Street, London, about 7.30, he heard the smashing of glass, and, rushing into the front premises, found an old shabbily-dressed man belabouring the large pane of glass most unmercifully. He instantly secured him, and gave him into custody. At the police court the man refused any statement, and made out by gesticulations that he could not speak. The magistrate sentenced him to one week's imprisonment. Messrs. Bradbury being insured they have sustained no loss through the action of this maniac. It is evident that he broke the glass merely to get imprisoned.

* * *

Mr. Mills, of button-hole machine fame, recently returned to Philadelphia.

* * *

Mr. Lohmann is paying a visit to several of the Continental machine manufacturers for whom he acts as agents.

* * *

Several travellers inform us that they discover an improvement in the trade in sewing machines. The difficulty of getting in money is still very great, but sales are now effected more readily.

* * *

One traveller informs us that at one town he visited a few days since he saw three other machine travellers "on the war path." The dealers did not seem to relish visits from four travellers in one day.

* * *

Messrs. Whittie & Anderson, of the Singer Company, have returned to England after their short visit to the States.

* * *

Mr. John Anderson, late book-keeper for Messrs. Bradbury & Co., of Glasgow, has been appointed manager at that company's Aberdeen depot. We wish him every success. He has made many friends in Glasgow, and if hard work and attention to business count for anything, Mr. Anderson will still further increase the Bradbury Company's business in the granite city.

* * *

Mr. N. James, of 109, Hope Street, Glasgow, would be exceedingly obliged to any reader who will inform him where he can get upholsterers' leather button machines. He particularly requires the one called the "Herald Button Machine."

* * *

Mr. S. Ballard, of High Street, Godalming, requires the addresses of some good makers of glove-sewing machines.

The Hirers' Black List.

This column has been opened to supply what we have been led to believe by a dealer of considerable experience is a great want in the trade, viz., a means of letting canvassers and others know of missing hired articles so that in their wanderings they may assist in putting a stop to the constant losses incurred by Dealers and Managers of branch offices through the removal of Hirers. The charge for announcements in this column is One Penny for each Twelve words, cash to be sent with order. We take no responsibility for the announcements, and can only forward letters received in answer to same if sufficient money is sent to defray the postage. If our subscribers support this department it may become highly valuable to the trade, in whose hands we now leave it.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY TREADLE, No. 56,047, hired to George Horndon, 36, Devonshire Street, Cambridge Road, London, E. May 25, 1883. Bradbury & Co., Newgate Street, London.

BRADBURY'S MEDIUM, No. 73,375, hired to Charles Wayman, 43, Shandy Street, Stepney, London, E. February 26, 1884. Letters to Box 6, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY HAND MACHINE, No. 61,847, hired to Alfred Jones, 18, Bear Street, Leicester Square, London, W. April 27, 1883. Letters to Box 7, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY TREADLE, No. 76,792, hired to Alice Norton, 107, Ossulston Street, Euston Road, and afterwards at 57, Barclay Street, Euston Road, London. June 26, 1884. Letters to Box 8, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

BRADBURY'S MEDIUM, No. 82,951, hired to Albert Jackson, 6, Packington Street, Islington. September 4, 1884. Letters to Box 9, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

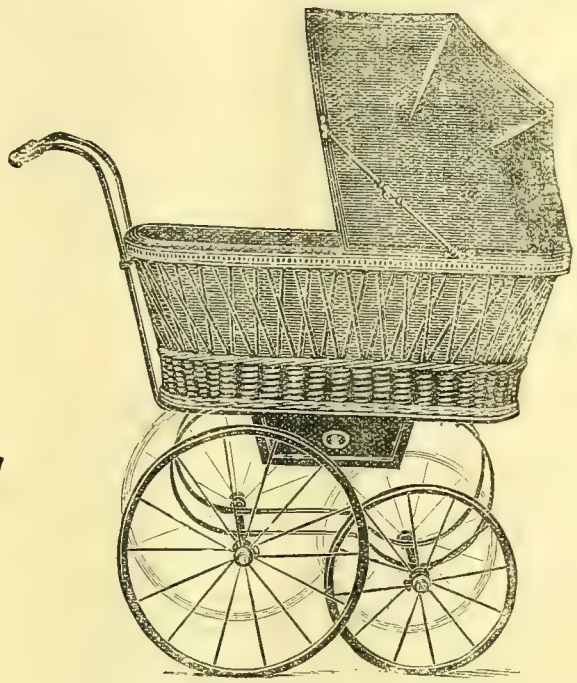
THE UTMOST LIMIT OF COMPETITION REACHED BY

L'HOLLIER'S

Wonderful Value.

£1

CASH WITH ORDER.



Enormous Sales.

£1

CASH WITH ORDER.

A1 Bassinette for £1, cash with order.

Send One Pound, or as many Pounds as you like, and as many Bassinettes will be immediately forwarded.

Some people may think that if they sent their money they would receive worthless goods in return; if such is their idea, they are entirely mistaken, and they will be surprised to find these Bassinettes the best and finest value it is, or ever will be, possible to supply, and such as will compel continual repeat orders.

Customers will best study their own interest by sending us remittances, which is the only mode of Business that allows of the utmost value being given, as, travellers, agents, booking, credit, risk, and losses are entirely dispensed with, and thus enabling us to send really wonderful value. The A1 Bassinettes have (as per design) good quality Wicker Bodies, with well of best shape, 14 and 18 in. best Rubber Wheels; well tempered Steel Springs, very Strong and Substantial. Best China Handles; Brass-jointed Reversible Hood, upholstered throughout with good quality American cloth, painted in very Superior Style.

A trial will prove them to be the finest value ever sold in England.

L'HOLLIER'S Patent Rush, Buff, and Black

L'Hollier's Patent

23s.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SPLENDID VALUE.



L'Hollier's Patent

23s.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SPLENDID VALUE.

AA Bassinette for 23s., cash with order.

The AA is similar in construction to the A1; but it has a very Superior Body made of

Best Buff Willow,
Relieved with Glossy Black Cane,
and filled in with Green Plaited Rush.

The whole varnished in the natural colours. It is a very pretty, clean, and artistic Bassinette. The sale of it is also immense.

Write for L'HOLLIER'S 1887 Illustrated Price List of Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c., &c.; it is the most complete list in the trade.

LEON L'HOLLIER, 6 & 7, Bath Passage, Birmingham. (ESTABLISHED 1828.)

Homestead Law.*

DR. J. T. ABDY, the Essex County Court judge, whilst hearing a plaint recently, supplied unwittingly, perhaps, a very forcible argument in favour of the proposed Homestead Law. His Honour had before him the case of a debtor who is a pensioner, totally disabled by an accident, and "on his club." He has four children, and little or no furniture in his "home." In reply to the plaintiff, his Honour remarked that he felt he could not commit a man to prison under such circumstances. He felt sure that, if the Legislature knew the character of the cases which often came before these courts, there would be some amendment of the law. He had a very large number of judgment summonses before him annually, but only some five or six persons actually went to prison. They generally paid at the last moment—he supposed that borrowing afresh was the secret of it. It was also, he remarked, exceedingly difficult to get at the truth in such cases. "Borrowing afresh" is, as the experience of countless numbers has proved, a most reprehensible practice; it means, as a rule, increasing one's liabilities, and it nonplusses any beneficent law, such as the suggested Homestead Law, which might work with advantage in genuine cases of poverty. For the information of many who may not be aware of the objects of the proposed Homestead Law, we may say that they include the following:—To secure to the wife and children of a workman the inviolable sanctity of a home, to guarantee them their clothing and furniture under any unfortunate circumstances in which they may be placed, and to take away the landlord's preferential claim over that of any other creditor, when the rent does not exceed £20. If a tenant does not pay the rent due he will be subject to the statutory ejectment; but the landlord would, under the proposed law, no longer be able to constitute himself a judge and jury without law, or to sell the bed on which the tenant's wife or children rested. The landlord, it is contended, can suffer no injury by this alteration, as his remedy will be by insisting on his rent in advance. The Homestead Law would also seek to summarily abolish the trade of tallymen, Scotch drapers, avaricious shopkeepers, and all tradesmen who induce the poorer class to run into debt, and through whom, because of the facilities given by the County Court to recover debts, a system of reckless credit has been brought into existence which demoralises the poor and utterly destroys all inducement to thrift. The proposed law would further encourage thrift, sobriety, and social progress amongst the poor. It is a non-political measure, and claims support from all political parties, because the oldest trace of individual liberty in England is that based upon the cottage. The Homestead Law has created the great bulk of American wealth. Every home in the Western States is protected to the average amount of £500. It is, therefore, argued that the existence of such a law in England would effect a change for the better in the homes of our people and in their habits. In some of our colonies this law is in force for the purpose of preventing grants of land to individuals being taken away by creditors, it being the desire of the "powers that be" that these "homesteads" should descend to successive members of the family. In England, by means of the Homestead Law, it is proposed to prevent the "selling up" of homes for the benefit of individual creditors, who have given credit on the strength of being able to profitably invoke the law on their own behalf—a process by which paupers are made wholesale, a rude shock is given to the feeling of independence, thrift and prudence are discouraged, and numerous evils engendered, and all for the sake of giving legal support to the credit system. The Homestead Law would not permit anyone to fill his house with valuables and defy his creditors, but it would simply preserve to him what is necessary for the ordinary purposes of life. By the existing law of seizure and distraint great hardship is often wrought upon the wife and the helpless children of the unfortunate man who, through being out of work, or from other circumstances, finds himself in pecuniary difficulties, and whose furniture, clothing, and household effects are relentlessly seized and sold, in many cases at less than half their value. The community at large have to suffer for this, for it is they who generally have to bear the expense, in one form or another, of supporting the family thus turned out of house and home. Furniture, and other goods unpaid for, should legally belong to the original owner, and the present "hire system" need not be interfered with. The credit system, however, acts in terrible opposition to thrift. The proper and comfortable housing of the working classes is at the foundation of all progress and social reform amongst those classes, and every facility should therefore be given to working men, artisans, clerks, and others of similar position to establish and maintain a secure home of their own, the sanctity of which should not be invaded by importunate creditors. The Homestead scheme will doubtless give rise to considerable discussion and much difference of opinion, but, nevertheless, it may some day come within the range of practical legislation.

* *Yorkshire Post.*

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

8,444. J. S. Edwards, for an improved sewing machine.

8,448. H. H. Lake, a communication from N. Wheeler, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

8,491. T. Smith, for an improved needle for sewing machines.

8,524. A. F. Wileman, for improvements in sewing machine accessories.

8,532. J. A. House, for improvements in looper mechanism for sewing machines.

8,541. D. Jones and C. E. Quilter, for an improved motor for driving sewing machines.

8,558. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. M. Stickney, of United States, for improvements in machines for sewing or stitching pamphlets, and for similar purposes.

8,608. C. H. Buchanan, for certain new and useful improvements in trimmers for sewing machines.

8,628. H. E. Newton, a communication from The National Machine Company (Incorporated), of United States, for improved mechanism applicable to sewing machines for producing button-holes.

8,547. W. W. Horn, a communication from J. Vannett and G. S. Yingling, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

8,765. A. Helwig, for improvements in darning machines.

8,963. W. Beecroft, for improvements in sewing machines.

8,964. W. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.

8,997. T. L. Kay and S. Douglas, for improvements in machines for sewing straw braid together for making hats.

9,006. H. W. Snow, a communication from H. Kanberg, of Germany, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

9,012. H. E. Newton, a communication from The National Machine Company (Incorporated), of United States, for an improved eyelet and button sewing attachment for sewing machines.

9,058. F. O. Jerram, for improvements in sewing machines.

9,118. F. N. Cookson, for improvements in sewing machines.

9,168. G. Taylor and J. H. Taylor, for improved trimming apparatus applicable to sewing machines.

9,178. H. H. Lake, a communication from F. D. Taylor and J. A. White, of United States, for improvements in machines for stitching pamphlets, signatures, and the like.

9,187. A. Reichert and G. S. Yingling, for an improved sewing machine.

9,491. J. K. Macdonald, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of United States, for improvements in driving mechanism for sewing machines.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

6,243. C. R. Gorman and C. J. Fletcher, for improvements in perambulators, invalids' wheeled chairs, and other like carriages.

7,136. W. H. Bland, for improvements in sewing machines.

7,857. P. J. L. Onfray, for a new or improved lock stitch sewing machine.

8,449. R. Mansfield and A. Goddard, for an improved winding up apparatus for lace and other embroidery machines.

1,090. D. Jones and J. Godsell, for improved means for driving sewing machines.

2,041. S. W. Wardwell, junior, for improvements in devices for sewing machines.

3,686. C. Bradbury, a communication from Messrs. G. Natalis & Co., of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines.

3,926. H. H. Lake, a communication from The Essex Embroidery Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

4,707. H. H. Lake, a communication from Mr. V. Palmer, of United States, for improvements relating to the winding of thread, chiefly designed for use in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

POSTAGE 1d. EACH EXTRA.

9,151. *Improvements in and relating to sewing machines.*—H. H. Lake, a communication from A. Morehouse, of Danbury, Connecticut, United States, mechanic.—Dated July 13th, 1886. Price 1s. 1d.

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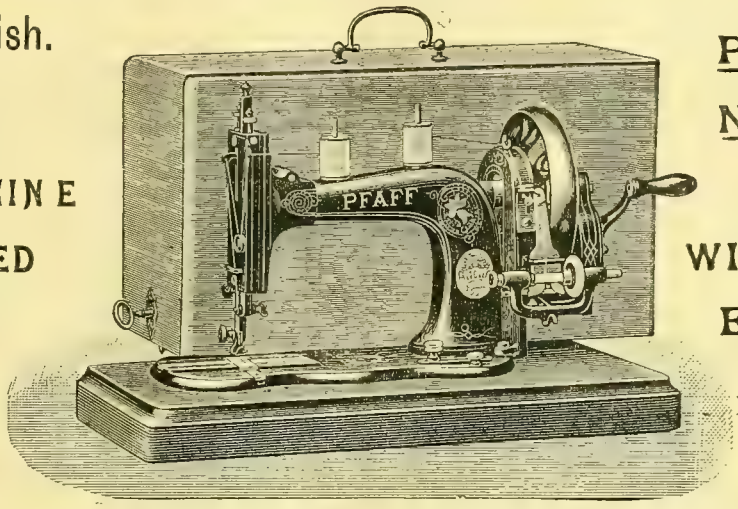
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All the important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

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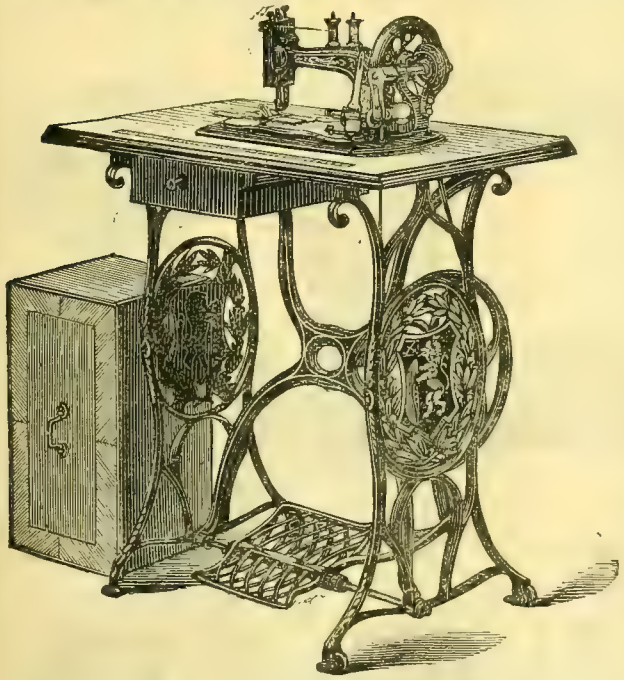
G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY. LONDON WAREHOUSE, 21, FEATHERSTONE ST., E.C.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

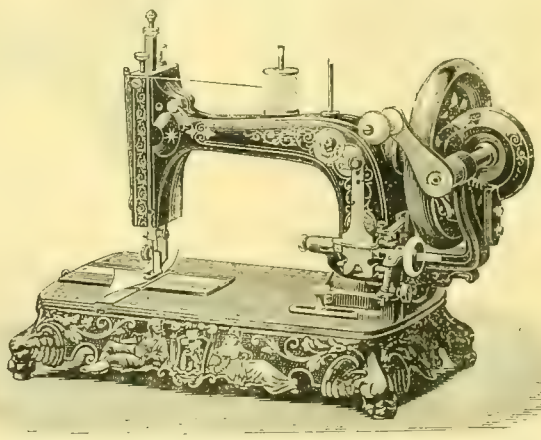
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

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This invention relates to improvements in that class of sewing machines which use two needle threads, and sew a double seam.

The invention further consists in the peculiar construction of the stitch itself, the result aimed at being to produce a seam showing upon one side of the fabric or material as a row of loops in substantially the same line, but meeting a row of other loops which are parallel to each other at an oblique angle; and upon the other side of the fabric or material as two parallel rows of stitches closely drawn into the fabric, and in every way resembling two lines of ordinary sewing machine stitching.

The advantages of this method of sewing and stitch are a saving in thread, and a resulting seam, which is very elastic as well as ornamental.

The invention further consists in the application of this improved stitch, produced by the above-described sewing machine, to the manufacture of hat sweats or sweat bands for hats and caps, to which purpose it is especially applicable, as the great elasticity of the seam produced permits of the flanging or shaping of said sweat bands by machinery at a single operation, and without the risk of breaking stitches incident to ordinary seams.

The invention still further consists in certain peculiar forms and combinations of gauge plates adapted to the purpose of guiding the various parts of which a sweat band is composed, and keeping those together while being sewed. This part of the invention is also adapted to cording, &c. To this end the system or combination of gauges consists of a number of pieces, each of an improved construction, which may be secured to the plate of the sewing machine.

This system of gauges in its best form includes the following parts, viz, an outer edge guide to keep the leather up to the needles; an inner edge guide for the leather at the edge to be sewn; an auxiliary gauge, to keep the covered reeds down upon the leather, just as they approach the needles; a reed and reed cover carrier to ensure the uniform and smooth feeding of these two materials, and finally the folding guide, which controls the reed and bends the cover around it.

11,500. *A lock-stitch sewing machine.* A. F. Wileman, of 59, Windsor Road, Ealing, civil engineer.—Dated September 9th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to a compact and simple construction of lock-stitch sewing machine, which is arranged as follows:—The frame, preferably made in one piece, consists of a base that can be clamped on a table, an upright back, and a goose neck projecting forwards to carry the needle guide and presser slide; there is also projecting up from the base a support for the table, which is fixed some distance above the base. On the back of the machine about its middle is mounted a toothed wheel with winched handle. This, which is the driving wheel, gears with two pinions: the one pinion above on a shaft passing through the goose neck to drive the needle guide by means of a crank pin working in a cam slot of the guide, the other pinion below having on it a crank pin, which, working in the slotted arm of a rocking shaft underneath, causes that shaft to reciprocate. An arm projecting up from this rocking shaft terminates in a cradle in which is placed the shuttle, which reciprocates to and fro immediately under the table, and close by the throat into which the needle descends. In order to get access conveniently to the shuttle, the arm which carries the shuttle is fitted so as to slide upon the shaft clear of a key or pin; on pulling back this arm in opposition to a spring it is disengaged from the key or pin, and can be turned down so as to get access to the shuttle. The rocking shaft works the feed in the following manner: On the shaft is an upright arm, which has in it a vertical slot with a lateral notch at the top of the slot. In this slot is engaged a pin at the lower end of a vertical lever, the upper end of which is engaged in the under side of a serrated feed slide. The vertical lever has a slotted hole for its fulcrum pin, so that it can be raised or lowered a little. As the arm on the shaft rocks in the one direction, the lever and feed slide, aided by a spring, can descend a little while the feed slide is making its back stroke, but, when the arm rocks in the opposite direction, the pin of the lever being then engaged in the lateral notch of the arm, the lever and feed slide are pressed upwards so as to give the forward feed to the fabric. The fulcrum of the vertical feed lever is itself on a lever that can be adjusted higher or lower, so that the feed slide can, by altering the leverage, be caused to make a shorter or longer stroke according to the length of stitch required.

12,322. *A feed motion for sewing machines.* A. F. Wileman, of 59, Windsor Road, Ealing.—Dated September 28th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to a feed motion for such sewing machines as have a rotating spindle extending along the goose neck to work the needle, the object being to utilise in a simple manner the rotation of this spindle for giving the required feeding movements to a serrated presser foot.

4,783. *New or improved appliances for diminishing or doing away with the clicking noise in treadle sewing machines.* C. Kahn, of Oschatz, Saxony.—Dated March 30th, 1887. Price 6d.

This invention relates to improvements in treadle sewing machines, and has for its object diminishing or entirely doing away with the unpleasant clicking noise which is produced in sewing with treadle sewing machines, and consists in the arrangement of intermediate layers of non-resonant material and soft elastic material between the frame and the wooden plate, so as to diminish the resonance of the table plate.

5,580. *Improvements in sewing machines.* S. Hahn, of 14, Mathien Strasse, Berlin, manufacturer—Dated April 16th, 1887. Price 6d.

This invention relates to sewing machines in which the cloth or other material to be sewn is folded in the fashion of corrugations, and fed by suitable interlocking toothed or open wheels on to a needle with

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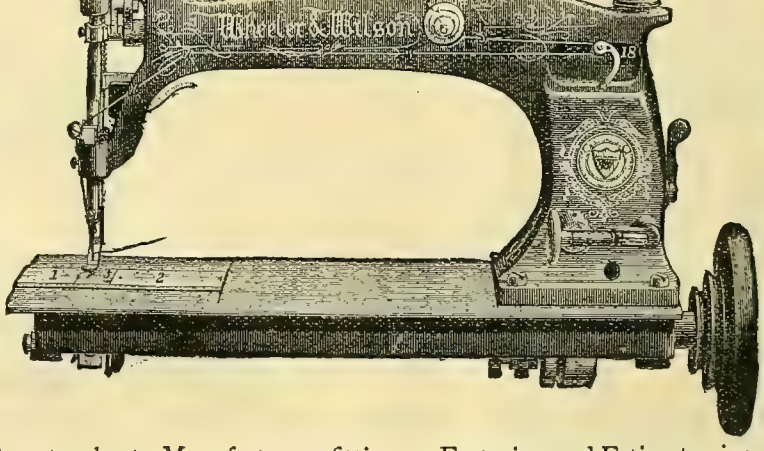
THE NEW D 10 SEWING MACHINE.

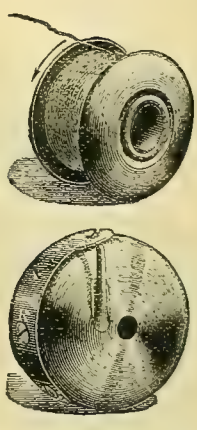
The Fastest Lock-stitch Sewing Machine in the World, having a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 stitches per minute on Leather Work.

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thread, which is thereby caused to pierce the material alternately from each side, and thus form a running stitch.

6,081. *Improvements in attachment holders for sewing machines.* F. Egge, of 107, Park Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A., manufacturer.—Dated April 26th, 1887. Price 6d.

This invention relates to certain novel and useful improvements in button-hole sewing attachments for sewing machines, but has especial reference to the manner of securing the attachment to the sewing machine in the proper position for operation, and has for its object to do away entirely with the ordinary screw fastening devices, and to utilise the construction itself of the sewing machine to accomplish the result aimed at.

The points of novelty claimed are: the combination with the bed-plate of a sewing machine provided with shuttle race slides, of a sewing machine attachment having upon the under side of its bed-plate a two-way projecting spring cross-bar, the arms of which extend transversely upon each side of the centre of said attachment plate, whereby the slides in closed position may enter between the said spring bar and the attachment plate, thereby securing the attachment to the sewing machine.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 31ST, 1887.

363,811. J. W. Dewess, Philadelphia, Pa., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.
363,821. T. F. Hart, Lynn, Mass., button-hole sewing machine.
363,823. T. F. Hart, Lynn, Mass, button-hole sewing machine.
364,138. J. S. Sackett, New Haven, ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 7TH, 1887.

364,216. W. H. Clayton, Villa Rica, Ga., sewing machine motor.
364,358. R. S. Looker, Springfield, Ohio, sewing machine table.
364,517. W. Jackson, Pimlico, London, England, sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 14TH, 1887.

364,719. J. A. House, Bridgeport, Conn, sewing machine.
364,769. W. H. Palmer, Junr., Middletown, sewing machine.
364,791. C. H. Bayley, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.
365,027. A. M. Stickney, Medford, book-sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 21ST, 1887.

365,298. V. Doane, Junr., Harwich, Mass., child's carriage.
365,033. C. Dickenson, Portland, Oreg., button-hole cutter.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 28TH, 1887.

365,440. J. Keith, North Middleborough, Mass., machine for sewing on buttons.
365,486. W. A. Polmateer, Johnstown, N.Y., sewing machine.
365,514. D. W. Goodell, Florence, Mass., sewing machine.
365,529. L. W. McClung, Pueblo, Colo., connection for operating sewing machines.
365,635. S. H. Rosenburg & J. R. Bradley, Newhaven, Conn. embroidering machine.
365,665. J. Bigelow, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.
365,716. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y., trimming device for sewing machine.



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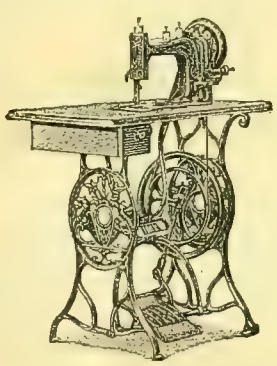
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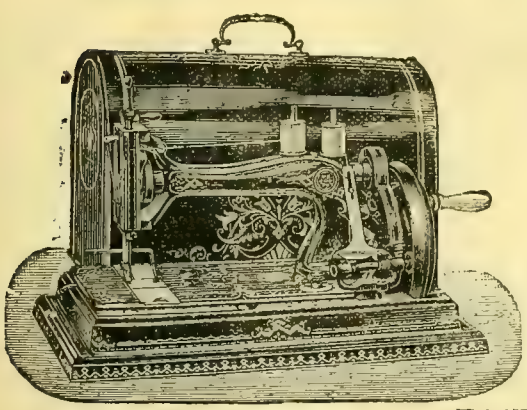
THE NEW HIGH-ARM

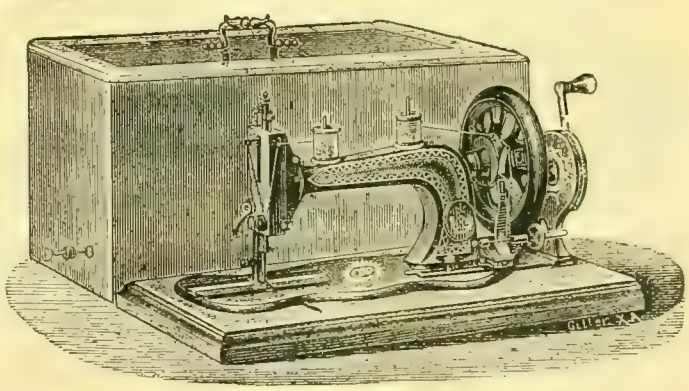
NATALIS D *(Without Gears).*

MEDIUM B & C.

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And other TREADLE MACHINES





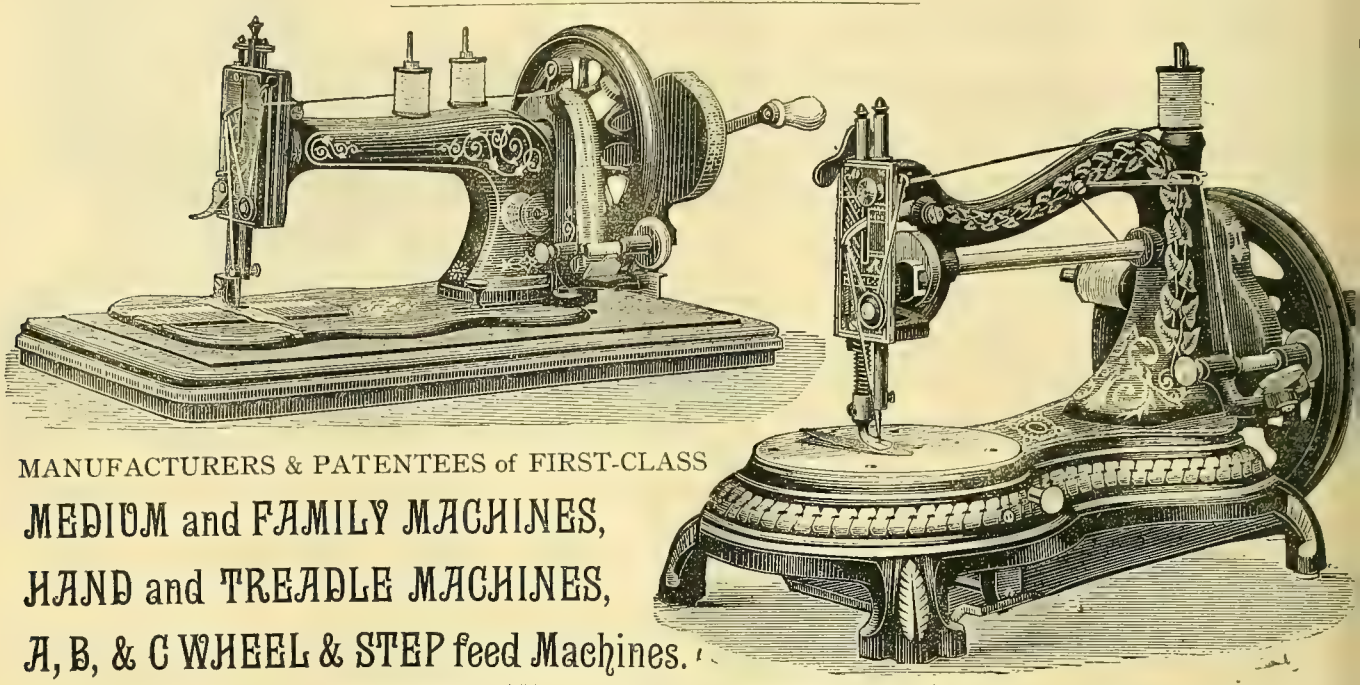
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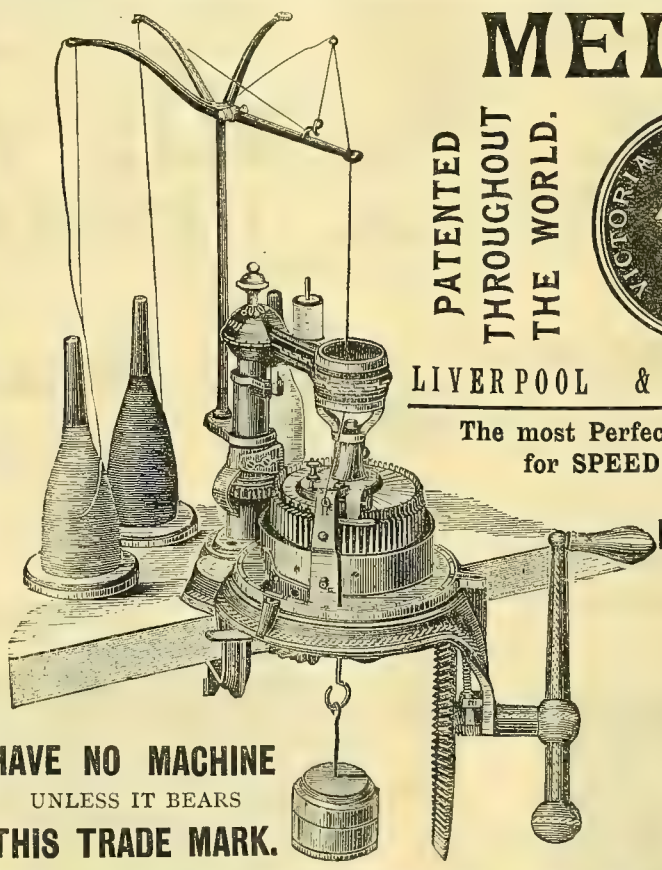
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A FEW PRESS NOTICES.

The Times.—"This Exhibition deserves support."

Daily Telegraph.—"An important step."

Daily Chronicle.—"A useful undertaking."

The Queen.—"The Exhibition will comprise exhibits from all parts of the United Kingdom, Europe, and America."

Invention.—"The Exhibition is meeting with the greatest support, and success is already assured."

The Figaro.—"Specimens will be seen of all the Sewing Machines ever invented."

Boot and Shoe Trades Journal.—"Anything approximating to a complete display of the most approved and latest designs ought to be very widely useful."

Iron.—"The Exhibition promises to be a great success."

Austro-Hungarian Sewing Machine Times.—"We sincerely hope that the promoters of this useful scheme may have the satisfaction of a very lively participation from all parts of the world, and that an equal chance will be given to all exhibitors. We, of course, intend to visit the Exhibition, and for the present shall do as much as possible towards encouraging our compatriots to send their goods to the London show."

The Sewing Machine News (New York).—"From the 1st to the 15th day of October next, both days inclusive, there will be held in London, England, the first distinctive Sewing Machine Exhibition that has ever been held. The display will take place in the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and it will be international in character. German and English sewing machines will be exhibited. This being the case, it will behove the American sewing machine companies to see that our trade receives adequate representation in the display. We have large interests at stake in all European countries, and we can hardly afford to let our rivals have it all their own way in an exposition of modern sewing machinery. Our companies have had a great deal of experience in the line of Exhibitions, and it will be disappointing if they do not outshine their European rivals at the show. The Americans claim superiority for their sewing machines, and the International Sewing Machine Exhibition will give them a chance to demonstrate that fact side by side with their competitors, and in the face of the whole world. In order that they may have adequate space for their exhibits, and ample time to prepare displays that will do them justice and credit, the American sewing machine companies should secure space at as early a date as possible. There will no doubt be a large attendance, and considerable notice will be taken of the display in the British and Continental Press. Sewing machine trade will receive a 'boom' which will increase our exports."

The United States Sewing Machine Times.—"A SEWING MACHINE 'FAIR.'—At last we are to have (not here, but in London, England) an 'International Sewing Machine Exhibition,' the first ever inaugurated in any country. This is what we have long desired. We are wearied of the numberless puerile efforts to obtain a just recognition of the importance of the sewing machine industry, by piercing out the fag ends of immense and conglomerate expositions, in which the sewing machine can play only an insignificant part. We are sorry to notice some of our American manufacturers of sewing machines propose to enter that (excuse for) American Exhibition, into the endorsement of which President Cleveland was attempted to be bulldozed, and from connection with which several of its supposed titled sponsors have withdrawn their names, and which to our mind will play the part of a second-rate museum attached to that typical American venture yclept 'Buffalo Bill's Wild West.' It is, therefore, with the extremest pleasure we call the attention of American manufacturers and inventors of sewing machines and kindred appliances to the advertisement of the First Annual 'Sewing Machine Exhibition' in this issue, and trust it will meet with the approval and prompt patronage of the American sewing machine trade. We learn that almost every sewing machine manufacturer in Great Britain and a large number on the Continent have filed applications for space, and without doubt it will be one of the utmost importance, that American manufacturers should be fittingly well represented."

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BEYOND ALL DOUBT THE MOST COMPLETE AND THE CHEAPEST

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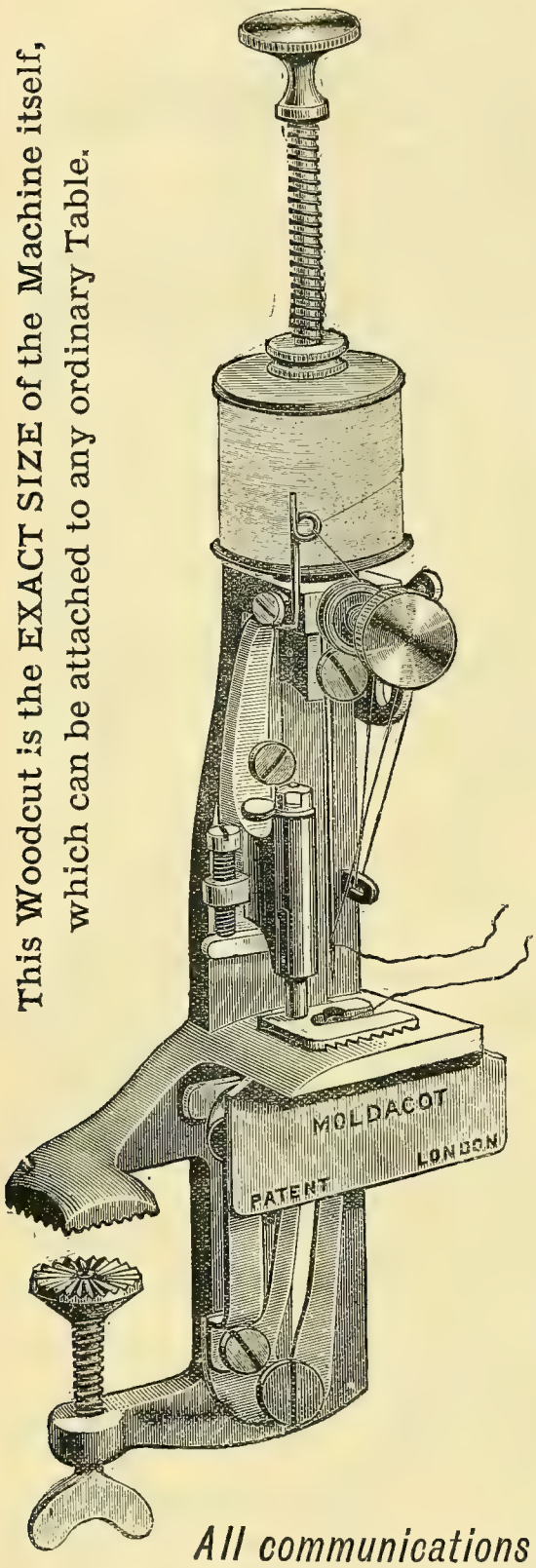
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POCKET LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

This Woodcut is the EXACT SIZE of the Machine itself, which can be attached to any ordinary Table.



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WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

The advantages of this unique and remarkable invention may be briefly summarised as follows :—

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2. **SIZE.**—*The Machine in its entirety and ready for immediate use is so small that it is packed in a box* 8 *inches long,* 2 *inches wide, and* 1 *inch deep.*
3. **WEIGHT.**—*The Machine weighs under* 1 *lb.*
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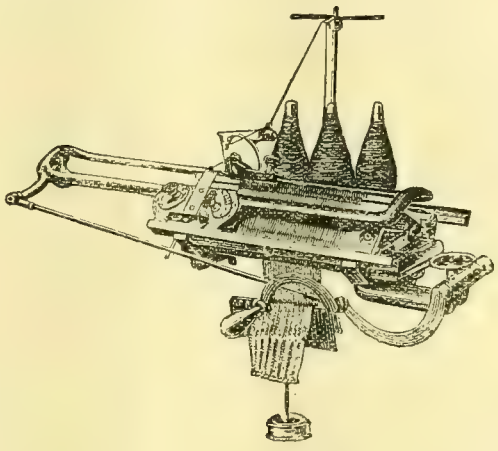
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THE superior construction and workmanship of the "SELLERS" MACHINES have gained for them public favour with an enormous rapidity. They are constructed of the finest materials throughout. The beds and cams are made of the best steel, and the friction is reduced to the lowest possible minimum, which enables the operator to work at a greater speed, with more ease, than on any Machine yet introduced to the public.

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We make any size and gauge, from 4 needles per inch to 10 needles per inch, 8-inch needle room up to 50-inch needle room. We make also Special Size Machines for knitting Skirts in one piece and the largest size Guernseys (seamless), fit up to work by hand or power. All our "G" machines are fitted up with split cams for making Artistic Designs and Fancy Patterns; also with limited yarn carrier, which prevents its advancement beyond the last needle in work. The 7-needle per inch Machines are a medium gauge, and will knit from three to five-ply yarns, and are considered the most useful gauges for yarns generally used; coarser or finer gauges knit different grades of yarns in proportion.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Stockings, Cardigans, Jersey Suits, Vests, Skirts, and every description of garments.

PRICE LIST.

		Needle-room.	Needles per inch.	£ s. d.			Needle-room.	Needles per inch.	£ s. d.
Class 1.	96 Needles	8 inch.	... 6 ...	12 12 0	Class 1G.	192 Needles	16 inch.	... 6 ...	28 0 0
,, 2.	112 ,,	8 inch.	... 7 ...	12 12 0	,, 2G.	224 ,,	16 inch.	... 7 ...	30 0 0
,, 2A.	128 ,,	8 inch.	... 8 ...	14 10 0	,, 2A G.	256 ,,	16 inch.	... 8 ...	31 0 0
,, 2B.	144 ,,	8 inch.	... 9 ...	16 10 0	,, 2B G.	288 ,,	16 inch.	... 9 ...	32 0 0
,, 2C.	160 ,,	8 inch.	... 10 ...	17 10 0	,, 2C G.	230 ,,	16 inch.	... 10 ...	32 10 0
,, 1G.	154 ,,	12¾ inch.	... 6 ...	21 0 0	,, 1G.	240 ,,	20 inch.	... 6 ...	33 10 0
,, 2G.	180 ,,	12¾ inch.	... 7 ...	22 0 0	,, 2G.	280 ,,	20 inch.	... 7 ...	36 0 0
,, 2A G.	204 ,,	12¾ inch.	... 8 ...	23 0 0	,, 2A G.	320 ,,	20 inch.	... 8 ...	37 0 0
,, 2B G.	230 ,,	12¾ inch.	... 9 ...	24 0 0	,, 2B G.	360 ,,	20 inch.	... 9 ...	38 0 0
,, 2C G.	254 ,,	12¾ inch.	... 10 ...	25 0 0	,, 2C G.	400 ,,	20 inch.	... 10 ...	39 0 0

The 8-inch Machines are fitted up with receding jacks to back and front beds, and will drop separately or together. Class 1 Machine is adapted for knitting 5-fold yarns for a medium class of hosiery for strong wear. Class 2 has same capabilities as Class 1, but knits finer grades of yarns. Class 2 A, B, and C knit finer grades than Class 2.

The 12¾-inch Machines are specially recommended because of their average width for Garments as well as Stockings, and will knit same range of yarns as described above.

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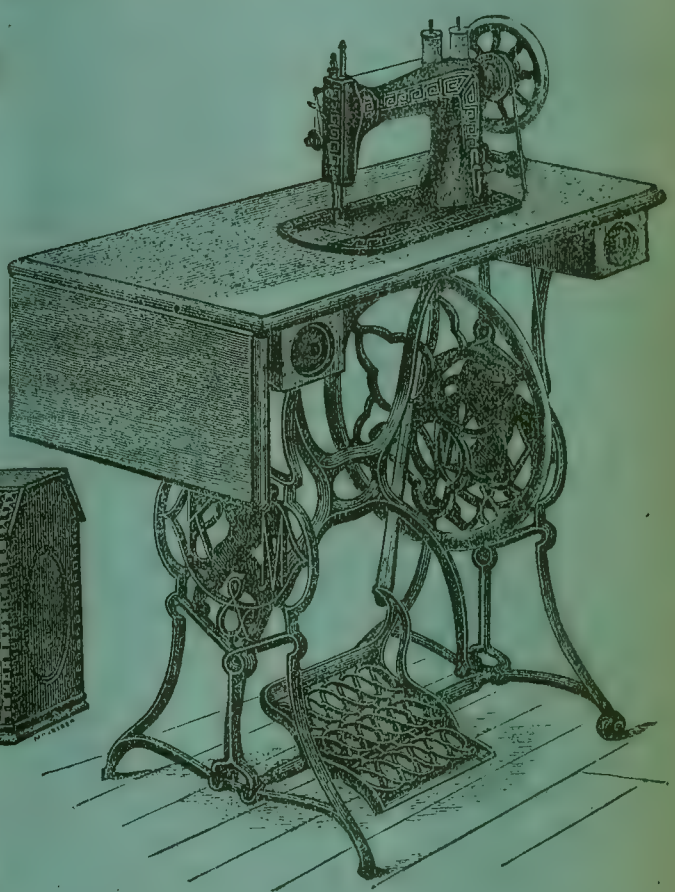
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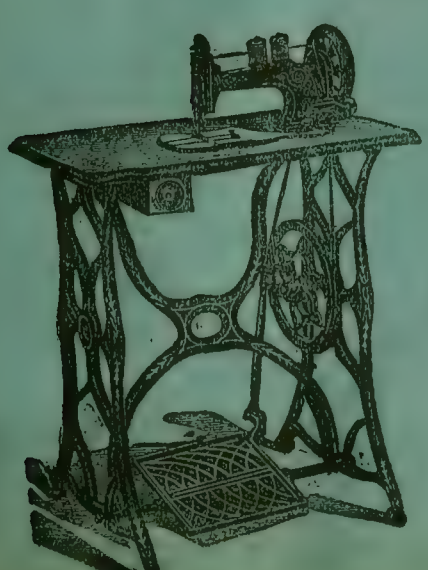
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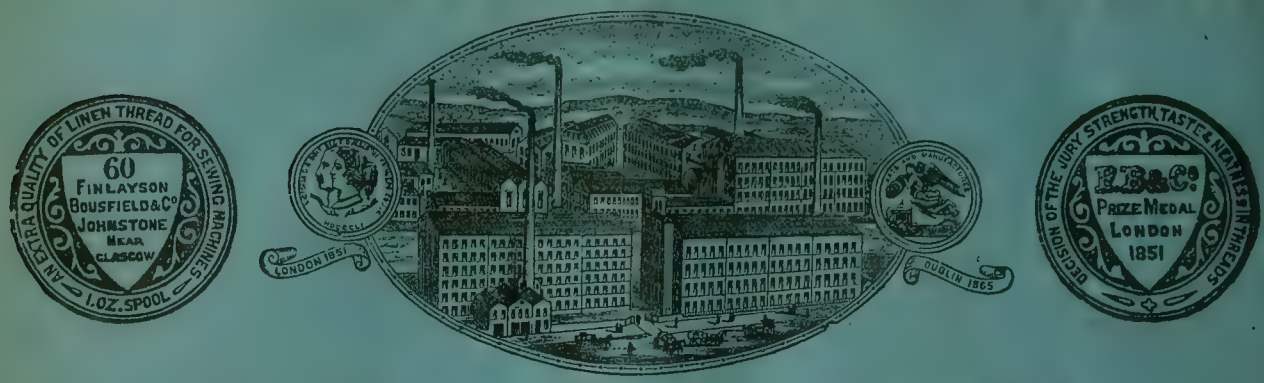
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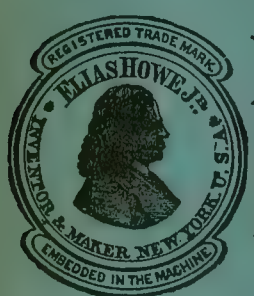
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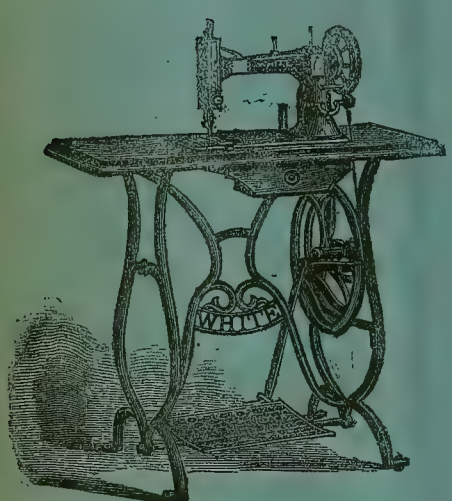
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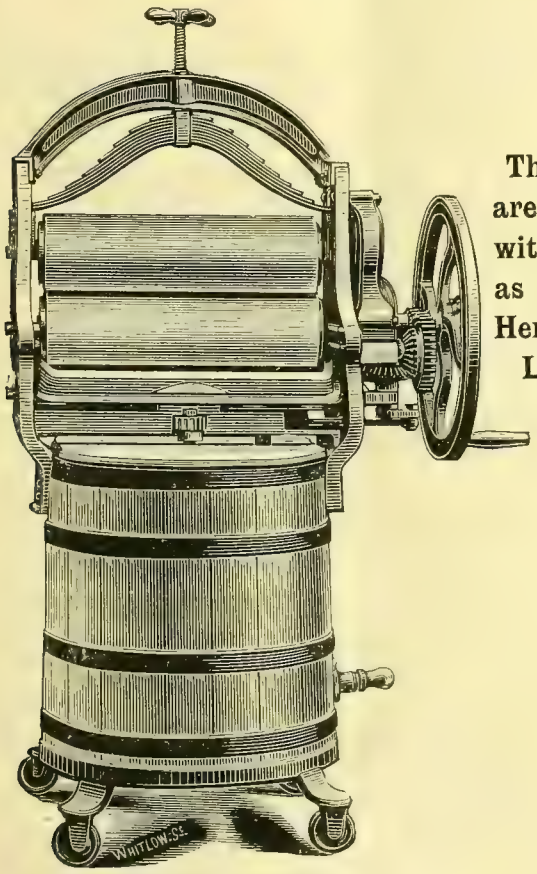
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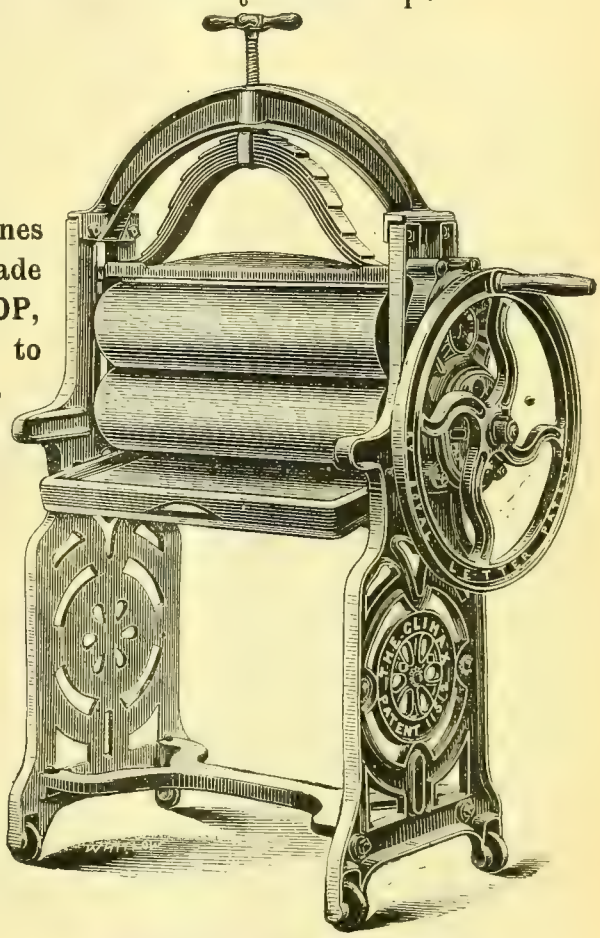
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In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are *five* cog wheels, *two* being to make the rollers rotate equally, and *three* to reduce the speed. With the "Climax" Gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

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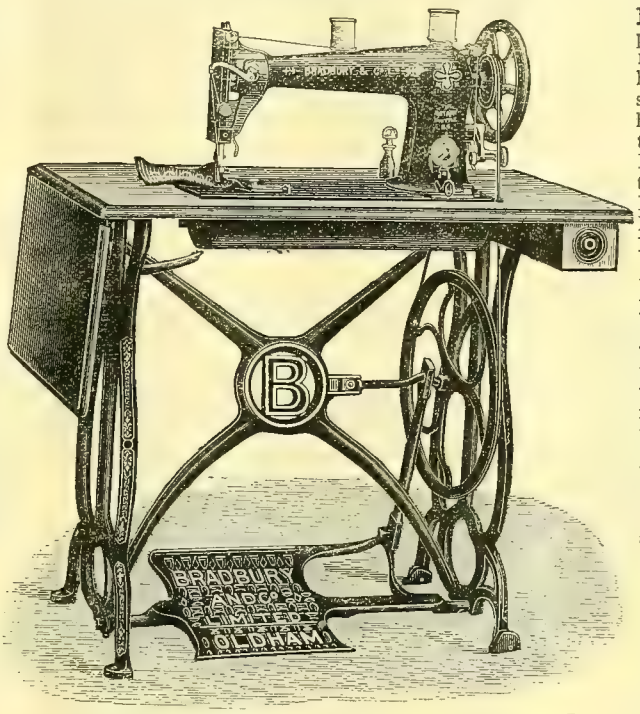
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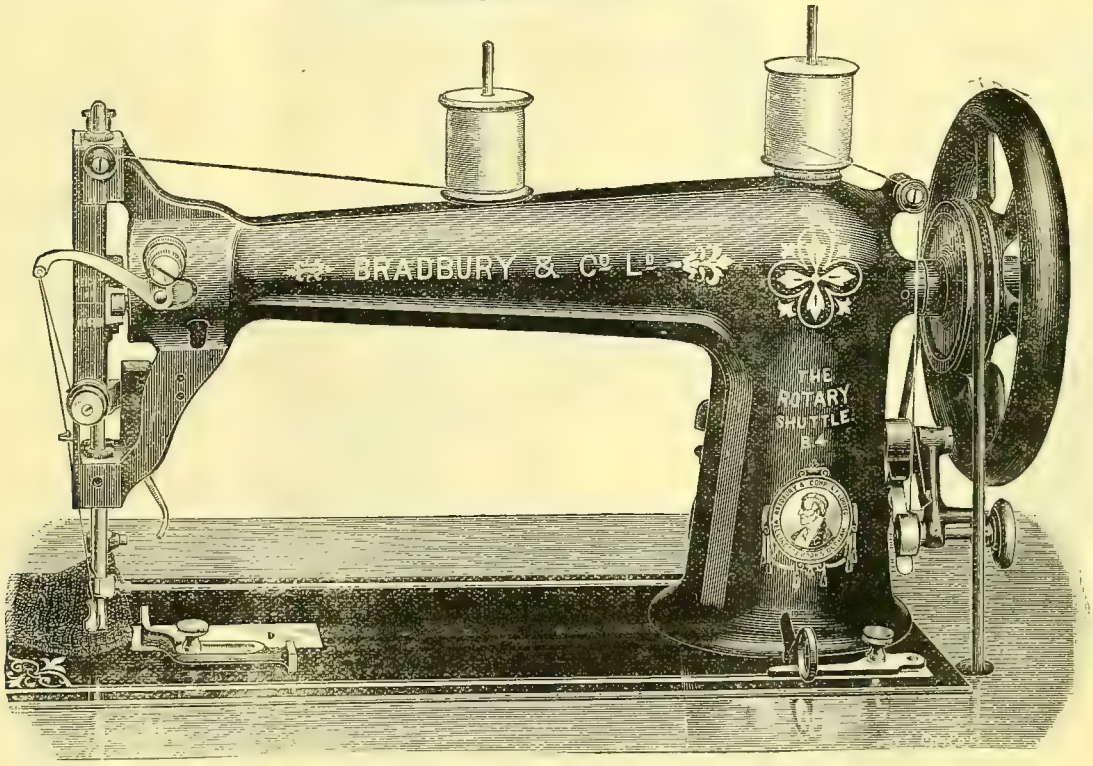
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We make the Rotary in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or STEP FEEDS,

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.



No. 4. STEP FEED MACHINE. More space under the arm than any other Machine. Height of arm 6½ in.; length 12¾ in.
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The Rotary Machine sews equally well when run backwards or forwards.
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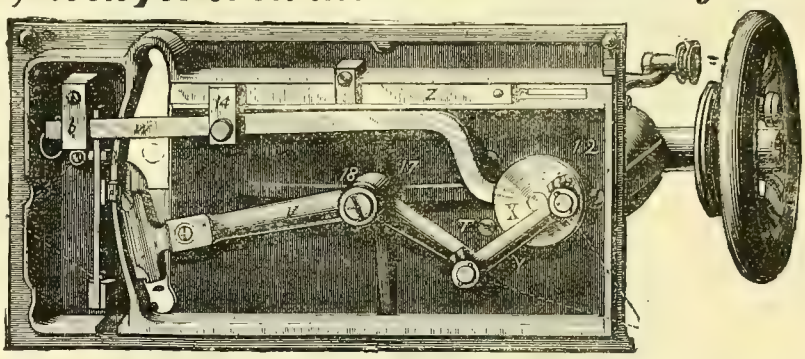
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The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

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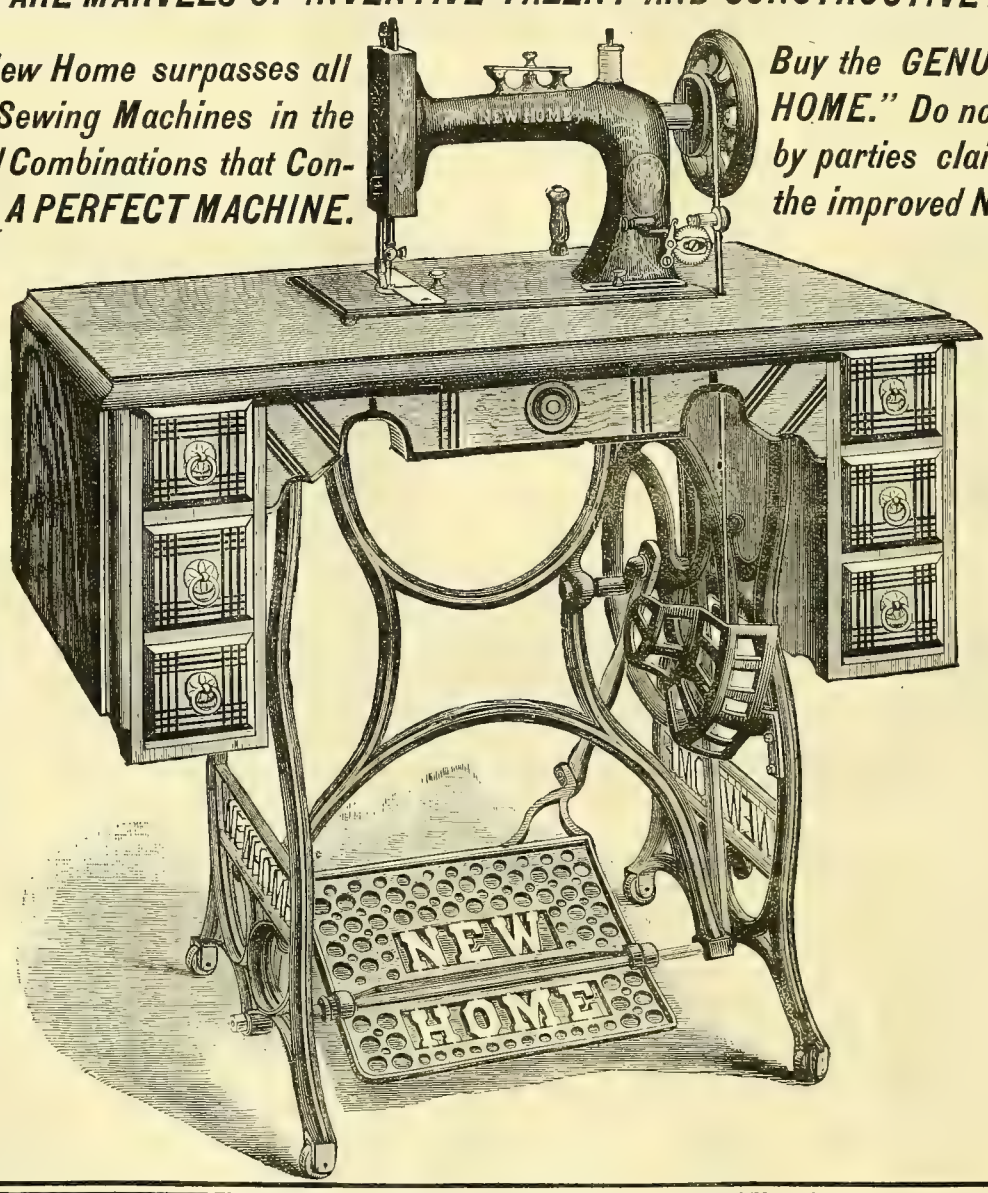
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

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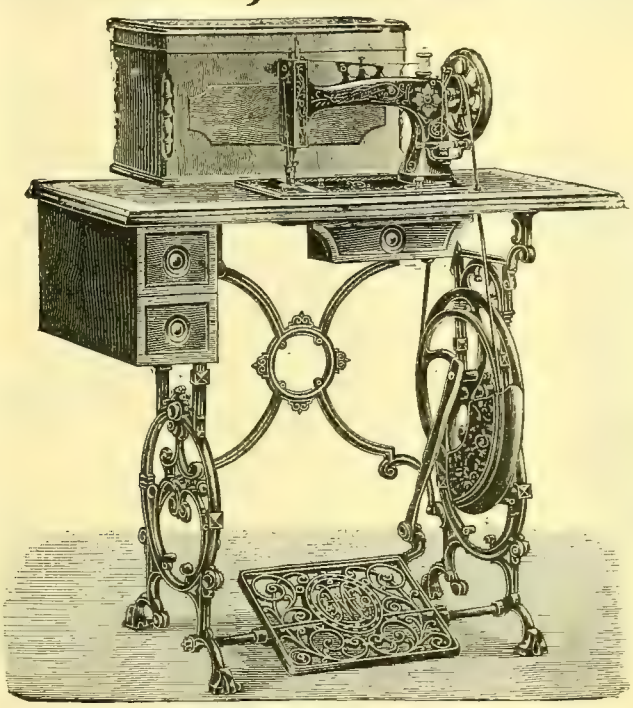
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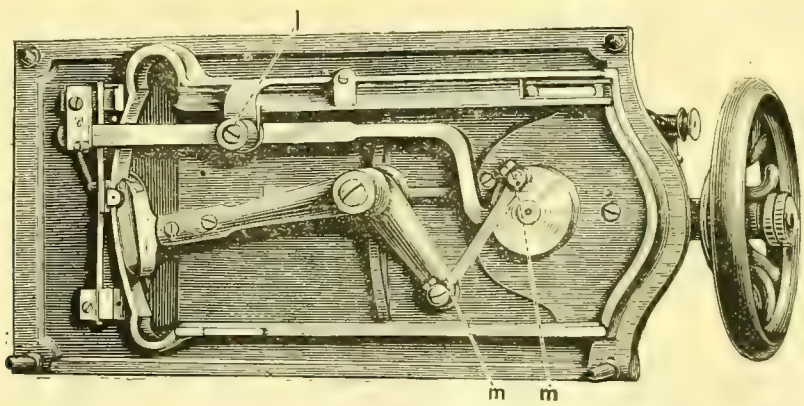
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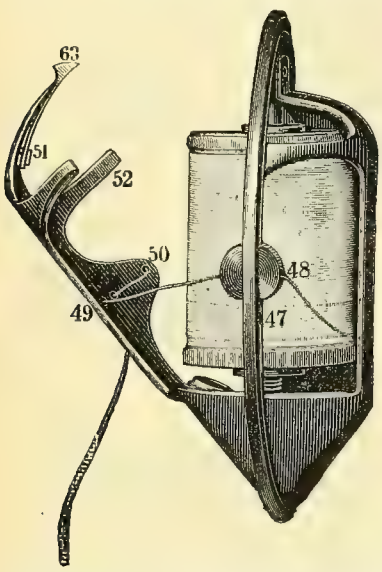
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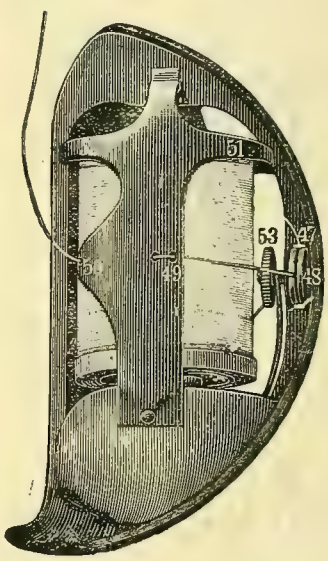
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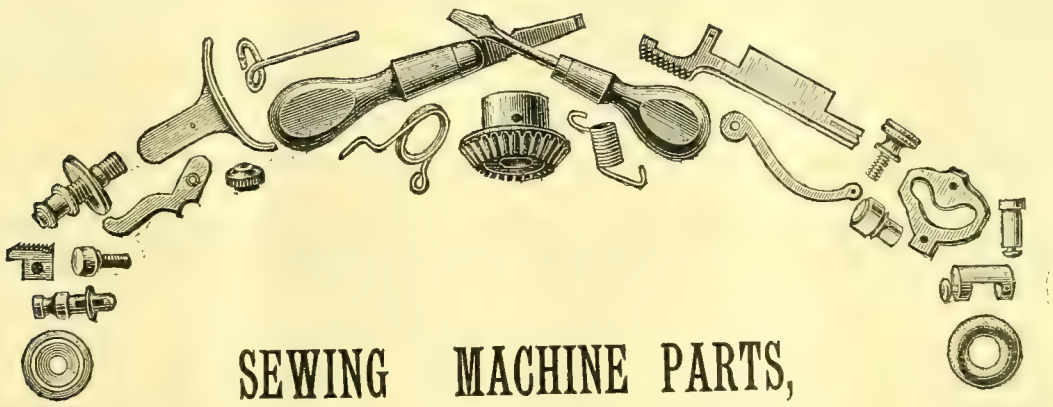
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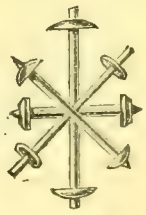


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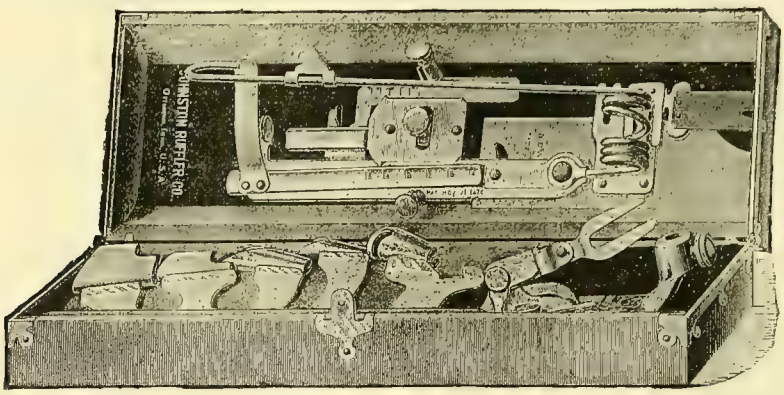
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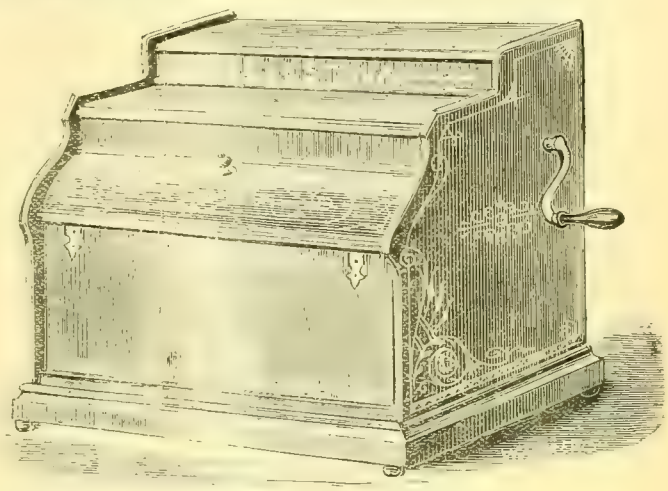
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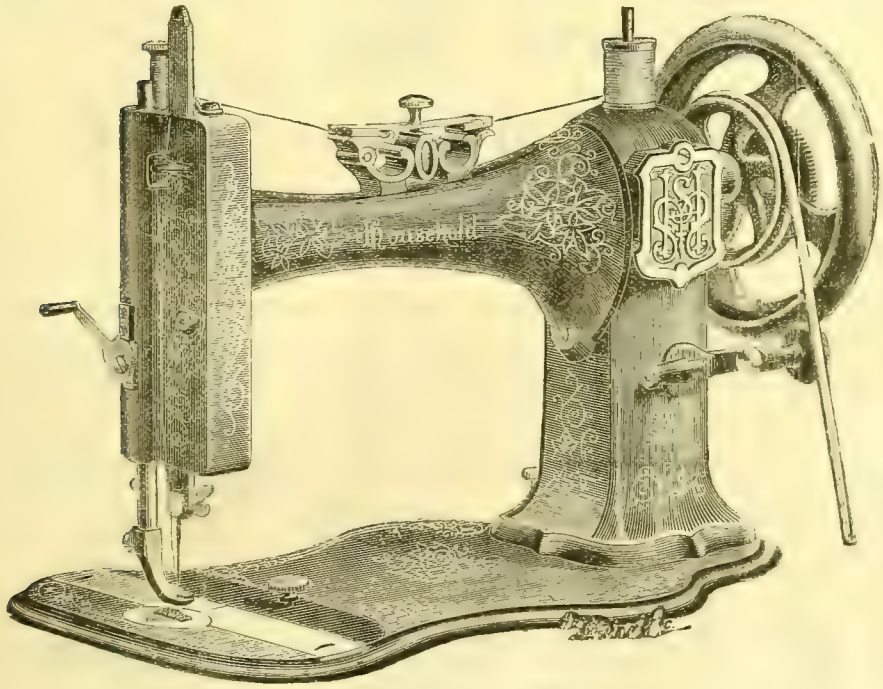
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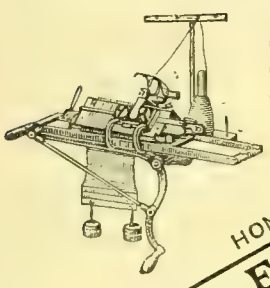
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The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
SEPTEMBER 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

A DISPUTED PAYMENT.—CRAMER *v.* GOUGH.

On the 22nd ult., in the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr and a jury, the case of Cramer & Co. *v.* Gough came on for hearing. This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, pianoforte makers, of Moorgate Street, against the defendant, Mr. Charles Gough, of St. Mary's Road, Lower Edmonton, to recover the sum of £6 6s., instalments due for a piano. It was alleged that the defendant purchased a piano on the three years' hire system. The agreement, which was not disputed, provided that three guineas should be paid as quarterly instalments. The plaintiffs did not press for the money exactly when it was due, except where they believed there was any dishonesty, and ere was no suggestion of anything of that sort in this case. The defendant became a little in arrear about May, 1885, when there were three months in arrear. In September, 1886, the defendant paid the tenth instalment due, and owing to the three months' arrears, through a clerical error a receipt was given as for the eleventh instalment. When this was discovered the usual notice was sent by post requesting payment of the balance owing—six guineas. The defendant's wife then produced her receipt for what was really the tenth payment, but it was marked eleventh instalment. Mr Robert Slater, cashier in the employ of the plaintiffs, said he received a payment in May, 1886, from the defendant by post. That was the ninth instalment, the receipt for which was produced. He entered the payment in the cashbook and received the money. Mr. Bruce, also employed by the plaintiffs, said he received one payment from Mrs. Gough, on September 20th, 1886, and gave her a receipt for it, but by some mistake he gave her a receipt for the eleventh instalment instead of the tenth. Mrs. Gough declared positively that she had paid both the tenth and eleventh instalments, which she did in presence of a lady friend, but she had lost receipt for tenth instalment. Mr. Roberts, in addressing the jury on behalf of his clients, said if they had wanted to deal harshly with the defendant, as Mrs. Gough suggested they did, they could have gone to the house and taken the piano away. The learned Commissioner: Oh! could you? If you had done that she could have an action, and would have recovered a very considerable amount brought of damages. I would advise them not to take high-handed proceedings such as those under this agreement. Mr. Roberts: They never do. The learned Commissioner: No; and they had better not. I can only give you a little piece of advice. The jury said they had made up their minds for a verdict for the defendant. The learned Commissioner: And very properly so too, gentlemen. And I'll tell you why. There would be no end to litigation in this world if a man were to keep all the receipts he got. If you pay your rent at Christmas, and produce your receipt, the law infers your rent due at September is paid. And so, in the same way, if you get a receipt for the eleventh instalment, the law presumes the tenth is paid. If juries were to disregard that ordinary presumption the courts would be filled by actions. Mrs. Gough, you must pay the three guineas you admit. Had you paid that into court I could have allowed your expenses; but I shall give no costs to the plaintiffs.

TOOLS OF TRADE.

On Mr. Montagu Williams taking his seat upon the Bench at Southwark on the 21st July, a respectable woman sought his advice. She stated that she and her daughter had seen better days, and, being left alone in the world, they had to eke out an existence by taking in tailoring. Business having been bad lately, they had fallen into trouble, and, getting 14s. in arrears of rent, the landlord had yesterday put in a distress and seized their sewing machine, which her daughter had slaved night and day to buy. Mr. Montagu Williams said it was clear the landlord could not seize any machine while in use. Was it actually in use? The applicant replied that they were not actually using it, but a lot of work had just come in, and they were just going to sit down to it. They had also seized some waistcoats. Mr. M. Williams said it

appeared to him that this ought to constitute use. The exemption of articles of trade had been meant to protect poor people, and save them from being deprived of the means of getting their living, and it was the clear intention of the legislature that such articles should not be liable to seizure. Woodfall, on "Landlord and Tenant," clearly, however, laid down that there could be no exemption unless the article were actually in use, and, hard as it was upon the applicant, he could not help her, he regretted to say.

A Question of Written Agreements.

At the Bloomsbury County Court, recently, the case of Eavestaff *v.* Kelly & Co. came on for hearing before Judge Bacon, and disclosed some facts of interest to dealers.

Mr. Longstaff said that this was an action brought to recover £18 or the wrongful detention of a piano. The claim arose under these circumstances. Mr. Eavestaff was a pianoforte manufacturer, carrying on business in Berners Street; Messrs. Kelly & Co., the defendants, were also well-known manufacturers of pianofortes. Some time in 1879, Mr. Eavestaff had transactions with a person of the name of Dunster, and in September of that year Dunster hired the piano which was the cause of the action, and the registered number was 9,503. The terms upon which the piano came into Dunster's possession were these. He was to hire it on what was known as the three years' system, and to pay £5 2s. 6d. every six months. In addition to that, as was very often customary in the trade, there was to be a return of an old piano of Messrs. Collard's manufacture, which Dunster had purchased through Mr. Eavestaff some years before. The usual three years' agreement was sent to Dunster to sign on September 24th, 1879, when the piano was sent to Sidcup at his request, and as he said that he had lost the agreement another one was sent to him. The second hiring agreement was never signed by Dunster, and it was not until some time afterwards that the plaintiff discovered that the piano was in the possession of the defendants. When he identified it, he claimed it from them, but for some reason best known to themselves they declined to give it up. On the legal point, Mr. Longstaff argued that, as Dunster had no title to the piano, which until the three years' period belonged to the plaintiff, he could not pass the title on to Messrs. Kelly, who clearly could not be said to have a better title as against the plaintiff than Dunster himself had.

His Honour: What part does the Collard piano play?

Mr. Longstaff: It was taken in part payment of the hire. When the sum of £5 2s. 6d. was agreed upon as the sum to be paid every six months, the Collard piano was taken into account of the half-yearly payment. That was frequently done in connection with the three years' system.

Mr. Wm. Eavestaff, the plaintiff, said that, previous to September, 1879, he had had business transactions in pianos with a person called Dunster. In September, 1879, he had an interview with Dunster with reference to the piano No. 9,503. On September 24th, 1879, the piano was sent to Dunster on the three years' system, and there was to be an old Collard piano in exchange or part payment of the price. About April, 1880, he saw Dunster in the street, and had a conversation with him. Subsequently to the interview, a second hiring agreement was sent.

Mr. Yelverton: Was it sent by letter?

Plaintiff: It was. It was a stamped agreement. The piano to which it had reference was in the possession of the defendants. He had demanded it, and had been refused.

Cross-examined: Plaintiff discovered the piano in question in the possession of the defendants in 1885, in the month of August. It was stated by the defendants that they had bought it of a man named Thorman. The Collard piano was received in exchange, and a reduction was made in the payments in respect of it. Dunster stated that the first agreement had been mislaid, so that he had been unable to sign it. Plaintiff then said that he would send him another one, and Dunster promised that he would sign it, but plaintiff had not seen him from that day to this.

Re-examined: Proper entries were made of the transactions.

Mr. Yelverton, for the defendants, submitted that there was no case. According to the plaintiff's case the agreement was extended over three years. This was a *nudum pactum*, as, according to the Statute of Frauds, sec. 4, an agreement to be valid must, if extending over three years, or even over one year, be in writing. If a contention of this sort were to prevail the period might be extended to twenty years, or to an even greater number of years. A houseful of furniture might remain in the possession of the hirer for ten or twelve years without any instalments being paid, and yet, after *laches* on the part of all parties for ten or twelve years, some unfortunate person having bought this houseful of furniture, the person from whom it was originally hired might start up and say, "It is quite true that it is ten or twelve years since I let this furniture at £25 a month; it is quite true that none of the instalments have been paid; it is quite true that some old furniture was taken in exchange, which was to be allowed for, but which never was allowed for, yet now I claim to recover against the person who has bought the furniture from the man who originally hired it." There were a good many cases on the point. His contention was that a contract of this sort must be in writing, otherwise it was an illegal contract.

His Honour: The effect of the statute is that you cannot sue upon a contract of that sort.

Mr. Yelverton: That is to say as between the parties it is *nudum pactum*. As between the parties it is a void contract.

His Honour: You cannot sue upon it.

Mr. Yelverton proceeded to read the section in question.

His Honour: Your point is that if the plaintiff could not recover the piano against Dunster, he cannot recover it against the person whom Dunster sold it to?—Yes.

His Honour: How can you recover, Mr. Longstaff.—I am suing on the contract.

His Honour: You are relying upon the contract?—I am relying, sir, upon my right of property, of which I have never been divested.

His Honour: You say you are entitled to recover this piano because it never was Dunster's. How could you have got it back from Dunster without completing this hiring agreement, and you allowed him to have it without having the terms reduced to writing?

Mr. Longstaff said that they need not be, as an exactly similar case had been decided a few months since before Mr. Justice Matthew.

His Honour: How could you get your piano back from Dunster?—By suing for it. We have a right to it. This agreement is not necessarily for three years. Dunster might determine the agreement at the end of six months.

His Honour: I do not know what the agreement is. That is another thing. I am told that it is a three years' agreement, and that the contract is to be performed in three years.

Mr. Longstaff said that, taking it as a three years' agreement, what was the effect of it? The return of the article will put an end to it. Dunster could put an end to the contract by paying this instalment any six months he liked.

His Honour: If you trust an article to a customer you are either selling it to him or you are letting it to him for hire. A contract for hire to extend over three years must be in writing under the statute. Therefore you sold it to him.

Mr. Longstaff: Take the case of a person giving an entertainment who hires tents.

His Honour: That is not a contract for a year. That is a contract for a day or two.

Mr. Longstaff said that in this case there was a three years' agreement on what was known as the hire system, and of these agreements the courts had already taken judicial cognizance. The hirer might be at liberty to pay off the whole sum. It was not necessary that the agreement should run over the whole period. It was terminable at the end of six months by either party.

His Honour said that he was asked to assume from that, that because in some cases the courts had taken cognizance of the three years' system, therefore every three years' agreement on the hire system was to have judicial recognition. But he did not admit the argument. It was true that these agreements had been recognised in bankruptcy, because there had been cases in which hotels hired all their furniture. What the courts had really taken judicial cognizance of was the existence of a custom.

Mr. Longstaff submitted that the Statute of Frauds had no application in this case, on the ground that the piano never passed out of the possession of the plaintiff. He never sold it.

His Honour said that he thought that, in this case, judgment must be for the defendants. It was alleged that, under this agreement, the piano was only to become the property upon the expiration of a certain time and on payment of certain instalments. Up to the last moment it was to be the piano of Mr. Eavestaff, but it did not appear that he had ever demanded it back, and if he could not recover the piano as from Dunster, surely he could not recover it from the man who had bought it, not directly from Dunster, but from sombody else. In such a case, surely the man who was negligent was the man who must lose. If his (his Honour's) view of the case was right, the plaintiff, Mr. Eavestaff, could not have recovered his piano in an action against Dunster; certainly, therefore, he could not get it back as against Messrs. Kelly.

Mr. Yelverton said that the defendants offered to return the piano a long time ago if the plaintiff would produce the agreement to show that it was really *bona-fide*. Since this action had been commenced an attempt had been made to get discovery of the hiring agreement by the steps which were usual in these courts. He asked for costs on the higher scale, and for costs of the discovery of the agreement. He did not suppose that these would be very much.

His Honour asked if there was any scale where the amount was only £18. He did not think discovery was provided for in a suit to recover £18.

M. Longstaff asked for leave to appeal.

Mr. Yelverton: I have no objection. I only hope the case will go up to the highest court.

Mr. Longstaff said that the case was one of considerable importance because, if the agreement were not signed before the piano was sent out according to this decision there was no right of recovery. It was a matter of considerable importance to the piano trade.

His Honour: You may have leave to appeal. Can I give costs on the higher scale except in cases where a larger sum is sued for and a smaller sum recovered?

Mr. Yelverton: I believe you have discretion under the Act of 1869.

His Honour then ordered that the costs should be taxed on the higher scale.

The above case was heard on the 30th July in the Queen's Bench Division, before Lord Esher, Lord Justice Lindley, and Lord Justice Lopes, sitting as a Divisional Court to take county court appeals, in order, as Lord Esher explained, to assist the judges now absent on circuit. The evidence of the plaintiff was similar to that at the County Court. Mr. E. Tindal Atkinson, Q.C. (with Mr. Longstaff), appeared on his behalf, and submitted that the judge had been wrong in supposing that the agreement was put into writing, for Dunster had not signed it, and besides, if there was no agreement proved, then there was nothing in the case to displace the plaintiff's title to the piano; and so, in any view, he was entitled to the judgment. Mr. Yelverton (with Mr. C. Anderson, Q.C.) appeared for the defendants, and urged that there was no hiring agreement proved. Lord Justice Lopes: Then how did you show the property to be out of the plaintiff? Mr. Yelverton: The judge was right in his view. Lord Esher said this was not so, as no agreement in writing had been signed. That being so the County Court judge was wrong, and there must be a new trial. The Lord Justices concurred. Appeal allowed.

Pledging Hired Goods.

Sheriff Mair, on the 28th of July, at the Glasgow Police Court, decided a case arising out of the recent frauds by William and Charles M'Gregor, for which they were sentenced at the Circuit Court in April last. Charles M'Gregor had hired a sewing machine from the Singer Manufacturing Company, which he forthwith pledged with Archibald Smith, pawnbroker. The police took possession of the sewing machine, and a competition arose for its delivery between the Singer Manufacturing Company, who claimed it as their property, and the pawnbroker, who claimed to retain it until repaid his advance. The case was debated some time ago by Mr. T. C. Young, jun., for the Singer Manufactur-

ing Company, and Mr. Fyfe for the pawnbroker, and Sheriff Mair took the case to avizandum, on account of the importance of the point. He gave his decision in favour of the Singer Manufacturing Company, holding the law to be settled that a valid pledge could not be made of a sewing machine given out on the hire-purchase system.

PLEDGING HIRED GOODS.

Albert George Shelton, painter, Leicester Street, was charged with stealing certain articles of furniture, valued at £5 7s. 3d., the property of Mary Warren, on the 8th July. Louisa Wilkins, manager to prosecutor, said that the wife of Shelton ordered the things on the hire-purchase system, 2s. 6d. to be paid per week. An agreement was drawn up by witness's son and signed by prisoner in his presence. Mr. Drage said that on the ninth Mrs. Shelton brought a number of articles, not the whole bought, to pledge, stating that they were moving to a larger house, and wanted some of the furniture looked after in the meantime. £1 was the amount advanced, and part of the property was carried into Mr. Drage's stores by Shelton himself, although the money was given to the wife. D. I. Rogers proved apprehending prisoner and charging him, when he said he did not steal the articles, he hired them, and was obliged to pawn them. Rogers had also made the necessary inquiries, and in answer to the Bench stated that the man came from Be lford, and had got other things from different tradesmen in the town. The magistrates seemed to have some doubts as to the sanity of Shelton, but his wife said that he was all right as far as she knew. The case was adjourned.

At the adjourned hearing Shelton pleaded not guilty of theft, as he only put the articles in pawn out of the way, not intending to permanently part with them, and having paid the instalment as agreed upon. The case was further adjourned.

On the 30th July the above case came up for decision. The Bench sentenced Shelton to one month's imprisonment. Mr. Drage, pawnbroker, applied for the repayment of money he had advanced, upon the articles, but Mr. J. Pugh, who appeared for the complainant, objected to this. If the Bench acceded to this request it would be making a rather awkward precedent for the future. Eventually it was decided to refund half of the money advanced.

THE LIABILITY OF A HUSBAND.

His Honour Judge Jordan gave ju'gment on the 17th August in the case of the Warwickshire Furnishing Company *v.* James Kelsall, a collier, Leek Road, Smallthorne. The action, his Honour said, was somewhat of a novel one (see August *Sewing Machine Gazette*). An action was originally brought by the plaintiffs, for whom Mr. Sword appeared, to recover the value of a bassinette, £3. For the defence—supported by Mr. Snow—it was contended that the defendant did not know of the purchase. Ultimately his Honour came to the decision that, as the husband did not know that the bassinette had been purchased, and that there was no implied credit, the defendant being a collier, getting moderate wages, and having a family to maintain, did give a verdict for the defendant. Then the company at the last Court brought a fresh action, in which they sought to recover the value of the bassinette, £3, the wife, although to his mind such a step was not necessary, being on this occasion joined with her husband, on the ground that the man had converted this bassinette to his own use; and that, as he was not liable to the original action, the property had never passed to him at all, and the company, after demand, were entitled to have it back again.

His Honour said he had looked into the authorities, and came to the conclusion that the contention of the company was strictly right. After they had demanded the bassinette back again, Kelsall had no more right to it than he (his Honour) had. As Kelsall declined to part with the bassinette he was guilty of converting the article to his own use, and must consequently pay £3, the value of it, together with costs.

A NEW WAY OF HIRING A PERAMBULATOR.

At the Enfield Police Court on Monday, August 8th, Elizabeth Daniel, 29, a married woman, of Osman Terrace, Queen's Road, Bowes Park, Wood Green, was charged with stealing from 7, Hardy Terrace, Wood Green, a wicker bassinette perambulator, value £3 7s., the property of Charles Revelle. Prosecutor said he wished to withdraw the case as the prisoner and her husband appeared to be very respectable people, and there was no doubt the theft was committed on the impulse of a moment, when she had come to the shop for the purpose, he understood, of getting a perambulator on the purchase-hire system. The electric current of the shop bell had gone off that day, and consequently when the prisoner entered the shop no one heard her. The perambulator had been recovered. The Bench allowed the case to be withdrawn accordingly.

DISPUTE AS TO AMOUNT OWING.

An action was brought by the Howe Machine Company (Limited), of 48, Queen Victoria Street, a short time ago, to recover £1 16s. 6d., balance of an account for a sewing machine supplied to the defendant, Mr. J. Barratt, of 24, Whittington Road, Peckham. The wife of the defendant, on the first occasion when the matter was before the Court, said she did not owe the amount sued for. She admitted owing 15s.6d., which she said she would pay. His Honour thought the plaintiff company had better take that. The plaintiffs' solicitor considered that would be an injustice. The learned Commissioner said, then, as it was oath against oath he would refer the case to a jury for settlement, and adjourned the matter accordingly. On the 16th ult., the day appointed for the second hearing, the plaintiff company had not bespoken a jury, the consequence of which was that the case stood again adjourned until November 8th.

ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF A MACHINE.

At the Liverpool County Court, on the 22th August, before his Honour Judge Thompson and a jury, an action was brought by Charles Liptrot, a working tailor, of 4, Henry Street, Duke Street, Liverpool, against Messrs. Bradbury, sewing machine manufacturers, to recover damages for the illegal seizure of a sewing machine. Dr. Commins was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lumb for the defendants.—The plaintiff's case was that on the 11th of May last he purchased a machine from the defendants on the hire system at 2s. 6d. a week. On the 10th of July he paid his instalments to date, and was 15s. in advance. During his absence on that day, the defendants entered his premises and seized he machine, which they removed to their shop. The defence was that the defendants had reasonable information that the plaintiff was about to leave the premises surreptitiously, and that they were within their rights in seizing. The jury found for the plaintiff £2 5s. damages.

Jottings from Australia.

CONTRIBUTED BY "LOCK-STITCH."

Mr. S. B. Pitt, of Lloyd's Buildings, Hobart, Tasmania, is doing a very good trade in all kinds of sewing machines, and employs practical mechanics capable of repairing any machine sent to him. At the present time he is pushing the sale of the "Superb" machine.

* * *

Messrs. Harriss, Scarfe, & Co., of Gawler Place, Adelaide, are an old-established firm of sewing machine importers, with a flourishing business. They have a London branch at Gresham House, E.C.

* * *

One of the largest importers of sewing, washing, and knitting machines in Western Australia is the firm of J. & W. Bateman, of Perth. They principally handle Wertheim's machines.

* * *

Messrs. Wilkinson & Keddie, ironmongers and dealers in sewing machines, have removed from 97, George Street to Princess Street, Dunedin, N.Z.

* * *

On the 24th of July last the Singer Manufacturing Company raised their branch office at Hay Street, Perth, to the dignity of the chief office for Western Australia, under manager John O'Connor. The Fremantle office will remain a branch establishment.

* * *

Messrs. McLean, Bros., & Rigg, of Adelaide, are the sole agents for the Davis vertical feed machine, which they have exhibited at all the exhibitions in the Australian Colonies of recent years, and obtained first prizes. The price of the treadle machine has been reduced £1 recently.

* * *

Messrs. Wyeth & Spalding have just commenced business at Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Darling Downs, Australia, as ironmongers, and intend selling sewing machines.

* * *

The above firm are not the only one selling machines in Toowoomba, as Messrs. Jensen & Hansen have sold these goods for some time.

* * *

There are not many persons in North Queensland capable of repairing sewing machines, but repairs are skilfully performed at Mr. Alfred Taylor's, Abbott Street, Cairns, who is agent for the "White" machine.

* * *

Mr. W. P. Redden, of Lake Street, Cairns, imports direct from Europe and America sewing, wringing, and knitting machines, and perambulators. He has now been in business ten years, and has a good connection.

No Signed Agreement.

Dealer, Essex, asks advice on the following:—A bought a sewing machine of B on the *hire* system, who foolishly neglected to get any agreement signed. A afterwards sold the machine to C for a higher price; A has now left the town, and his whereabouts unknown. B has found out where his machine is, but C refuses to deliver up the machine or to continue the hire payments with B, although only a few shillings are paid. What steps can B take to recover his machine, and can he take any legal proceedings against A when his address is known for selling the machine to C?

[This is a fair sample of the troubles many dealers get themselves into through parting with machines without getting the agreements signed first. Certainly "Dealer, Essex" can claim the machine of C, but he would have to prove to the Court that it was had on the hire system. A had no right to dispose of a hired article, and damages could be readily obtained from him provided that B can prove that the article was hired and not purchased. It is all a question of proof of hiring.—Ed. *Sewing Machine Gazette.*]

IN cleaning silver kerosene may be used with advantage.

Answers to Correspondents.

Statistician.—We cannot give you import and export statistics of Germany for last year. In 1885, Germany imported sewing machines of a total weight of 2,734,500 kg. During the same period she exported 6,557,500 kg. of sewing machines. She received 425,400 kg. from England, and exported a total of 184,200 kg. to this country. France is one of Germany's best customers, the exports weighing 687,900 kg., Russia coming next with a total of 627,900 kg. America is at the bottom of the list with 293,600 kg.

Dealer.—Mr. J. E. Carver, of 38, Aldersgate Street, is the wholesale agent for the Phœnix machine.

J. A.—The express single thread machine is made by Guhl & Harbeck, of Hamburg.

Jottings from India.

One of the largest perambulator importing firms in India is that of Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah. They keep large and varied stocks on hand.

* * *

The Singer Manufacturing Company have now branch offices at the following places in India :—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Colombo, Poonah, Rawal Pindi, Bangalore, and Secunderabad (Deccan). They have also a branch office in Colombo (Ceylon). Their advertised rate for instalments is 10 rupees per month.

* * *

Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co., of 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, are the sole agents for the Wilcox & Gibbs' automatic machine, and they do a good trade in this machine.

* * *

Messrs. Ledger Smith & Co., of 43, Radha Bazaar, Calcutta, announce that they have been appointed sole agents in India for the "Flora" sewing machine, which they are selling at 10 rupees each (a rupee is about 1s. 6d.).

Meeting of Howe Shareholders.

LAST week there were strange rumours abroad in the trade as to the position of the Howe Machine Company. It was generally known that a meeting of the shareholders was called for Monday, the 29th August, and we were led to believe by several "busybodies" that some ugly facts would be brought before the meeting. We knew, however, from an undeniable authority that the business to be transacted was such as to only interest the shareholders—changes in the internal arrangements of the company were to be proposed and submitted to the proprietors. In short, the object of the meeting need not have concerned a single person not a shareholder of the Howe Company. We, however, follow on with a brief report of the proceedings.

The Howe Machine Company held a general meeting of their shareholders on the 29th ultimo, and resolved, subject to a confirmatory meeting, to transfer their business to a new company under the same name ; in fact the old company, which is registered in England, will be wound up voluntarily, and a company registered in Scotland, a small but influential body of shareholders taking over as a going concern the whole of the assets and liabilities, after arrangement with the present shareholders. No outward change whatever will take place in the business, but the *Registered* offices will be transferred from London to the factory at Glasgow.

It is a peculiar feature in the Limited Liability Act that, if a company desires to transfer its seat of business from England to Scotland, or *vice versa*, it must wind up its affairs in one country before it can move to the other.

The above change in the English Howe Company is partly influenced by this fact, and must not be confused with the recent troubles of the American branch, with which it ceased to be connected in 1873.

By the way, we might add that the Howe Company has taken to manufacture Singer pattern machines at low prices for exportation. We fear, however, that they have taken this up rather late.

Discord Amang the Sheriffs.

IN another column we report a recent decision given in a Scotch Court in a hire case, which must strike our readers as being fair and just. A person named Macgregor had a sewing machine from the Singer Manufacturing Company, and, not having any immediate use for the instrument, he forthwith pledged it with a pawnbroker. Some other little irregularities on the part of the hirer with respect to other people's property led to his arrest, and the police took possession of the machine. A competition then arose for its delivery between the Singer Manufacturing Company, who claimed it as their property, and the pawnbroker, who claimed to retain it until the money he had advanced had been repaid. The case was debated at great length ; and finally the sheriff, having taken the case to avizandum—wherever that is—decided in favour of the company. And this his Lordship did on the ground that a sewing machine given out on the hire-purchase system was not a valid pledge.

English dealers on the hire system would indeed be surprised to learn that a hired article was a valid pledge under circumstances such as these. The Scotch legal mind, however, seems to be very reluctant to admit the title of the dealer to the hired article until the last instalment of the amount agreed upon is paid.

Not to go too far back we would refer our readers to the decision of Sheriff Hamilton, of Edinburgh. The Singer Company, on the 25th May, sued a Miss Campbell for the value of a machine which she had purchased of a William Yetton, who had hired it of the plaintiff company.* The decision given was that, as Miss Campbell had bought the machine in good faith, she could not be called upon to give it up, except on payment by the Singer Company of the amount she had paid to Yetton.

Now it certainly seems hard that Miss Campbell should lose the money she had paid for the machine, but she should have first satisfied herself that Yetton was the lawful owner before purchasing the article. Not having done this, she should, in common fairness to the lawful owner, be compelled to submit to the consequences. This decision of Sheriff Hamilton's was, we contend, unjust, and stands out in striking contrast to that of Sheriff Mair.

Passing to a decision given in the case of Muirhead *v.* Austin† by Sheriff Lees in the Glasgow Sheriff Court on the 15th July, we find that it was held that the hired goods are the property of the dealer until all the instalments are paid.

In the same court as the above just and intelligent decision was given, Sheriff Spens in July last, in Murdoch *v.* Greig (see August *Sewing Machine Gazette*) gave a decision diametrically opposed to that given by Sheriff Lees. A Mrs. Taylor hired of Murdoch & Co. a harmonium, and sold it by auction along with her other furniture. A Mr. Greig purchased it, and the action was taken by the lawful owners to recover the harmonium, upon which all the instalments had not been paid. The Sheriff held that "if loss is to fall upon anyone it should be upon the pursuers, who must be held in supplying the article to Mrs. Taylor—a question with third parties at least—to have put her in a position of dealing with the article as her own property."

We had almost written "fiddlesticks" to this twaddle. Either a hired article is the property of the dealer or not. If it belongs to the dealer until the total amount agreed upon is paid—and this view has been upheld by the highest courts in this country—then the hirer has no right whatever to sell or pledge the same, and any pawnbroker or other person who is foolish enough to take in pledge or purchase a hired article should be compelled to hand over the same or its market value to the lawful owner.

We are pleased to learn that there exist two Scotch sheriffs who understand their duties sufficient to discharge same unhampered by any sentimental considerations, but with due regard for the rights of property.

It is such conflicting decisions as the above which render the proposed Hire Purchase Traders' Protection Association not only desirable, but positively necessary, and those readers who have not yet sent us their names as favourable to the scheme should do so at once.

*See *Sewing Machine Gazette*, June 1, 1887.
†See *Sewing Machine Gazette*, August 1st, 1887.

The Uses of a Sewing Machine.

(By a Singer Machinist.)

AMERICAN ladies are far more expert in the uses of a sewing machine than Englishwomen. In American machine stores there is employed a highly-trained operator, called the teacher, whose duty is to follow every machine sold and to impart a full course of instruction to the purchaser. This is not only instruction in plain sewing, but in the full use and advantages of the accessories accompanying the machine. Very few English ladies can do more than plain sew with the machine. Most American ladies can hem, fell, quilt, braid, bind, fold, ruffle, and mark tucks with the machine in rapid style. In this country most of these operations are slowly and laboriously performed by hand, and, consequently, the machines are but half used. Of course this is mostly due to our English system of machine shop-keeping, where the teacher seldom follows a machine, and the purchaser must needs go to the shop for a lesson, which is, as often as not, given by a girl knowing little more than the threading of the machine herself. We propose to offer a few brief suggestions and directions for the guidance of ladies in difficulties with their machines, and on the proper use of the various attachments, of which every good machine has a full set.

The Machine Skipping Stitches.—This annoying fault frequently occurs, and as it can generally be rectified in a moment without sending for an adjustor, we will indicate its cause. The instruction book says that skipping is caused by setting the needle wrongly. It is far oftener due to the wrong setting of the thread controller spring (in oscillating shuttle machines), or to too high a position of the check lever pin (in ordinary Singer system machines). In the first case unscrew the controller behind the tension discs and press the screw downwards a little way, tightening it again. This raises the spring, gives more slack thread out, and stops skipping due to this cause. In the second case, unscrew the slack thread pin fixed in the upper end of the needle bar and move it downwards a little. In every case the correct setting of these slack controllers must be attended to, so that no slack is given at the needle eye until after its point has entered the fabric. Apart from this, if the machine is in "time"—as it must be, if not greatly damaged—the shuttle point sharp and the needle correctly set, skipping will be found to be caused by one of the following: A bent needle—bent away from the shuttle. Too fine a needle, or even too coarse a needle, for the thread; and in revolving hook machines much "dressing" in the material being sewn—in this case use the thread oiler, or rub white curd soap on the fabric. As a general rule, if the needle passes straight into the throat plate and is not bent away from the shuttle or hook, an alteration in its inclination—setting the eye askew—or height will stop skipping.

(*To be continued.*)

Frister & Rossmann.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent, posing as a "sublime innocent," would not have received any notice of his letter appearing in your last issue were it not for the fact that he thereby would lead the public into believing that he was solely and absolutely the cause of the success attendant upon the machines manufactured by Messrs. Frister & Rossmann. If any success has met these machines, I must be allowed the privilege of saying that it was *not* by reason of the instrumentality solely of Mr. Hermann Loog, but by my own action in the matter. Before ever Mr. Hermann Loog was thought of in the sewing machine world, or comparatively so, I was the sole English representative of the firm of Frister & Rossmann, when at last Mr. Loog made overtures to me as to permitting him to act with me in the agency. This generosity I cordially and emphatically declined, when he, in his endeavour to obtain the agency *out of my hands*, threatened that he would place me in the position similar to that Messrs. Frister & Rossmann recently placed him. Fortunately for himself, he was advised differently, but ultimately, in this dirty way, got the agency out of my hands. I would point out that it was myself who launched the machines, and made a clear road for him to sell. Possibly Mr. Loog had forgotten me, and I should not have condescended to have thought of him had he not made these misleading statements in a public journal. His allusions to "German Jews" and "dirty rags" should be sufficient evidence that his argument is devoid of force, and it is really pleasing (!) and manly (?) to perceive the shelter under which he reposed. He states his case in a prejudiced way, demanding the sympathy of "Christians" by condemning German "Jews." Whatever be a man's nationality—whatever be his religion—Christian, Jew, or Infidel, he is alike able to cope with the intelligence displayed in Mr. Loog's letter, without descending in such depraved tones. In conclusion, sir, I would wish it to be known that I do not desire any correspondence with Mr. Loog, and it is not with any other intention than my desire to disclose the truth that I ask the favour of insertion in your next issue.

Believe me, Sir, Yours obediently,

251, Whitechapel Road, E. ISIDOR NASCH.

[The charge made by Mr. Nasch is of such a nature that we felt compelled to notify it to Mr. Loog before publishing it in the *Gazette*; hence the appearance of the accompanying reply. Although we insert these personal attacks, we certainly do not welcome them, and hope that the correspondence will at once cease.—Ed. *Sewing Machine Gazette*].

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—I am glad you have communicated with me before lending your columns to publish the letter which *professedly* is written by one Isidor Nasch, and which it will not be difficult to prove is a most absolute invention. Nor is this all, for "Isidor" is, to my personal knowledge, unable to write a proper letter at all, and it is not difficult to guess who are really the people mean enough to advance their venom under such "shelter," knowing as they do that "Isidor" is not the man I should waste a second thought upon.

I would have asked you not to publish the letter on the ground that it is absolutely untrue, or I might have prevented you by injunction to print it, but I am afraid with the well-known character of these people any such step on my part would have been seized upon to make capital out of, and, possibly, to give that which is absolutely false a semblance of truth. By all means, therefore, if you so desire it, print the letter, so long as you print side by side with it this my reply.

I am accused of having "deprived" this curious person of an agency. I challenge him to produce one single scrap of paper by which he can show that he ever was the appointed agent of these people; if he can do this, little as I can afford it just now, I will send you £5 for the poor box at the Mansion House. Now, here is a fine chance for "Isidor" and his likes for once in a way to do some real good. When, twelve years ago, Frister & Rossmann approached me, through a mutual friend of ours, to ask me to take up their agency, which had then been *unsuccessfully* held in succession by two London firms, whose names I am hardly justified to mix up in this needless correspondence (certainly neither of them was "Isidor"); I say when F. & R. so approached me, I did not even know "Isidor," and certainly had never seen the man in all my life, and where he takes the effrontery from to make the assertion he does make is really more than I can understand. When, at the direct request of Frister & Rossmann, who, as explained, approached me through a personal and mutual friend of Mr. Frister and myself, I took up their agency, their name and trade mark were *quite unknown* to the English public, and the few machines which "Isidor" and others may have sold were sold by him either under an English name and trade mark, or else they were supplied without any name or trade mark, for the purpose of affixing an English trade mark before they reached the public.

Having concluded my contracts for the agency, and equally at the request of my then friends in Berlin, and on their account, I engaged the services of Mr. I. Nasch, and I do not think it necessary, nor in his own interest desirable, that I should here go into the reasons which compelled me, after a very few weeks, to dismiss him and to forbid him my premises.

As for my allusion to "German Jews," everyone who knows me knows also that I did so without the slightest reference to religion. When I was a boy, it was the custom for commercial clerks to be articled for four years to a house; it was my good fortune *then* to be articled to a Jewish banker, and it is my good fortune *now* to count amongst my dearest friends Jews. My then governor, a leading man amongst bankers and a millionaire, *though a Jew himself*, when he wanted to express special contempt for a fellow, frequently in my hearing would use the expression "dirty Jew;" but he did not then, nor do I now refer to the class of religionists who worship in the synagogue, but he then and I now simply refer to a well-known tribe of questionable origin, whose god is gold, and whose creed is gain, never mind at what cost.

And as for the "dirty rag," a term which I applied to a newspaper which I named, I thought I had fully explained and justified my so naming it.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, I must trouble you at such length, but your readers will admit that, same as in all the many lawsuits I was dragged into as the unwilling (though ultimately always victorious) defendant, so am I writing this entirely on the defensive, against a most frivolous, a most untrue, and I may say a most childish accusation.

I am, dear sir, HERMANN LOOG.

30, Old Steine, Brighton. August 30th, 1887.

The Trade on the Continent.

NEARLY two months have elapsed since Mr. S. Bettmann bade good-bye to his numerous friends in the sewing machine trade, and started for his fourth visit to the Continent in the interests of the White Sewing Machine Company. He has now returned well pleased with the results of his journey.

Mr. Bettmann first visited the northern and eastern districts of France. At most of the towns for years past there have been regularly-appointed agents of the White Company, who for the most part reported continued sales and a bright outlook for the future. These dealers in most cases confine themselves exclusively to sewing machines, but, in very small towns, gunmakers and watchmakers keep these goods. The price charged vary considerably, but in most cases the price charged for the White machine is higher than in England. Machines of French make have but a very small sale owing to to the prices charged. Hurtu's machines are most in favour they being well made, but dear. The other American machines kept in stock by dealers are the "Domestic," "Vertical Feed," and "New Home." A large number of German machines are on sale; among those in favour are the following makes: Pfaff, Gritzer, Seidel & Naumann, and Biesolt & Locke. The "Howe" machines are also in favour with the shoe trade. Other English-made machines were conspicuous by their absence. Treadle machines are mostly in favour. The duty is from 4s. to 6s. per machine. The dealers are not given to the display of much "cut and dash," working their trade very quietly. They mostly buy direct from the makers, there being no large wholesale importers.

From France, Mr. Bettmann made his way to Switzerland, where he visited most of the cantons. Here he found that former visits were bearing fruit in the shape of increased sales. At all the important towns, the White machine is kept in stock by dealers, who confine themselves exclusively to sewing machines, an increasing few selling cycles. At Zurich is to be found the largest number of dealers, five, Geneva ranking next with three. Where there is no regular dealer the watchmakers and gunmakers sell machines. Of American machines next to the "White" the "Vertical Feed" Company do the most trade. An imitation "Domestic" sells well. The German makers do a big trade in Switzerland, Pfaff, Wertheim, Seidel & Naumann, and Haid & Neu, and Biesolt & Locke being well to the fore. English machines are rarely to be met with. Treadle machines are mostly in favour, and these sell retail at about the same price as in England. The dealers generally buy direct from the makers, and are for the most part honourable and trustworthy traders. The duty is from 2s. to 3s. per treadle machine complete.

Entering Italy Mr. Bettmann first visited the commercial capital, Milan. Here there are about forty dealers, most of them selling sewing and knitting machines only, but some stock cycles. In this country the average dealer has not quite so much capital at his command as have the French and Swiss. There is at Milan a large importing house, the proprietor being Mr. A. Englemann, a gentleman of unusual business tact and capability, and one who has been very successful in the sewing machine trade. He has a large connection among dealers in all parts of Italy. The only Italian maker of sewing machines is located here. The firm is Prinetti & Co., and they make a Singer pattern machine, employing about 200 hands. Their machines are mostly sold in Italy. Mr. Prinetti is a deputy and although the duty on machines is higher than in France, it is proposed to increase it in the interest of the Milan factory. Florence ranks next to Milan in importance and here there are very few dealers, but they do a large trade. One firm, that of Mr. G. Alberti, is a large wholesale concern importing some, 4,000 or 5,000 machines a year. Genoa is another important centre of the trade, Mr. R. Roccallitz having a large wholesale establishment and doing a flourishing trade with dealers. The dealers throughout Italy sell knitting machines of German make. The prices of sewing machines are rather low, hand machines being sold where cheap goods are required, the treadle machines being usually of better quality. The "White" has the largest sale of any American machine, the "New Home" ranking next, and the "Vertical Feed" being a good third. The German makers are Seidel & Naumann, Durkopp, Biesolt & Locke, Junker & Ruh, Haid & Neu, and Wertheim. The latter firm are making strenuous efforts to get the "lion's share" of the trade. English-made machines, excepting the "Howe," are nowhere.

The last country visited by Mr. Bettmann was Spain. At Barcelona there are two large importing houses, Mr. Luis Santasusana and Messrs. Escuder & Co. The latter firm deal largely in Frister & Rossmann's machines and the "Domestic." Another large firm dealing in sewing machines and bedsteads is Mr. Bing, who has warehouses at Barcelona, Seville, Madrid, and Malaga. Wertheim has establishments at Barcelona, Valencia, and Alicante. The "White" machine sells readily, so also does the "Domestic" and the "New Home." Mr. Bean, of the New Home Company, had just visited Spain when Mr. Bettmann arrived. Barcelona possesses twelve dealers, Madrid two, Valencia three or four, and the smaller towns one each. Nearly all the dealers sell iron bedsteads.

Barcelona, Madrid, and Valencia prefer treadle, and Malaga wants hand machines to sell retail at from 20s. to 25s., chain stitch of course. Wertheim does an excellent trade; Jones' machines used to sell well and bear an excellent name, but that firm appears not to cultivate the trade as do other firms. The duty is from 6s. to 8s for treadle machines complete. The dealers are for the most part very small men, who generally purchase their machines from Barcelona importing houses.

In the above we have endeavoured to condense a report of a five months' journey on the Continent, during which Mr. Bettmann frequently "did" three towns in one day, but his average was one-and-a-half. It being his fourth round, and knowing where to find the dealers, he saved much valuable time, or his round would have taken him quite a year. His excellent linguistic capabilities also enabled him to get over the ground very quickly. For the most part the dealers visited are trustworthy men. They give bills at six months, but do not always meet them. They pay, however, when they can, fully recognising this as an obligation. He found the Singer Manufacturing Company everywhere, and their managers are not beloved by the dealers as, spurred on by the energetic management at head-quarters, they display a deal of "push" and activity. These qualities are not usually to be found in the composition of the average Continental dealer.

Dextrine Glue.—Mr. Dietrich, of Helfenberg, gives the following recipe in the *Pharmacie Zeitung;*—40 parts of dextrine are dissolved by heating in 60 parts of water, and decomposed by means of 2 parts of sulphate of alumina while yet in a warm state.

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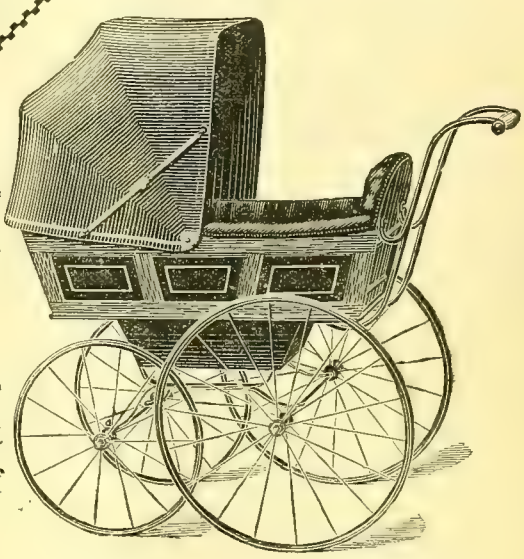
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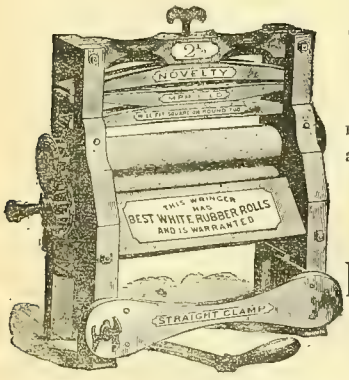
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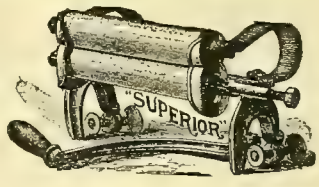
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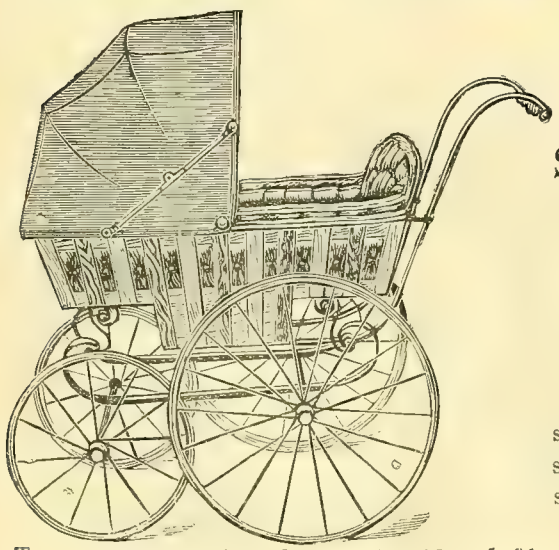


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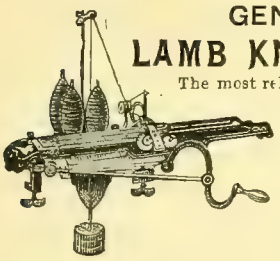
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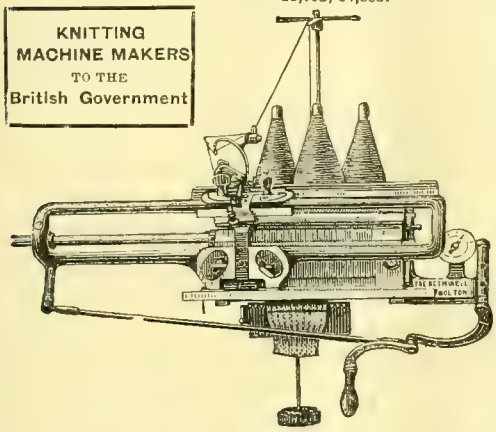
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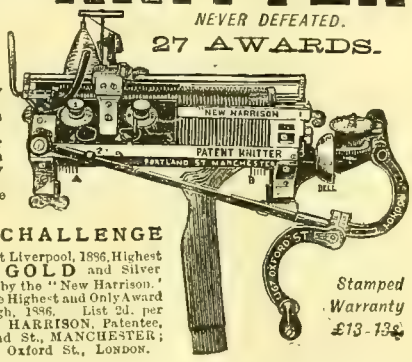
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
SEPTEMBER 1st, 1887.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, Esq., Solicitor.

(*Continued from our August Number.*)

CHAPTER III.

Our readers will now be able to understand from what was stated in our last chapter (1), that bailment is not complete until the goods are delivered to the bailee. (2) In cases of *simple* bailment, either bailor or bailee may sue a third person, who has wrongfully deprived them of the goods; for both parties have an immediate right of possession. (3) In cases of *exclusive* bailment, the bailee alone can sue a third person for the possession of the goods or for any injury done to them, the injury not being of a permanent nature, for he alone has the immediate right of possession. (4) In cases of *exclusive* bailment, the bailor may sue a third person, even whilst the bailment lasts, where permanent injury has been done by him to the hired goods. (5) In cases of *exclusive* bailment, where the bailee has sold the hired goods during bailment, the bailor may sue even a *bonâ fide* purchaser at once, without waiting till the determination of the bailment by the effluxion of time, for the bailee has determined the bailment *by his own wrongful act.* (5a) If a hirer sells the goods *in market overt* to an innocent purchaser, the latter will have a good title until the bailor has prosecuted the hirer to conviction. (6) In cases of *exclusive* bailment, the mere fact of a hirer pledging hired goods, when the hirer only pledges his limited interest by express agreement with the pawnbroker, will not terminate the bailment, and will not give the owner a right to sue a pawnbroker till the expiration of the bailment, unless there be an express stipulation, verbal or written, in the hire agreement to the contrary. In that case, the owner can at once sue the pawnbroker. (7) The mere fact of a hirer, or a bailiff taking hired goods under an execution, and *sub-letting* them for a period less than the remainder of the hirer's own term, will not of itself terminate the bailment, nor will it give the owner a *present* right to sue, unless there be an express stipulation, written or verbal, to the contrary in the hire agreement. In that case, the owner can sue the person in possession at once.

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THE TERM HIRE PURCHASE EXAMINED.

There is no such contract as hire purchase known in the law. Nor is there any legal principle applicable, in any way, to such a form of contract. The reason is not far to seek, for such an agreement would be nonsense. If an article be on hire, it is not sold. If it be sold, it is not on hire. As between the owner and the hirer, the relation of hirer *and* purchaser cannot exist at one and the same moment. Nor can the bailor remain owner of the hired goods when the hiring has become a purchase. The letting ends so soon as the purchase arises. A purchase can never be effected so long as the relation of lettor and hirer exists. The term hire purchase is, then, misleading and meaningless. The proper method, therefore, of describing an agreement of this nature is to call it a contract or agreement for hire and *conditional* sale or purchase of a certain thing. Probably, if most of the firms dealing in transactions of this kind had taken the precaution to insist on these words being on their agreements and other forms from the very first, there would not now have been so much confusion in the public mind as to the real nature of the agreement, and as to the consequences flowing from the relation of bailor and bailee for hire and conditional sale. The term hire purchase is, of course (at least, we hope so), perfectly understood by dealers in the trade, and, when writing for dealers, it becomes intelligible; but, in the nature of things, retail customers are not so well up in trade terms, and they are, therefore, easily misled by phrases of this kind. They catch at the word *purchase*, and, having paid a few instalments, look on themselves in the nature of semi-purchasers, if we may use such a phrase, when, in point of fact, if they have paid every instalment but the last, they are no more purchasers of the goods in question than a subscriber to a circulating library is, who has, for the time being, books in his possession on hire. We would, therefore, recommend that the term *conditional* be used on every form and every agreement, or other forms in the nature of an agreement, that are likely, in the ordinary course of business, to fall into the hands of hirers.

THE LEGAL PRINCIPLES AFFECTING HIRE AND CONDITIONAL SALE.

The law relating to a contract for hire and conditional purchase may be said to rest on three general principles:—(1) That parties may agree to anything they like, so long as the contract does not offend against public morals, or public policy, or is not in general restraint of trade; (2) The law will endeavour to carry out the *intention* of the parties as expressed in the agreement; (3) Where the parties agree that the hirer shall do anything as a condition, precedent or concurrent, on which the passing of the property depends, the property will not pass until the condition be fulfilled, even though the goods may have been actually delivered into his possession (as an authority for this third principle see the celebrated work of "Benjamin on the Sale of Personal Property," 3rd Ed., p. 269).

As to No. 1, the Courts will not interfere with freedom of contract (assuming, of course, the absence of fraud or incapacity of parties to contract). The Court cannot tell what hidden and varied motives the parties may have for entering into any particular contract, nor can it determine upon the prudence or propriety of it, and if parties choose

to make a rash and unwise agreement they must put up with the consequences, for they must be taken to have entered into the contract with their eyes open. If their eyes were not open, then (in the absence of fraud or incapacity) it was their own fault, and they have no reasonable ground of complaint for the loss or inconvenience caused by their own folly, for the duty of the Court is to interpret contracts, not make them.

As to Nos. 2 & 3, it is stated in "Blackburn on Contract of Sale," 2nd Ed., p. 123-4, as follows :—"What are the circumstances under which a contract (good within the statutes) amounts to a bargain and sale of goods, so as to operate as an actual sale of them, and when not? Thisis, properly speaking, a question depending upon the construction of the agreement, for the law professes to carry into effect the intention of the parties as appearing from the agreement, and to transfer the property, when such is the intention of the agreement, and not before." Again, on page 124, the parties "may agree to postpone the vesting of the property till after the fulfilment of any conditions they please." Again, on pages 173-4, "There is nothing to prevent the parties from coming to an agreement that the property shall be transferred when and not till certain conditions have been performed ; when the agreement is of that nature, the law fulfils the intention of the parties. The property is not transferred before the performance of the conditions ; if nothing has occurred in the meantime to prevent it, the property is transferred as soon as the conditions are performed." The two works, from which we have just quoted, bear the stamp of the very highest legal authority, and, consequently, the opinions of these text writers are received by the Courts with the greatest possible respect and attention.

A CONTRACT OF HIRE AND CONDITIONAL SALE.

Having now considered the legal principles on which a contract for hire and conditional sale is based, we shall now proceed to inquire into the nature of the contract itself. As to its form, it need be in no particular form, nor is there any necessity to use any particular words. Any words sufficient to show that the property in the goods is not to pass until a certain sum has been paid, and other specified conditions fulfilled, will suffice to prevent the passing of the property till such condition or conditions are, in fact, fulfilled, for the Court will look to the plain intention of the parties, as expressed in the agreement, and give effect to it accordingly. The agreement may be either in writing or verbal (or partly written, and partly verbal, in certain cases), just as the parties see fit to make it, even if, from the terms of it, it appears to extend over a year, provided the lender delivers the goods to the hirer during that period. We shall now show how hire and conditional sale transactions are unaffected by the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds (29 Car. 2, ch. 3, sec. 4, passed in the year 1677). The only part of the section to which we need call attention reads as follows:—"No action shall be brought upon any agreement that is not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorised." The first point that will strike the thoughtful reader, on reading the above section, is that the statute does not make the contract void, it merely says *no action shall be brought on it*, a clear distinction. In cases even where the section applies, there is nothing to prevent the terms of the agreement being reduced into writing at any time after the transaction took place, so long as it is done before action is brought; for the writing is not the contract itself, it is merely the external evidence of the terms of the engagement which was entered into between the parties. In our remarks upon this statute, when a case comes under the statute we shall term it "within" the statute, and when a case does not fall under the terms of the statute we shall say that the case is taken "out" of the statute.

In the first place, a hire and conditional sale transaction will be taken "out" of the statute, *although the contrac would appear to extend over the space of a year, if, from its terms, it may possibly be performed within that period.* In the second place, supposing from its terms a hire and conditional sale transaction *cannot possibly* be completed within one year, even then the case will be taken "out" of the statute *if the bailor has delivered the goods to the bailee.* It will be noticed, therefore, that in either of these cases writing will be unnecessary.

As to No. 1. We apprehend that in every hire and conditional sale agreement there is a condition expressed, or implied from its very nature to the effect that the bailee may, *at any time during the term*, on payment of a certain sum, become the purchaser, thereby *possibly* completing and performing the WHOLE of the contract within one year from the making of it. Even although the contract lasts for over a year in point of fact, yet still, the *possibility* of the contract being performed within the space of one year takes the case "out" of the statute.

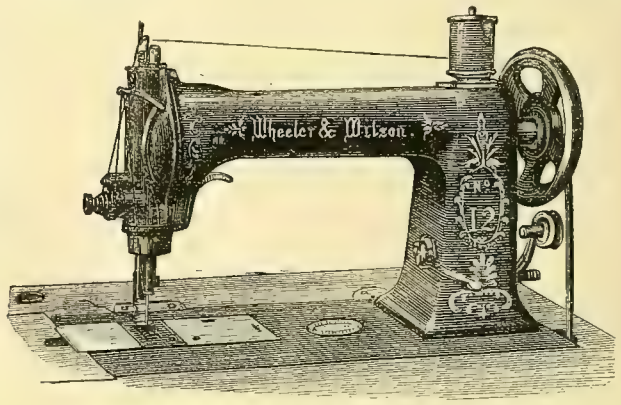
In the leading case of Peter *v.* Compton, Skinner 353, and in Smith's leading cases, 8th Ed., see page 351 (decided in the year 1694, and constantly followed and acted upon by the Courts right up to the present time), the defendant had agreed in consideration of one guinea to pay to the plaintiff so many at the day of his marriage. The marriage did not happen within the year from the date of the agreement, and the question for the Court to decide was if such agreement ought to be in writing, in order to comply with the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds. It was held that that section applied only to an agreement which, from its terms, appears to be *incapable* of performance within the year, and, consequently, as the marriage *might* have taken place, the case was taken "out" of the statute, and the plaintiff was entitled to succeed on his claim. In Fenton *v.* Emblers, 3 Burr 1,281 and S. L. C., 8th Ed., p. 352, Justice Denison said : "The Statute of Frauds plainly means an agreement *not* to be performed within the space of a year, and expressly and specifically so agreed ; it does not extend to cases where the thing *may* be performed within the year," and see also Ridley *v.* Ridley, 34 L. J., ch. 462, and Smith *v.* Neale, 2 C. B. N. S., p. 67, decided in 1857.

(*To be continued.*)

The Wheeler & Wilson's No. 12 Machine.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have recently received from America a few specimens of a new machine called the No. 12. We have not yet had time to examine this machine sufficiently to give a full technical description, and therefore must leave over till our next issue complete details.

We might say, however, that this is essentially a new machine. The upper shaft revolves as well as the lower one, and by the use of a new device, of which we shall have more to say at another time, the upper thread is carried round the lower thread without meeting with any resistance.



The Wheeler & Wilson Company claim that the No. 12 is the fastest lock-stitch machine in the world, which claim we are not at present able to confirm for the obvious reason we have not tested its speed,

Undoubtedly this machine has an excellent tension, and the stitch produced is simply faultless. We might add that the needle used is a short one, it has a positive speed, and the bobbin holds as much as 100 yards of No. 70 cotton. It can now be seen at the Wheeler & Wilson Company's stand at the American Exhibition, where Mr. Hunting is prepared to demonstrate its merits to visitors.

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

S. M. Dealer.—Undoubtedly the selling of hired goods is a criminal offence. See August *Gazette* for a case where twelve months' hard labour was imposed on Frederick Casste for selling hired furniture.

Perambulator.—It is possible the judge may not think a £3 10s. bassinette necessary for a porter's wife, and refuse to decide in your favour. You should always get the husband to sign the agreement.

Anerley.—See article in the present issue on decisions in the Scotch Courts. We agree with you in your remarks *re* conflicting decisions.

A. T., Manchester.—The judge you mention has the reputation of fully recognising the boon the hire-purchase system has been to the working classes. You have a clear case, and we do not fear an adverse decision.

South Coast.—You should be sure that the article is yours before summoning the pawnbroker. Surely there are some marks about it that will enable you to identify the article.

Sewing Machine Speeds.

AT the present time the speeding of plain sewing machines tends considerably to become excessive. The greed of gain, so frequently met with in the manufacturing community, often overreaches itself. In the case of the sewing machine this is more especially to be marked, and what was intended to be a source of extraordinary profit is turned into a certain loss.

No doubt the sewing machine manufacturers themselves have been greatly to blame in bringing about this state of things; false competition is very apt to run into mistakes of this kind. No sooner does one company claim an effective rate of working, equal to a thousand stitches in a minute, than its rival must needs claim eighteen hundred, a third must then step forward and proclaim a rate of two thousand, and so on. In this way, by unwise straining, manufacturers of machines initiate a state of things extremely unprofitable to themselves in the long run.

One make of machine after another is tried in the factories at excessive rates of driving, each in turn to be abandoned and condemned henceforth. It is common to hear manufacturers remark of machines that would only run at two thousand revolutions to the minute, that they were too slow for their work, that after a time the makers declined to keep them up free of charge, and so forth. It is singular that the sewing machine is the only kind of mechanism run at really extravagant rates, and the only device expected to keep running almost without repairing.

Sewing machine companies have been extremely unfair to each other and to themselves. They have fought this insane battle of the speeds to no advantage. They have thereby opened up the way for the introduction of new machines, for which there is really no room in the market, if the making of such apparatus is to continue a business of reasonable profit.

Of course it is a tremendous struggle for the survival of the fittest—*a struggle for that which is certain to kill off every possible make of machine if persisted in.* No stitching apparatus can be expected to long withstand the velocities at present in vogue in large factories. But it is not the velocity alone that destroys the stitchers. In the places where such speeds are used, the cheapest and nastiest kind of labour is employed. The machines are thus subjected to the ill-usage of ignorance. They are allowed to run for days without the soothing influence of a drop of oil, and fluff and dust is allowed to clog up their vitals.

"Why don't you clean and oil your machine?" is asked of an operator; and she promptly answers, "Do you think I have time to do that, when I only get sixpence a hundred for making these shirts?"

Whatever make of machine is used it is quite certain that the cost for repairs and renewals of parts will swallow up the profits of employing inferior labour and neglecting the machines. Hence, no manufacturer gains anything thereby, while it is a positive misfortune to any sewing machine firm supplying such factories with its productions.

F. S. A.

The Hire System in the Antipodes.

Hobart, Tasmania, *July 10th*, 1887.

MR. EDITOR,—I am constantly reading in the *Gazette* of decisions on hire cases in the home courts, and perhaps it will not be uninteresting for your readers to learn what takes place out here.

On the 9th of July last, Mr. S. B. Pitt, the well-known dealer in sewing machines, brought an action in the Court of Requests, of Hobart, to recover the value of a machine. This machine was hired of Mr Pitt in July, 1885, at 2s. 6d. per week, and the instalments were stopped in February last. It was valued at £9 18s.

Mr. Commissioner Tarleton, after hearing the case, made an order for the payment of £9 18s., or, in default, the return of the machine.

This decision you will see is a very fair one, and it is generally recognised by our judges that the hire system is a boon to persons of small means.

I might add that German machines have a large sale in Australia. Why is it that such well-known English firms as Jones and Bradbury do not wake up and try and get more of the Australian trade in sewing machines?

"ROTARY SHUTTLE."

New Sewing Machine Company.

Noble Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THIS company proposes to acquire a new and improved form of sewing machine, for which provisional protection, No. 15,497, dated 26th November, 1886, has been granted. It was registered on the 5th inst., with a capital of £10,000, divided into 5,000 "A" and 5,000 "B" shares of £1 each, the "A" shares to be allotted to the vendors as fully paid in consideration of the purchase. The subscribers are:—

	Shares.
*C. L. Higgins, Stock Exchange	2,500
E. F. Satterthwaite, 6, Austin Friars, stock broker	300
*C. J. Russell, 6, Austin Friars, stock broker	300
R. Earp, East Moulsey, stock broker	400
R. H. Granville, 18, Devonshire Hill, Hampstead	250
R. M. Phillips, 15, Regent's Park Road	250
W. W. Ellis, 3, Park Terrace, Highgate	1,000

The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than six; qualification, £250 in shares. The first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk, and Cecil Noble; remuneration, £100 per annum to each director, with an additional £100 per annum for the chairman.

Sale of Sewing Machine Plant.

ON another page will be found particulars of the sale of sewing machine plant by the St. George's Engineering Company, of Pope Street, Birmingham. The sale takes place on the 13th and 14th inst., at 31, Temple Row, Birmingham.

When first we heard that the St. George's Engineering Company intended to discontinue the manufacture of sewing machines, we could not help feeling regret at the steps they intended to take. We believe it is now nearly twenty-five years since their predecessors and themselves first made sewing machines. During this period a very large number of machines have been turned out, such as the "Princess of Wales" and the "Empress," and the more recent and well-known machine called "The Queen.' Like other old manufacturers of sewing machines this Company, some long time ago, added to its business that of cycle manufacture. Its success in this department of trade has been so great that they require the whole of their premises for the production of their "New Rapid" cycles.

Thus another firm of sewing machine manufacturers has fallen a victim to the iron horse mania notwithstanding the fact that their sewing machines are still selling well in this country.

The St. George's Company assure us that there is still a good demand for "The Queen" machine, which is the only one of its kind manufactured in England.

We commend this sale to the consideration of the whole trade, as it is probable some excellent bargains will be offered.

The Serious Charge against a Sewing Machine Dealer.

AT Horsham police court, on the 12th ult., Thomas Crisfield, a general dealer, of Horsham, who was bailed on committal, was charged that he, then being a person adjudged bankrupt, did within four months next before the presentation of the bankruptcy petition against him, pawn or dispose of, otherwise than in the ordinary course of trade, property which he had obtained on credit and had not paid for, to wit, seven gold watches obtained from John G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, on the 20th November, 1886, and pawned with one George Pocket, on or about the 22nd November, 1886, and a watch obtained from the said G. Murdoch & Co., on the 24th December, 1886, and pawned with one J. W. Fryett, on the 28th December, 1886.—Mr. Deering appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Boxall for the defence.—Mr. Deering, in opening, informed the jury that the prisoner obtained watches on one day and pawned them about a couple of days afterwards, and then ordered more watches, which were also pawned. By his course of action for two or three months he thought he should be able to prove without any difficulty that the prisoner acted as he did with intent to defraud. Mr. A. O. Jennings, Registrar of the Brighton County Court, produced the file of the proceedings in the bankruptcy of the prisoner. He said the petition was filed on the 21st March last. The petitioning creditors were Messrs. Murdoch. The petition came on for hearing on the 1st April and a receiving order was made. On the 16th April the debtor was adjudicated bankrupt and the Official Receiver became trustee. The debtor was examined on oath on three different days, and the debtor swore to the transcript of the shorthand notes of his evidence.

A copy of the evidence was furnished his Lordship, and he said he would not allow the costs of it. It should have been sent before. It was disrespectful to the court to have a bundle of papers thrown at a judge's head in this way. The prosecution, whether conducted by the Treasury or anybody else, was very carelessly conducted.

Mr. James Nias, shorthand writer, identified the transcript of his notes taken at the examination of the debtor.

Mr. Cully, chief clerk to the Official Receiver, stated that he took possession of the debtor's property at his shop at Horsham.

The debtor had, in his examination, stated that he had pawned a large number of watches, and he asked him for the pawn tickets. Prisoner gave him considerable information, and he had since redeemed a large number of watches. Amongst them were thirteen silver and seven gold watches from Mr. Pocket, pawnbroker, in London. They were pawned for £18, and prisoner told him they cost £31 7s. Altogether he took out sixty-five watches. He produced a contract with a pawnbroker signed by the prisoner. Of the gold watches six were ladies' keyless, and one was a key winder. He also had a ticket for a gold keyless watch numbered 11,916. The debtor told him that sixty-five watches, which cost £111 10s., were pawned for £55.

The Clerk of the Assize then read some questions and answers at one of the examinations of the debtor, in the course of which he admitted pawning within four months of his bankruptcy. [The reading of the notes took a considerable time.] The Judge interrupting said, "It is scandalous that a copy of this was not furnished beforehand for the judge. If this is the way the Treasury prosecutions are conducted the sooner they look after themselves the better." Mr. Boxall cross-examined Mr. Cully, and the latter said he found defendant sold goods on agreements providing for their being paid for by instalments. He had no doubt prisoner was pressed for money in November.

By his Lordship: The sale of goods by these agreements has nothing to do with pawning. William Robert Pettit, watch store-keeper to Messrs. Murdoch & Co., of Farringdon Street East, stated that on the 15th November last some watches were sent to the prisoner. One was a "Farringdon J." and another a "Farringdon C." On the 20th November seventeen watches were sent, seven being gold and ten silver. The six keyless gold watches produced were amongst them, and he believed [the key winder was one of the lot. Cross-examined: Taking the silver watches he simply recognised them by their general description. They did not take their numbers and he could not say when a particular one was sold. He could, however, swear to the gold ones. Mr. Bradford, bookkeeper to Messrs. Murdoch, said the prisoner was formerly agent for his firm. He afterwards started in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Maltby. Bills were, for a time, signed by Crisfield and Maltby, but in November they were given by Crisfield & Co. No goods since the 1st September had been paid for. For the goods supplied in November bills were given on December 1st, payable at 3, 6, and 9 months. The two first had been dishonoured and the other was not yet due. The goods supplied in November amounted to £55 17s. 6d.

George Pocket, a pawnbroker, of Gray's Inn Road, London, produced his special contract book showing that thirteen silver watches and seven gold watches (the latter being identified as having been supplied on the 20th November) were pledged on the 22nd November. This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Boxall then submitted that the accepting of the bills for the goods was a barter for the goods and took the place of payment, but his Honour decided against him. He then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said it was not illegal to pawn goods, but by the Bankruptcy Act it was an offence if a man was made a bankrupt within four months of the pawning. He then contended that this was a very different kind of case to that of a man obtaining valuable goods simply because they were valuable, and for the purpose of pawning. In this case the prisoner had been in the habit of dealing largely with Murdoch & Co., and he was simply getting goods from them as he was in the habit of giving bills in payment. He and his partner Mr. Maltby had paid by bills before, and he contended that Maltby was now liable on the three bills they had heard of. His Lordship said as far as he saw at present this was not so. The partnership ceased in August. Mr. Boxall, resuming, contended that the jury had, before they found the prisoner guilty, to believe that at the time he pawned the goods he intended to defraud, and he submitted that he had no such intention, and that he only wanted to get a little money until his creditors paid him. His Lordship in summing up said the jury had to consider whether these watches were pawned other than in the ordinary way of trade, and, if so, if at the time the prisoner had no intention to defraud. He then dealt with the facts of the case, and said the bills which were given were not in payment for the goods, but were simply given as security. In leaving the case to the jury he requested them to exercise their commonsense as tradesmen, knowing more about commercial matters than he did. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Deering said the prosecution wished to recommend the prisoner to the consideration of the Court. He understood he had illness in the house at the time. Mr. Boxall said the prisoner and his wife were both ill when the pawning took place, and they had a child dying. An execution was afterwards levied at the time a child was lying dead in the house. His Lordship said he was glad to hear this recommendation, otherwise he should have been obliged to pass a heavy sentence. Sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment without hard labour.

Advice Wanted.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, who was formerly an agent for Hermann Loog, Limited, but left in November last, asks for advice.

"The terms I had with Hermann Loog, Limited, were 10 per cent. when that amount was paid in (on business introduced), and 5 per cent. when hirers had paid half their accounts. I am aware that the firm is in liquidation, but I have never received any further commission, although, of course, there are now a number of accounts half paid since I left, and applications addressed to the firm are unanswered."

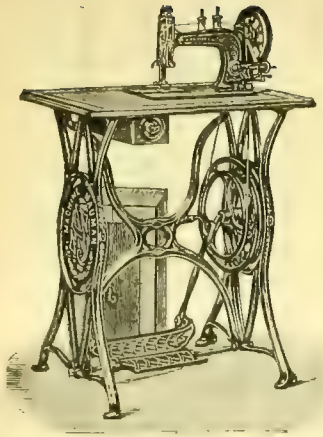
A "Regular Subscriber" is not the only person anxious to obtain advice on this matter. We are afraid that the only course open to our correspondent is for him to claim his commission from the liquidator as an ordinary creditor.

SEIDEL & NAUMANN,

Sewing Machine Manufactory & Iron Foundry,

DRESDEN, SAXONY.

YEARLY PRODUCTION **80,000** MACHINES.

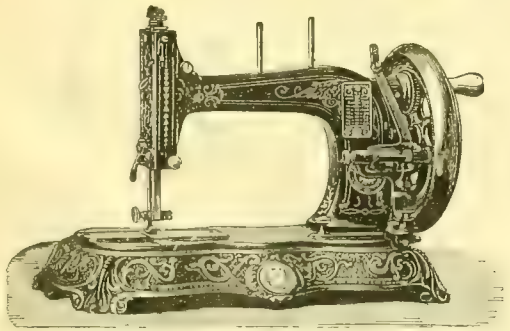


Naumann New High-Arm Family Machine. Let. B.

Trade Mark

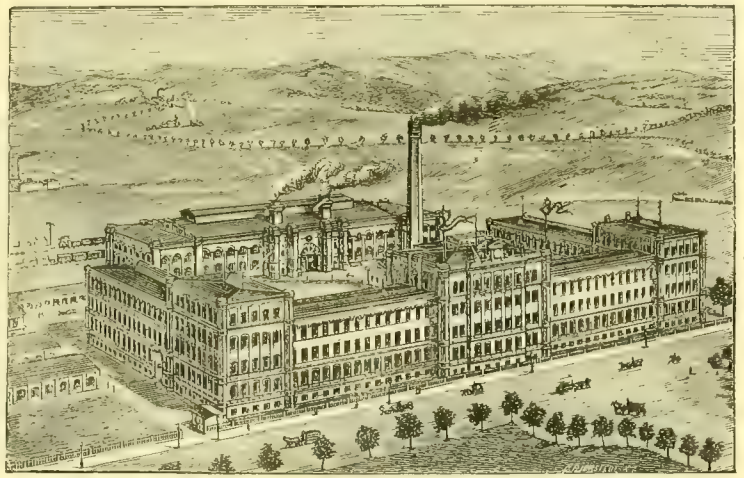


for Treadle Machines.



New High-Arm Saxonia-Regia B, upon elegant iron base.

1,000 WORKMEN.



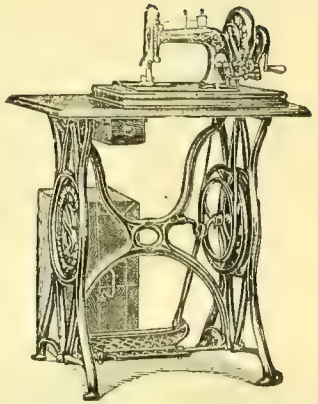
Export to all parts of the World.

New Establishment of Seidel & Naumann, Sewing Machine, Bicycles and Tricycles Manufactory and Iron Foundry in Dresden (Saxony).

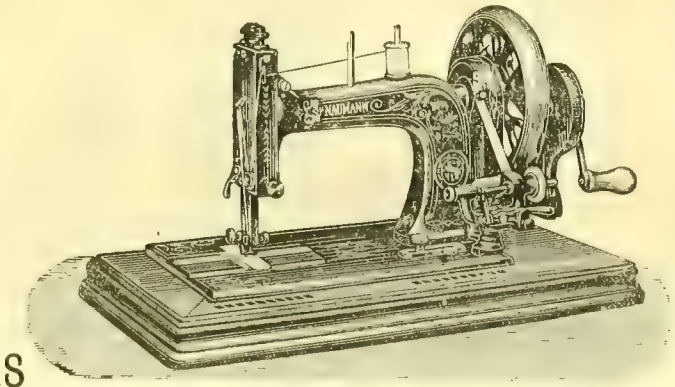
Trade Mark



for Saxonia-Regia Hand Machines.



Naumann New High-Arm Family Hand Machine, Let. B, to be worked by hand and foot.

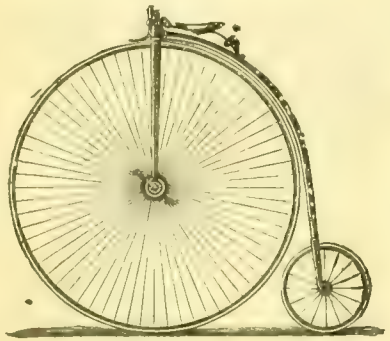


Naumann New Family High-Arm Hand Machine B. upon walnut base.

☞ The NEW HIGH-ARM "**NAUMANN**" MACHINES for Families and Manufacturers are replete with all the Latest Improvements.

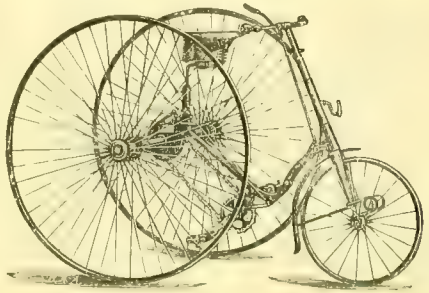
☞ **A Perfect Button-hole Apparatus, adapted on application, makes the "Naumann" really the unrivalled Universal Machine.** ☜

NEW! Darning & Embroidery Apparatus fitted with the High-Arm Family Naumann B Machine. **NEW!**



Naumann's New Bicycle "Dresden."

☞ Manufactory of BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. ☜

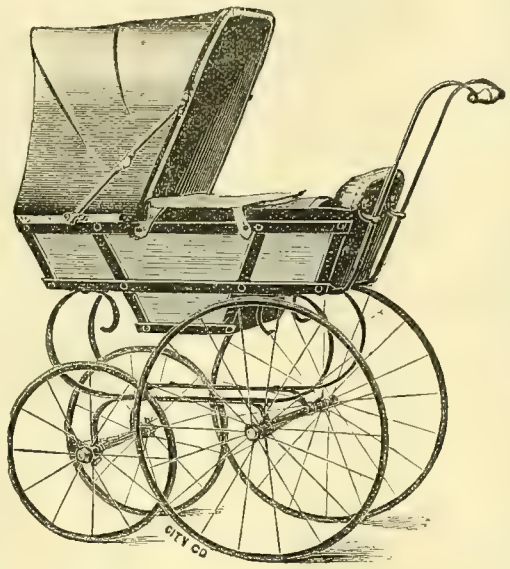


Naumann's New Tricycle "Saxonia."

PRIVATE—TRADE ONLY.

THE WANTS OF THE TRADE SATISFIED AT LAST!

PARISIAN
LAUNDLETTE
32/-NETT.



FINISH AND
DURABILITY
UNEQUALLED
at the Price,
32/-NETT.

TO MEET THE **GREAT DEMAND** FOR A

GOOD FINISHED RUSTIC CARRIAGE,

I have made it MY SPECIAL BUSINESS to go into this matter, and bring out
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

THE ABOVE RUSTIC CARRIAGE IS
Well made, with Best Dried Seasoned Pine, Polished—with Oak Rails, India Rubber Tyred Wheels (size 23 inch by 15 inch), China Handle, Upholstered in Leather Cloth, Carriage Lace, Well Cover, Apron, all complete, beautifully got up.

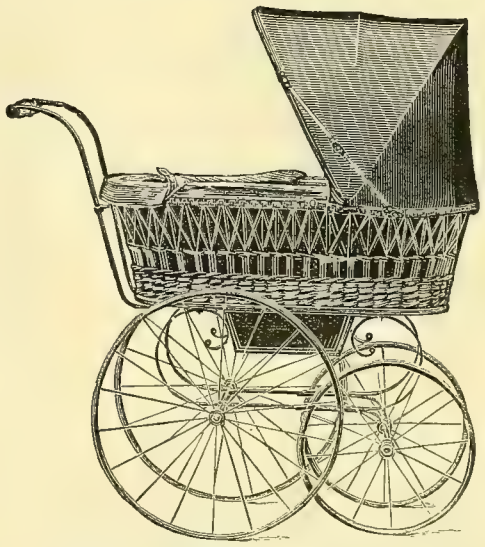
Price **THIRTY-TWO SHILLINGS** Nett.

Or, with 20 inch by 14 inch wheel, Price **THIRTY SHILLINGS** Nett.

INTENDING CUSTOMERS SHOULD PLACE THEIR ORDERS IMMEDIATELY, TO SECURE PROMPT DELIVERY, AS A GREAT DEMAND IS BEING MADE FOR THIS CARRIAGE.

SPECIAL CHEAP QUOTATION.

ENGLISH
WICKER
BODY,
25/- NETT.



FOR
DURABILITY
AND FINISH
UNEQUALLED.
25/- NETT.

TO MEET THE COMPETITION OF OTHER MAKERS, I BEG TO OFFER THE ABOVE CARRIAGE AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE PRICE,

25/- ENGLISH WICKER BODY,

With Well, first-class Spring, Four Bicycle Rubber Wheels, 20 inches by 14 inches; China Handle, Upholstered in Leather Cloth, Carriage Lace, "Well" Cover, Apron, all complete, beautifully painted. These are now ready, and orders can be promptly executed.

JOHN HARROP,
56, DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER.

Telegraphic Address:—
"Bassinette, Manchester."

Works:—
Bury Street Mills, Lancashire Hill, Stockport.

Jottings.

A rumour has been circulated abroad among the trade the past few weeks that the Singer Manufacturing Company intend to close their Kilbowie factory. It has reached us from a number of sources, and several subscribers wish to know if it is correct. We are able on undeniable authority to give an unqualified denial to this stupid rumour.

* * *

Speaking of Sheriff Mairs' decision, the *Newcastle Daily Leader* says:—"There may exist considerable doubt as to the morality of Macgregor's proceeding, but some people—as has been shown over and over again in the newspapers—regard a sewing machine procured on the hire system as an article upon which they may wreak their sweet will so long as they pay their instalments.

* * *

The above is only too true, as dealers know to their cost. It ought not, however, to be the case, as every well drawn up agreement clearly states the contrary.

* * *

To keep paint from peeling off zinc, clean the surface with a strong soda lye, wash clean, and apply with a woollen cloth a solution of hydrochloric acid and water in equal parts for a few minutes, then rinse with water and dry.

* * *

A farmer has just been fined 10s., and 7s. 6d. costs, at the Leighton Buzzard Petty Sessions, for keeping and using a carriage without paying a licence.

* * *

The *Newcastle Daily Journal* claims for Newcastle a pre-eminent position as regards technical education, and it says that "it is owing chiefly to their efforts, aided by Mr. John Philipson and others, that no handicraft in England is so well supplied with text-books as the coach-making trade. Several valuable works have been published by Mr. Philipson and his son on 'Harness,' 'Draught,' and other subjects, as well as a practical work on 'Bodymaking,' whilst a prize essay on 'Springs' has been published by one of their workmen. In the examinations held by the Technical Institute at South Kensington those candidates examined in carriage building were far superior in theoretical knowledge to those examined in chemistry, dyeing, cotton spinning, paper making, and other industries."

* * *

Industrial exhibitions are now so very numerous that many of them are held without arousing more than local interest. France has been holding an exhibition at Hanoi, in Tonquin, and the French sewing machine industry was represented by some exhibits of Messrs. Hurtu & Hautin, whose works are at Albert (Somme). They, being the only exhibitors in this department, were rewarded with a diploma of honour.

* * *

No English or American machine firms were represented, and little good would result were they to take part in trade exhibitions in these French colonies, as France admits French goods free of duty but levies crushing duty on foreign manufactures.

* * *

This is surely a very short-sighted policy on the part of the French. How would France like other countries to treat French goods in this way?

* * *

There was registered on the 25th July, and filed on the 30th July, a bill of sale against Adam Shand, sewing machine agent, Savile Street, Hull, for £100, in favour of Henry Hare.

* * *

On the 8th July last a County Court judgment was registered against Frank Vennell, dealer in machines, 307, Portobello Road, W., for £10 3s.

* * *

A dividend in the case of the failure of Watson & Keighley, wringing machine manufacturers, Bingley, will shortly be announced. Proofs of debts are to be sent to Mr. J. A. Binns, solicitor, Bradford, Yorks.

* * *

A dividend has been announced in the case of Edward James Munday, formerly Arundel Lane, Sheffield, now 19, Avenue Road, Acton, and 33, Shepherd's Bush Road, sewing machine manufacturer and dealer in watches, of 1s. 6d. (eighth, ninth, and tenth instalment of composition). Application should be made at the Chief Official Receiver's, 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, any day except Saturday, between 11 and 2.

* * *

L'Independent, a Franco-American paper, published in New York, announces the purchase by Mrs. Cleveland (President Cleveland's wife) of a "Household" sewing machine. This *Journal* says that the choice shows the superior qualities of the machine. It further states that Mr. Emile James, the export agent, has one of the finest showrooms in New York.

* * *

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Emile James of a splendidly "got up" chromo, representing Mrs. President Cleveland working a "Household" sewing machine and her husband admiring the quality of the work it has executed.

* * *

Another fine specimen of chromo work reaches us from the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company. This shows a winged lady attired in flowing robes, with a trumpet in one hand and a wreath of flowers in the other, about to place the latter on the head of a vertical feed machine.

* * *

Another chromo issued by this enterprising Company shows a variety of beautiful flowers which constitute a fac-simile of the embroidery work done on the Davis' vertical feed machine.

* * *

Chromos are now largely in favour among the sewing machine trade. At the American exhibition they are being given away by the following firms: The Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, and Vertical Feed Companies.

* * *

Visitors to the extensive premises of Messrs. John Murdoch & Co., Limited, in Farringdon Road, will be glad to learn that the sewing and wringing machine and perambulator department is now located on the ground floor instead of at the top of the building as formerly.

* * *

Messrs. Markham & Linden, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, having, in the eyes of the law, purged themselves of the ridiculous offence charged against them were released from Wandsworth Prison on the 23rd ult. We regret to learn that Mr. Markham's health has, suffered rather severely through the hard labour, and poor food he had been forced to submit to. Mr. Linden, not looking so robust as the branch manager, was not subject to quite such hard treatment, and does not appear to have suffered much through his month's residence in H.M.'s Hotel.

* * *

Next month we shall give an account of Messrs. Markham and Linden's experiences, which concern the whole trade.

* * *

Representatives of two well-known American sewing machine manufacturers are now on a visit to England, viz., Mr. Kruse, of the Kruse Manufacturing Company, and Mr. D. Graham, of the Williams Manufacturing Company.

* * *

Cookson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited, write us that they have put down plant to turn out 1,000 machines per week, and will be ready to sell in about a month.

* * *

C. Lohmann has sent us a copy of what is certainly the finest illustrated trade catalogue of sewing machine parts and fittings ever issued. There are 112 well-printed pages, and hundreds of illustrations of the goods manufactured by Messrs. Ephraim Bros., of Hamburg. Every dealer should get a copy.

* * *

Mr. Lohmann recently returned from his Continental trip. In our next we shall have something further to say on this subject.

* * *

We have just had shown to us the draft prospectus of a new sewing machine company, for which most of the capital has been subscribed privately. We have also seen the machine which it is intended to place on the

market. As a family machine it is a capital invention; but more of this anon.

* * *

On another page will be found particulars of a hire dispute the Warwickshire Furnishing Company, of Birmingham and Hanley, have had with a collier and his wife.

* * *

Mr. Burgess, of the plaintiff company, writes us a full account of their business connections. In August, 1886, Kelsall hired £12 worth of furniture. The instalments were paid very irregularly, and nine months after the date of the agreement Mrs. Kelsall called and chose a bassinette, stating that her husband would call and sign the agreement.

* * *

Finding that Kelsall did not call as promised, the owners went several times to his address, but could never find him at home nor get the agreement signed. Four months since Mrs. Kelsall called and asked the company to make out a receipt in settlement of the first account, which was at once done.

* * *

To the surprise of the clerk, after getting a full receipt, this woman would only pay £1 instead of £1 10s.—the amount due. Mr. Burgess then wrote to Kelsall asking for a substantial payment on account of the bassinette.

* * *

Kelsall and his wife called at the Furnishing Co.'s offices, and said that he had had legal advice, and should not pay for the bassinette, but paid the 10s. outstanding on the old account, after a demand was made for same.

* * *

Mr. Burgess then took the matter into court, but the Judge held that a bassinette of the value of £3 was not a necessary for a collier's wife, and non-suited the plaintiffs.

* * *

Mr. Burgess then demanded the return of the bassinette, but this Kelsall refused unless he was compensated for loss of time, &c. Finally the plaintiff sued both Kelsall and his wife, and, as will be seen in our report of the hearing, the Judge decided against the defendants on the ground that, as Kelsall had not given up the bassinette when demanded, he was guilty of converting it to his own use.

* * *

Owing to the kindness of Mr. Burgess, we are able to place the facts clearly before our readers, as we think this is a very instructive case. Firstly, dealers should never part with goods until the agreement is signed. Secondly, they should always insist on the husband being a party to the contract. Should the wife have a business of her own this is not so necessary, but it is in every case advisable that the husband sign the hire agreement.

* * *

Mr. H. L. Bean, of the New Home Export Department, writes us from New York, that he and his family arrived safely in New York on the 5th ult. after a pleasant trip. He desires us to express to his numerous acquaintances in the sewing machine trade his very best thanks for the kind treatment he received on all hands, and his hearty wishes for their future prosperity.

* * *

Mr. Bean left New York on the 24th ult. for Venezuela and the United States of Columbia, where he intends to further the interests of the New Home Sewing Machine Company. We wish him every success.

* * *

Mr. Bean is no stranger to the South American Republics, he having visited them some year or two since. A great change, we learn, has come over the trading communities in these parts.

* * *

At one time almost all the merchants were Englishmen, and they were sound business men who could be trusted to any amount. Their expenses were, however, very high. They paid exorbitant wages to young English clerks to leave their homes and brave a trying climate. At length German firms looked with an envious eye on the English monopoly of the South American trade, and, by dint of economy in wages and small profits, they have secured a very large share of the same.

An Englishman will only leave his native land if the salary offered is a tempting one. A German is content with much less. The consequence is, South America is overrun with German travellers who are working for a miserable pittance, enabling the merchant to sell goods at a lower price than his English or American competitor.

* * *

A rather sensational trial in reference to a breach of contract to make sewing machines will engage the Law Courts at an early date. We have been asked not to give particulars at this early state of the dispute.

* * *

We shall shortly have to chronicle in these columns an important addition to the list of wholesale dealers in sewing and washing machines.

* * *

We have had numerous inquiries in reference to the "Unicum" automatic button-hole machine. Some few months ago we stated that a new company was about to be formed to sell this machine, but it is yet unborn. The offices in Rose Street, Newgate Street, are now closed, and the stock? well, in the hands of the landlord.

* * *

The large increase in Mr. G. F. Redfern's business as a patent agent which has taken place during the past few years has rendered it difficult for him to give that personal attention to his clients which is desirable. Mr. J. E. Bousfield, a gentleman who unites with an experience of several years with one of the leading firms of London patent agents the training of a practical engineer, has, therefore, joined him in partnership, and henceforth the business will be carried on under the style of G. F. Redfern & Co.

* * *

A correspondent writes: In the August *Gazette* you mention a town which four sewing machine travellers visited in a single day. I can beat that record. In my town last week no less than *six* travellers favoured dealers with calls all on the same day.

* * *

A story is going the rounds of the trade of the elopement of a married sewing machine expert, recently sojourning in London, with a woman whose acquaintance he has made in "Modern Babylon."

* * *

Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co., of 9, Coleman Street, E.C., will shortly receive from Germany a new sack machine which offers several advantages over those at present in the market.

* * *

Mr. J. Nash is now on the Continent arranging for the manufacture of his patent button-holeing, overseaming, and eyeletting machine, and also his new pocket hand machine. He is expected back in London next week, as his journey has been very successful.

* * *

Messrs. Bradbury's factory at Oldham was closed on the 26th ult. for the usual holidays. It will not re-open until the 5th of September. During this period no goods whatever are forwarded from the works, but the depots have been well stocked in preparation for the holidays, so that our readers need not keep back their orders for fear they cannot be executed. The head office continues open.

* * *

It may not be generally known that during the period stated busy Oldham is a very dull place, most of its factories being closed. The men with their wives and families are now enjoying themselves in various parts of the country. Many of them are paying their yearly visit to Lancashire's Brighton, viz., the Isle of Man.

* * *

To provide for the expenses of their annual holiday, the Oldham operatives have "going off" clubs. This year £40,000 was saved, which is slightly more than last year, but less than in 1884, when the total amount divided was £60,000.

* * *

The American hand-stitch machines for straw goods have been introduced experimentally into England, chiefly at Luton. The Luton correspondent of the *Hatters' Gazette* says that manufacturers there who took them up early in the season have reaped a great advantage over their neighbours. The quality of the work has commanded a much higher price than the outside stitch, and English buyers show a decided preference for the goods.

Mr. A. W. Etherington, for many years at 122, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, has removed into more central premises, and is evidently bent on securing a good share of Eastbourne trade. He ought to get on, he handles some good makes, such as Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Bradbury.

* * *

Mr. G. H. Hedges, for some time manager to Mr. George Baddeley, Norfolk Square, Brighton, who some time ago took over the business himself, is to be congratulated on the strides he has made. He certainly has worked hard and deserves success.

* * *

Mr. Elliott, of Worthing, drives a big trade in letting out cycles in the summer. One traveller we know of went over there specially to see him a few weeks ago, and Mr. Elliott was up to his ears in work and could only ejaculate, "Haven't time my boy, I'll send on." It was no use, and our friend had to trudge wearily away.

* * *

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Ash, of Southsea, has been almost "hors de combat" with a sharp attack of rheumatism. This gentleman has built up a wonderful business in Portsmouth and Southsea, and from what we can hear seems to be always busy. We hope he will shortly regain his pristine vigour

* * *

Mr. Edmund Johnson, of the Trade Marks Protection Society, has sent us a short epitome of the Merchandise Marks Law Consolidation Amendment Act. We intend to deal with this fully at an early date.

New Two-Reel Machine.

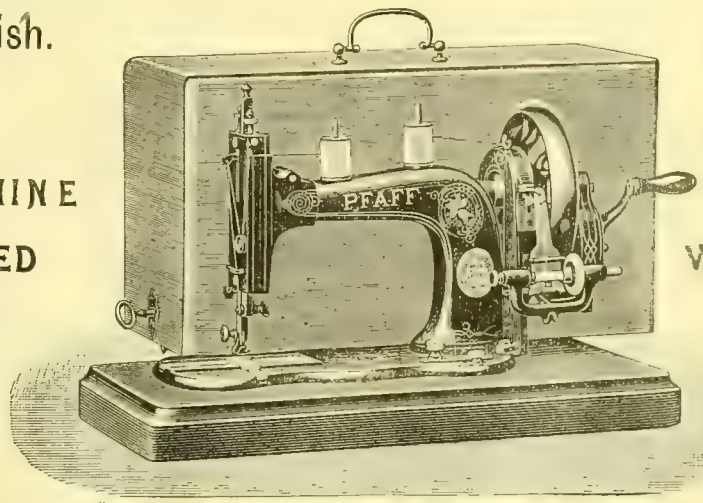
MR. D. JONES, of Cardiff, whose name has constantly appeared in our patent columns for months past, has at last perfected his machine and carried through his patents. He has also now in London a perfect machine built according to his various patents.

The mechanism of this machine is simplicity itself, and it appears to be entirely free from the objection urged against two-reel machines, viz., that they severely punish the upper thread.

Arrangements are about to be made to manufacture this machine in England if possible, and the Two-Reel Lock-stitch Sewing Machine Syndicate has been formed with offices at 2, Victoria Mansions, Westminster, to develope the business, and we understand that they are open to consider offers to produce the invention on a large scale.

In our next issue we hope to be able to publish a full technical description, and to insert woodcuts showing the working of the machine.

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Properties of Silk.

Of the animal fibres, silk is one of the most perfect substances for use in the textile arts. A silk fibre may be considered as a kind of rod of solidified flexible gum, secreted in and exuded from glands placed on the side of the body of the silkworm. On the screen you see the forms of the silk fibre, in which there are no central cavities or axle boxes, as in cotton and flax, and no signs of any cellular structure or external markings, but a comparatively smooth, glassy surface. There is, however, a longitudinal groove of more or less depth. The fibre is semi-transparent, but the beautiful pearly lustre is due to the smoothness of the outer layer and its reflection of the light.

In the silk fibre there are two distinct parts: Firstly, the central portion, or, as we may regard it, the true fibre, chemically termed *fibroin;* and secondly, an envelope composed of a substance, or substances, chemically termed *scricin*, and often "silk-glue" or "silk-gum." Both it and *fibroin* are composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Hence, here we observe one element more than in the vegetable fibres referred to, namely, nitrogen; and this nitrogen is contained in all the animal fibres. The outer envelope of silk-glue or *scricin* can be dissolved off the inner *fibroin* fibre by means of hot water, or warm water, with a little soap. Warm dilute (that is, weak) acids, such as sulphuric acid, &c., also dissolve this silk-glue, and can be used like soap solutions for ungumming silk. Dilute nitric acid only slightly attacks silk, and colours it yellow; it would not so colour vegetable fibres, and this forms a good test to distinguish silk from a vegetable fibre. Cold, strong acetic acid, that called glacial acid, removes the yellowish colouring matter from raw silk without dissolving the *scricin* or silk-gum. By heating under pressure with acetic acid, however, silk is quite dissolved.

Silk is also quite dissolved by strong sulphuric acid, forming a brown, thick liquid. If we add water, a clear solution is obtained, and then, on adding tannic acid, the *fibroin* is precipitated. Strong caustic potash or soda dissolves silk; more easily if warm. Dilute caustic alkalies will dissolve off the *scricin* and leave the inner fibre of *fibroin;* but they are not so good for ungumming silk as soap solutions are, as the fibre, after treatment with them, loses whiteness and brilliancy. Silk dissolves completely in hot basic zinc chloride and also in an alkaline solution of copper and glycerine, which does not dissolve vegetable fibres or wool. Chlorine and bleaching powder solutions soon attack and destroy silk, and so another and milder agent, viz., sulphurous acid, is sought for in order to bleach this fibre. Silk is easily dyed by the aniline and coal-tar colours, and with beautiful effect, but it has little attraction for the mineral colours.

A substance resembling ivory, of creamy whiteness and great hardness, is made from good potatoes washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense.

A New York drysalter failed in business. At the trial he was asked by one of the counsel in what manner he had kept his books—by single or double entry. He replied that they were not kept in an entry at all, but under the counter on the salt and alum barrel.

A New Textile Material.—The *Journal Commercial et Maritime* of Marseilles calls attention to an invention spoken of in Italy, which the promoters claim will revolutionise the fine "tissues" market, *i.e.*, the substitution of mulberry fibre for cotton. It is said that on lifting the bark of the young shoots of mulberry trees, a fibre is found which, in fineness and tenacity, is not exceeded by silk, and it remained for an invention to be made for treating the bark and isolating the fibre by a mechanical process. After studies prosecuted at Brescia, two students—the one English, the other Piedmontese—are said to have found a solution, and under their process to produce a very fine fibre, bearing comparison with flax and nearly approaching silk. The name given to the new material is *gelso lino*, and English houses are already said to have made offers to buy all the available production.

Correspondence.

To The Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following explanation in your next issue?

I read with some astonishment the correspondence which appeared in your Journal of August 1st, with reference to the competition which took place between the Wheeler & Wilson, the Singer, and the Bradbury Company's sewing machines at Messrs. Booth & Fox's Eider Down Factory, Cork, and in which the Bradbury's No. 2 Rotary came off victorious. Now, as Mr. Owens, the agent at Cork for Wheeler & Wilson, refers to me as having been challenged by Mr. Fox and Mr. Williams, their manager, with reference to the publication of a paragraph which appeared in your paper of July, I beg to say there is no foundation for Mr Owens' statement. Neither Mr. Fox nor Mr. Williams ever challenged me over anything of the kind, and they both deny ever telling Mr. Owens that they did; and as for the letter from Messrs. Booth & Fox, which seems to lend colour to his (Mr. Owens') statement, it was given at the solicitation of Mr. Brimsmead, by young Mr. Fox, quite innocently, and without any knowledge of what it was intended for. The fact of the matter is "the hare has wandered into the dove-cot," and they are making a flutter over it

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
GEORGE BECK,
Agent at Cork for Bradbury & Co., Limited.

August 3rd, 1887.

AN INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—I wish to call your attention to an incident that came under my notice a day or two since. While passing a shop known as the Co-operative Stores, in High Street, Exeter, my attention was called to some sewing machines exposed in the window, which I observed were manufactured by Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, and which are offered at the following prices: Hand machine on walnut base, 52s. 6d.; the same machine with walnut cover, 58s. 6d.; Interchangeable machine, 84s. While believing, Mr. Editor, that it is only right to give cash customers a fair discount, I think it exceedingly unfair to the trade (seeing the expense, risk, and trouble the credit system involves) that the proprietors of co-operative stores should be allowed to simply cut the throats of poor hard-working dealers. I do not know if Mr. Loewe (who I believe is now Messrs. Frister & Rossmann's English agent) has a knowledge of this matter, but I trust that in the interest of the trade he will not allow this sort of thing to continue. Apologising for thus troubling you,

I am, Sir, yours truly,
A DEALER.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Mr. G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

9,790. F. Wilkinson, J. Hall, and P. Pearson, for improved trimming apparatus applicable to sewing machines.

9,803. A. J. Boult, a communication from J. W. Bodgett, of United States, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

9,809. R. Reader, for improved appliances to be used in connection with sewing machines to simultaneously scollop, or fashion, and bind the edges of lace and other fabrics.

9,851. T. Vogel, for improvements in sewing machines.

9,861. W. von Pittler, for improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.

9,897. J. Nasch, for improvements in sewing machines.

9,995. L. Bonneville, for a new or improved sole sewing machine.

10,049. S. S. Bromhead, a communication from C. C. Harris, of United States, for an improved turfing or braiding machine for working raised designs on any kind of cloth fabrics.

10,090. J. K. Macdonald, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

10,170. R. W. Anderson, for improvements in sewing machines.

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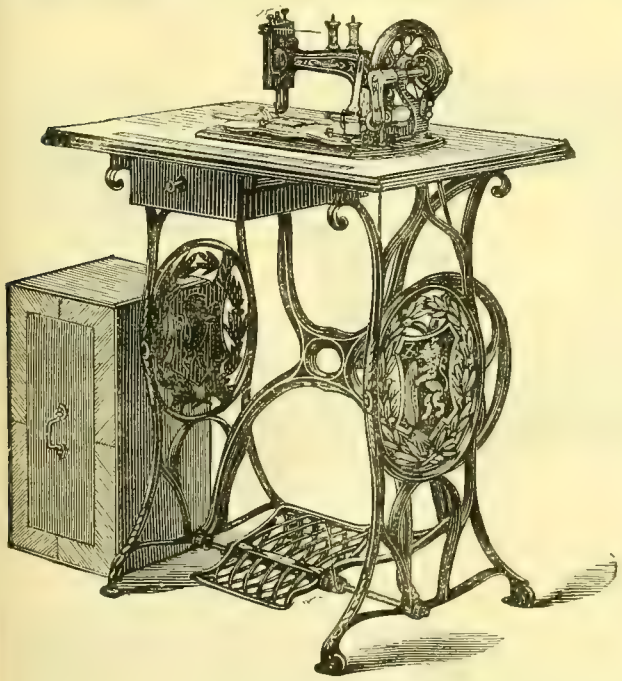
91 and 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

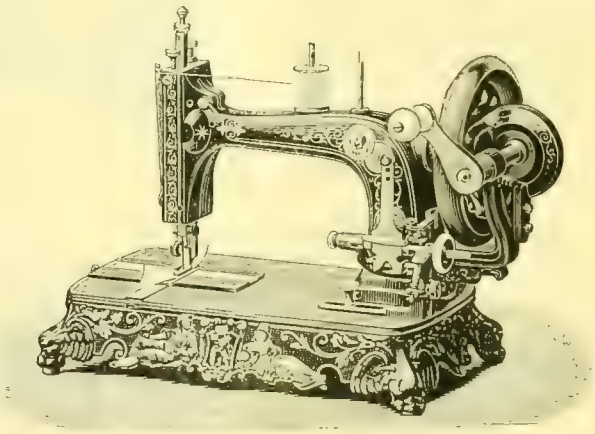
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10,364. J. Buhr, for improvements in shuttle sewing machines.
10,395. J. K. Macdonald, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in shuttles and shuttle carriers for sewing machines.
10,786. F. Davis and E. G. Benford, for improvements in sewing machines chiefly designed for book-binding purposes.
10,827. J. B. Robertson, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1886.

9,151. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. Morehouse, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines.
10,201. D. Weston, for improvements in or connected with perambulators, bath chairs, and other vehicles.
11,500. A. F. Wileman, for a lock-stitch sewing machine.
12,322. A. F. Wileman, for a feed motion for sewing machines.
14,754. J. Thomas, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

1887.

4,783. C. Kahn, for new or improved appliances for diminishing or doing away with the clicking noise in treadle sewing machines.
5,580. S. Kahn, for improvements in sewing machines.
6,081. F. Egge, for improvements in attachment holders for sewing machines.
6,155. J. Simpson and T. Fawcett, for improvements in perambulators.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1d. EACH EXTRA.

9,858. *Improvements in pocket sewing machines.* J. C. Cottam, of 39, Lombard Street, London, financier, and A. D. Moll, of 58, Coleman Street, London, merchant.—Dated July 30th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to improvements in the sewing machine patented to Sally Adolf Rosenthal, No. 15,513, of 1885, and consists in a modification of the mechanism by which motion is communicated to the operating parts of the said sewing machine. The present improvements are as follows: The axis of the oscillating shuttle cradle is carried through the frame in a suitable bearing, and provided outside the frame with a handle by which the said shuttle cradle can be rocked or oscillated.

Suitable stops are provided to check the oscillatory movement of the said cradle axis within the required limits.

The vertically reciprocating needle bar may receive its motion either by a connecting rod attached to a crank pin on the said hand rocking bar, or by a pin projecting from the said needle bar engaging in a slotted cam plate on the said hand rocking bar; or by a cam affixed to the said hand rocking bar operating the needle bar against a suitable spring reaction.

10,112. *Attachments to sewing machines.*—F. Dowling, of Stevenage, Hertfordshire, engineer, and C. J. Croft, of Merton, Surrey, engineer.—Dated August 7th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention consists of an attachment capable of being screwed or otherwise fixed to the frames of pocket or any other form of sewing machines which are operated by the pressure of the hand on a rod or bar connected with the needle, the attachment being provided for the purpose of working the machine by a rotary motion, instead of pressure by the hand on the rod or needle-bar.

10,224. *Improvements in sewing machines.* J. J. Robinson, of 15, Brownswood Road, Brownswood Park, London, engineer.—Dated August 10th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to lock-stitch sewing machines, and is designed to render the same easily portable, of light weight, of cheap construction, and readily attachable by clamps to a table.

The machine is driven by a hand wheel and rotating shaft carried in bearings under the sewing table, attached to a vertical frame. On a disc fixed to the said shaft is fitted a pin, working in a tranverse slot or dog crank on the needle bar, which is thus caused to reciprocate, and is vertically guided in the main frame; the said transverse slot or dog crank is so arranged that the needle bar is caused to make a slight rise above its point of lowest travel, to form a loop for the shuttle to pass through, and there to remain stationary, or to once more descend to its lowest point of travel, before completing its up-stroke. The same, or another pin on the disc of the driving shaft, is utilised to throw over a sliding shuttle under the working table, and also a bell crank pivoted at any convenient point, to cause the return of the said shuttle, or *vice versa*.

The usual presser feed movement and thread tension on the shuttle and upper bobbins are fitted in any convenient and known manner to make the sewing machine complete.

A pair of clamping jaws with a set screw project from the frame, by which it may be attached to any ordinary table.

6,414. *Improvements in sewing machines for sewing knitted fabrics.* B. Rudolph, of 34, Haide Strasse, Berlin, Germany, manufacturer.—Dated May 2nd, 1887. Price 8d.

This invention relates to machines for sewing knitted fabrics by what is known as "overhead" sewing, and consists in improvements on Letters Patent No. 5,330, of 1884, in which is described the construction of such a machine, having two horizontal serrated feed discs, between which the fabric was passed in place of the usual feed mechanism, which is inapplicable with elastic knitted goods. These discs in the arrangement described in the said specification were driven by a pin wheel and star wheel motion, which parts were subject to rapid wear, and did not allow of adjustment of stitch, and left the feed discs momentarily un

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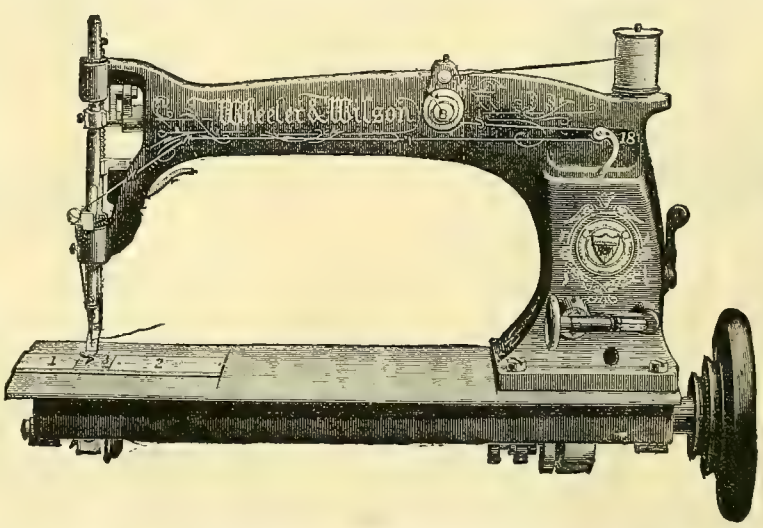
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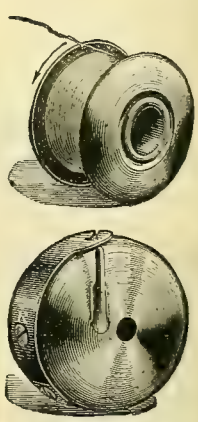
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controlled, so that the elastic fabric which was under a certain tension could recede somewhat, thus rendering the sewing unequal.

This present invention has for object to obviate the above-mentioned difficulties in connection with the feed discs, so that the fabric is never left free by these, and an adjustment of the stitch is rendered possible.

6,418. *Improvements in button hole mechanism for sewing machines.* D. Mills, of 47, Vauxhall Road, Birmingham, mechanical engineer.—Dated May 2, 1887. Price 8d.

This invention relates to button-hole feed mechanism for sewing machines, and comprises various improvements in the apparatus described in the specification of Letters Patent No. 12,716, of 1884.

The main objects of this invention are to simplify the construction of the mechanism and reduce the number of parts thereof without detracting from its efficiency for stitching the sides and barring the ends of button-holes.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Issued and Dated July 5th, 1887.

365,793. M. E. Chapman, Danvers, Mass. Thread-guard for sewing machines.

365,918. J. G. Greene, Elizabeth, N. J. Driving mechanism for sewing machines.

365,956. G. F. Wilson, Lawrence, Mass. Feeding device for sewing machines.

366,006. C. S. Jordan, New York. N. Y. Button-hole sewing machine.

366,147. W. F. Brooks and A. V. Abercrombie, Bridgeport, Conn. Cording attachment for sewing machines.

Issued and Dated July 12th, 1887.

366,616. J. W. Blodgett, Chicago, Ill. Button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

Issued and Dated July 19th, 1887.

366,666. W. H. Inslee, Newark, N. J. Shuttle and shuttle carrier for sewing machines.

366,793. J. R. Reynolds, Hartford, Conn. Signature holding arm for book sewing machines.

366,929. J. H. Connor and T. F. Blessington, Haverhill, Mass. Rotary shuttle operating mechanism for sewing machines.

366,935. C. Dancel, New York, N. Y. Sole sewing machine.

Issued and Dated July 26th, 1887.

367,021. J. Bolton, Glen Spey, N. Y. Shuttle operating mechanism for sewing machines.

367,291. F. C. Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Button-hole attachment or sewing machines.

367,312. E. K. Morrison, of South Acworth, N. H. Clamp operating mechanism for button-hole sewing machines.

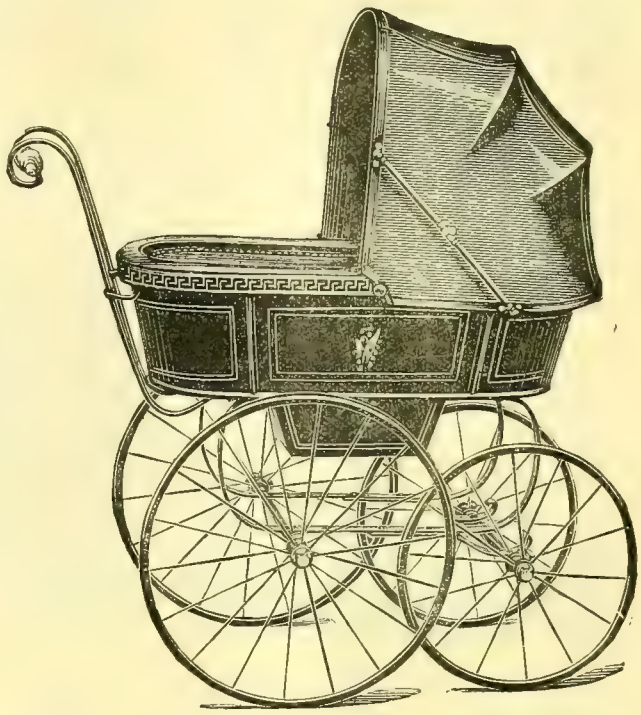
367,315. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn. Cutting mechanism or button-hole stitching machines.

Issued and Dated August 2nd, 1887.

367,356. A. A. Bouton, Brooklyn. Mitt and glove sewing device.

367,357. A. A. Bouton, Brooklyn. Feeding device for sewing machines.

367,616. G. L. Gray, Chicago, Ill. Hook and eye hinge for sewing machine tops.



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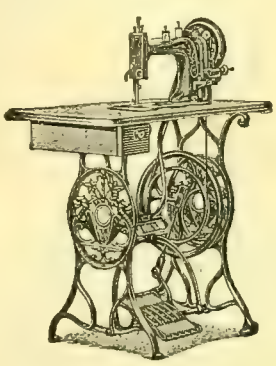
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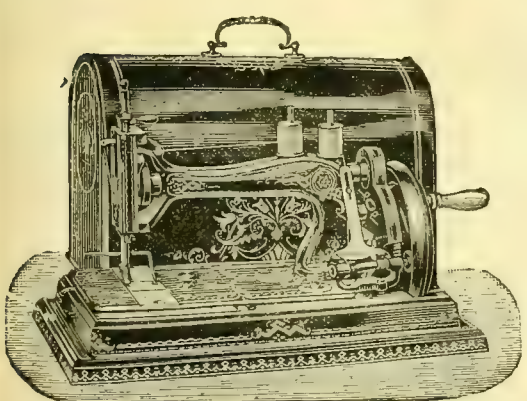
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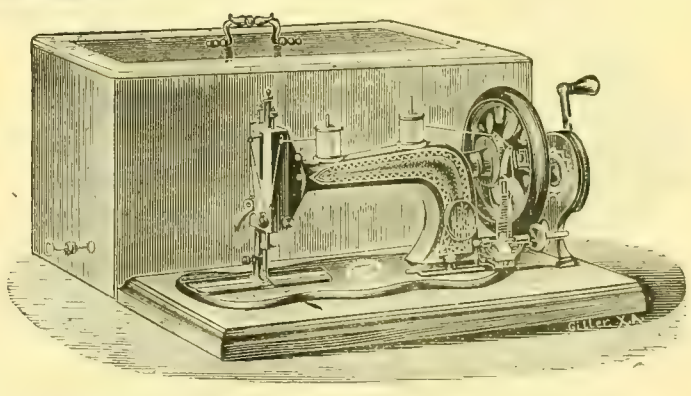
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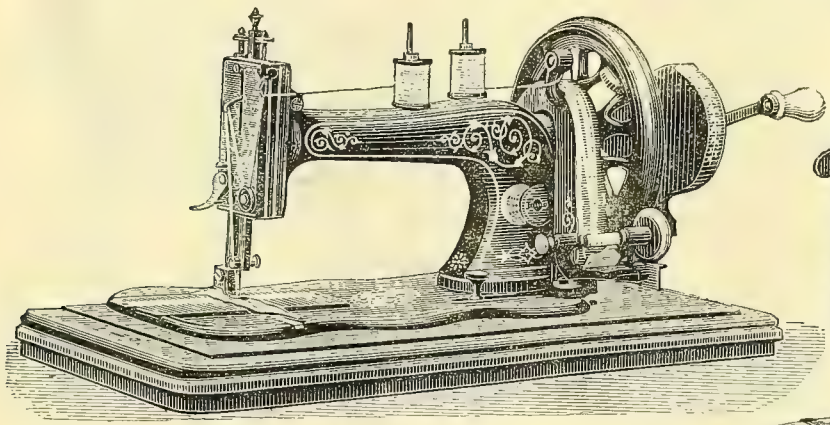
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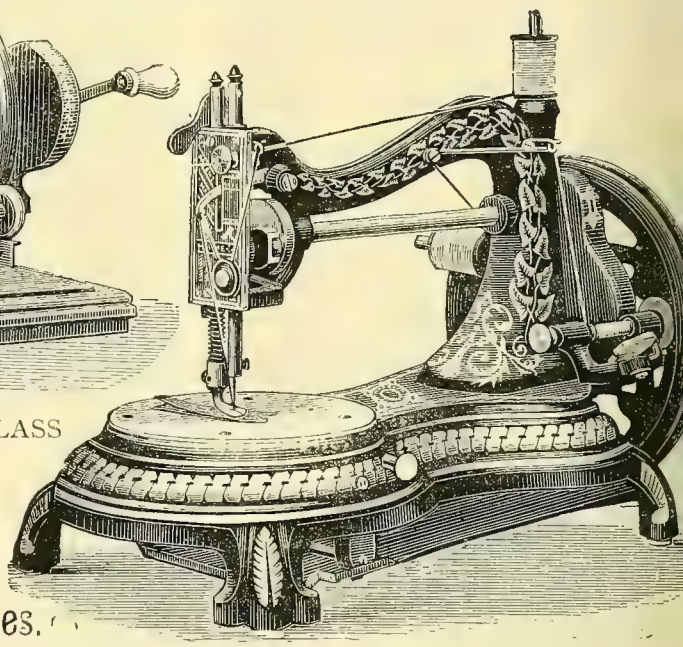
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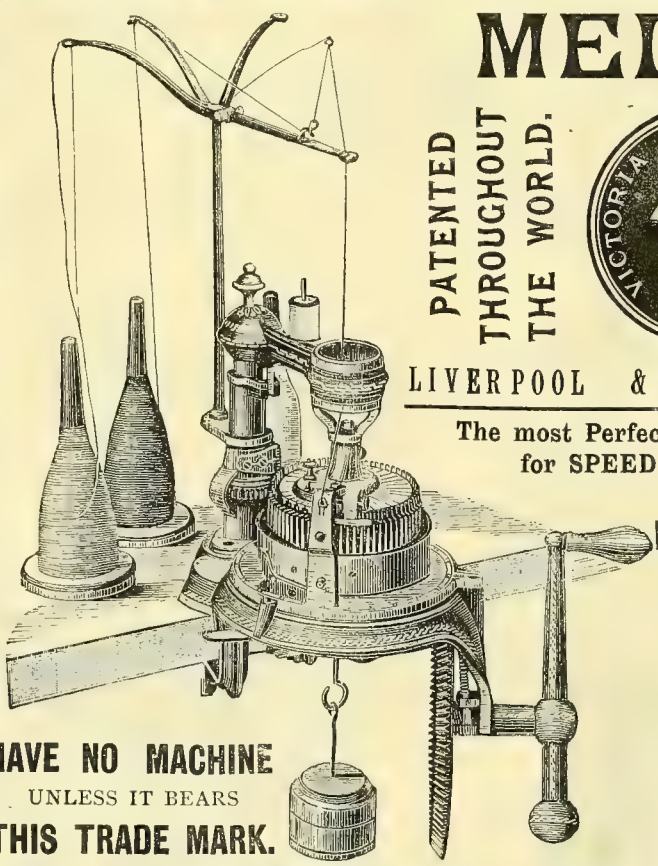
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—✠—

This machine will produce more and better knitting than any other. We challenge and defy competition.



HAVE NO MACHINE UNLESS IT BEARS **THIS TRADE MARK.**

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

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ESTABLISHED 1872.

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REPRESENTING THE SEWING MACHINE INDUSTRY

(Together with Domestic Appliances),

WILL MEET IN FRIENDLY COMPETITION AT THE

Royal Aquarium, Westminster,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

From 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, till 10 p.m., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1887.

A FEW PRESS NOTICES.

The Times.—"This Exhibition deserves support."

Daily Telegraph—"An important step."

Daily Chronicle.—"A useful undertaking."

The Queen.—"The Exhibition will comprise exhibits from all parts of the United Kingdom, Europe, and America."

Invention.—"The Exhibition is meeting with the greatest support, and success is already assured."

The Figaro.—"Specimens will be seen of all the Sewing Machines ever invented."

Boot and Shoe Trades Journal.—"Anything approximating to a complete display of the most approved and latest designs ought to be very widely useful."

Iron.—"The Exhibition promises to be a great success."

Austro-Hungarian Sewing Machine Times.—"We sincerely hope that the promoters of this useful scheme may have the satisfaction of a very lively participation from all parts of the world, and that an equal chance will be given to all exhibitors. We, of course, intend to visit the Exhibition, and for the present shall do as much as possible towards encouraging our compatriots to send their goods to the London show."

The Sewing Machine News (New York).—"From the 1st to the 15th day of October next, both days inclusive, there will be held in London, England, the first distinctive Sewing Machine Exhibition that has ever been held. The display will take place in the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and it will be international in character. German and English sewing machines will be exhibited. This being the case, it will behove the American sewing machine companies to see that our trade receives adequate representation in the display. We have large interests at stake in all European countries, and we can hardly afford to let our rivals have it all their own way in an exposition of modern sewing machinery. Our companies have had a great deal of experience in the line of Exhibitions, and it will be disappointing if they do not outshine their European rivals at the show. The Americans claim superiority for their sewing machines, and the International Sewing Machine Exhibition will give them a chance to demonstrate that fact side by side with their competitors, and in the face of the whole world. In order that they may have adequate space for their exhibits, and ample time to prepare displays that will do them justice and credit, the American sewing machine companies should secure space at as early a date as possible. There will no doubt be a large attendance, and considerable notice will be taken of the display in the British and Continental Press. Sewing machine trade will receive a 'boom' which will increase our exports."

The United States Sewing Machine Times.—"A SEWING MACHINE 'FAIR.'—At last we are to have (not here, but in London, England) an 'International Sewing Machine Exhibition,' the first ever inaugurated in any country. This is what we have long desired. We are wearied of the numberless puerile efforts to obtain a just recognition of the importance of the sewing machine industry, by piercing out the fag ends of immense and conglomerate expositions, in which the sewing machine can play only an insignificant part. We are sorry to notice some of our American manufacturers of sewing machines propose to enter that (excuse for) American Exhibition, into the endorsement of which President Cleveland was attempted to be bulldozed, and from connection with which several of its supposed titled sponsors have withdrawn their names, and which to our mind will play the part of a second-rate museum attached to that typical American venture yclept 'Buffalo Bill's Wild West.' It is, therefore, with the extremest pleasure we call the attention of American manufacturers and inventors of sewing machines and kindred appliances to the advertisement of the First Annual 'Sewing Machine Exhibition' in this issue, and trust it will meet with the approval and prompt patronage of the American sewing machine trade. We learn that almost every sewing machine manufacturer in Great Britain and a large number on the Continent have filed applications for space, and without doubt it will be one of the utmost importance, that American manufacturers should be fittingly well represented."

Hundreds more of equally favourable notices may be seen, and full Particulars obtained on application to the Secretary,

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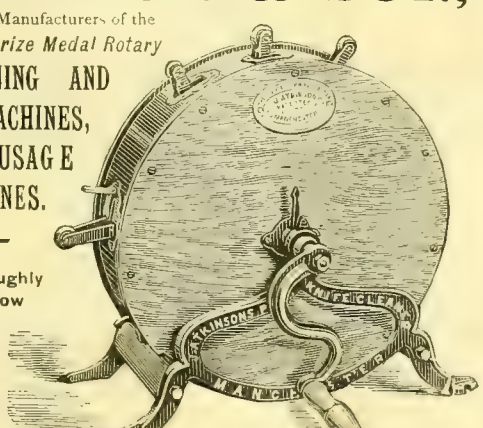
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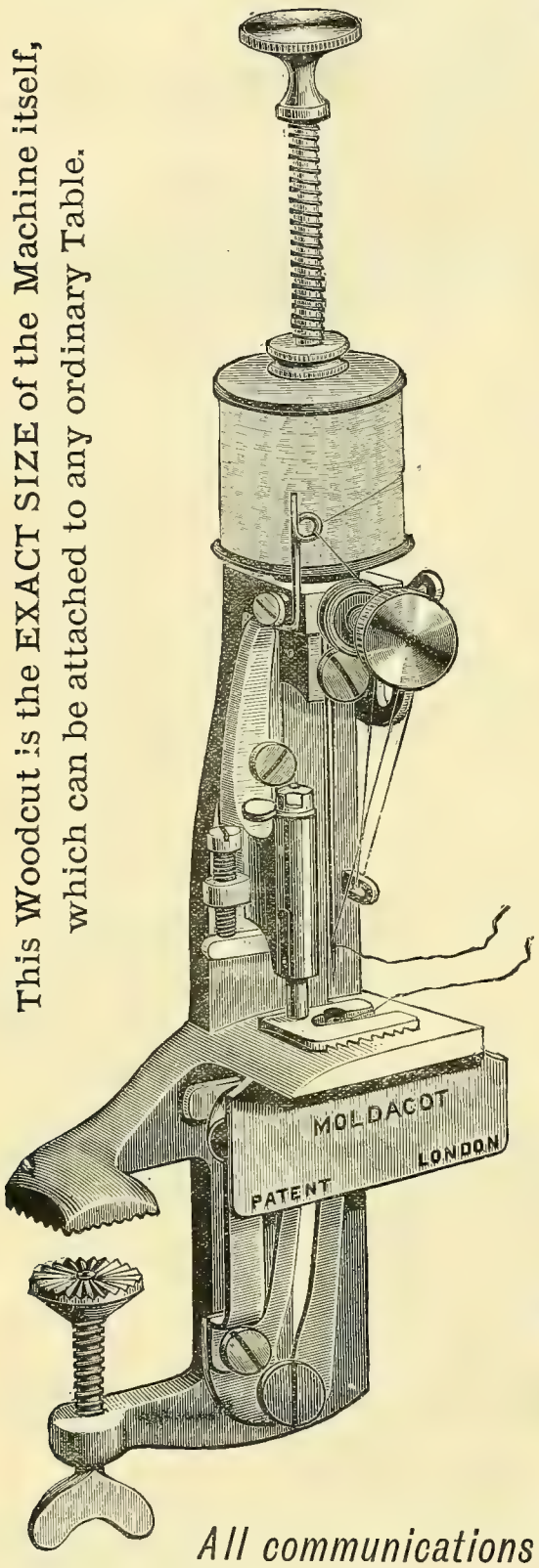
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WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

The advantages of this unique and remarkable invention may be briefly summarised as follows :—

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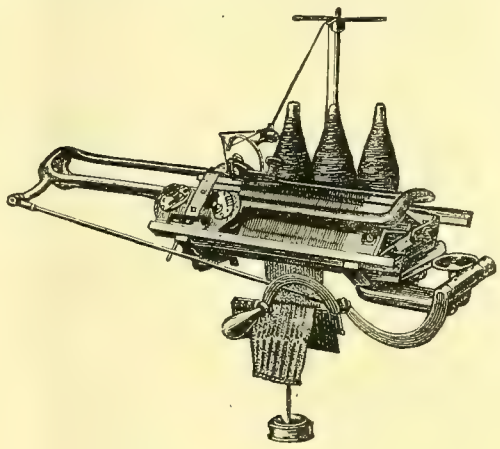
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THE superior construction and workmanship of the "SELLERS" MACHINES have gained for them public favour with an enormous rapidity. They are constructed of the finest materials throughout. The beds and cams are made of the best steel, and the friction is reduced to the lowest possible minimum, which enables the operator to work at a greater speed, with more ease, than on any Machine yet introduced to the public.

The "SELLERS" MACHINE is English-made, and preferred to foreign manufacture on account of SUPERIOR MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP. It is rarely known that the Knitting Machines now before the public are of foreign manufacture, and are palmed off as English-made. The superiority of the "SELLERS" MACHINE over others will be the most apparent on comparison.

We make any size and gauge, from 4 needles per inch to 10 needles per inch, 8-inch needle room up to 50-inch needle room. We make also Special Size Machines for knitting Skirts in one piece and the largest size Guernseys (seamless), fit up to work by hand or power. All our "G" machines are fitted up with split cams for making Artistic Designs and Fancy Patterns; also with limited yarn carrier, which prevents its advancement beyond the last needle in work. The 7-needle per inch Machines are a medium gauge, and will knit from three to five-ply yarns, and are considered the most useful gauges for yarns generally used; coarser or finer gauges knit different grades of yarns in proportion.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Stockings, Cardigans, Jersey Suits, Vests, Skirts, and every description of garments.

PRICE LIST.

		Needle-room.	Needles per inch.	£ s. d.			Needle-room.	Needles per inch.	£ s. d.
Class 1.	96 Needles	8 inch.	6	12 12 0	Class 1G.	192 Needles	16 inch.	6	28 0 0
,, 2.	112 ,,	8 inch.	7	12 12 0	,, 2G.	224 ,,	16 inch.	7	30 0 0
,, 2A.	128 ,,	8 inch.	8	14 10 0	,, 2A G.	256 ,,	16 inch.	8	31 0 0
,, 2B.	144 ,,	8 inch.	9	16 10 0	,, 2B G.	288 ,,	16 inch.	9	32 0 0
,, 2C.	160 ,,	8 inch.	10	17 10 0	,, 2C G.	230 ,,	16 inch.	10	32 10 0
,, 1G.	154 ,,	12¾ inch.	6	21 0 0	,, 1G.	240 ,,	20 inch.	6	33 10 0
,, 2G.	180 ,,	12¾ inch.	7	22 0 0	,, 2G.	280 ,,	20 inch.	7	36 0 0
,, 2A G.	204 ,,	12¾ inch.	8	23 0 0	,, 2A G.	320 ,,	20 inch.	8	37 0 0
,, 2B G.	230 ,,	12¾ inch.	9	24 0 0	,, 2B G.	360 ,,	20 inch.	9	38 0 0
,, 2C G.	254 ,,	12¾ inch.	10	25 0 0	,, 2C G.	400 ,,	20 inch.	10	39 0 0

The 8-inch Machines are fitted up with receding jacks to back and front beds, and will drop separately or together. Class 1 Machine is adapted for knitting 5-fold yarns for a medium class of hosiery for strong wear. Class 2 has same capabilities as Class 1, but knits finer grades of yarns. Class 2 A, B, and C knit finer grades than Class 2.

The 12¾-inch Machines are specially recommended because of their average width for Garments as well as Stockings, and will knit same range of yarns as described above.

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STAND WITH TABLE AND DRAWER FROM £2.

See our TREATISE on the Manufacture of Hosiery and all kinds of Knitted Garments in fancy and plain work. Price 10s.

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The Holroyd Kilting Machine.
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It is carefully and accurately fitted and finished.

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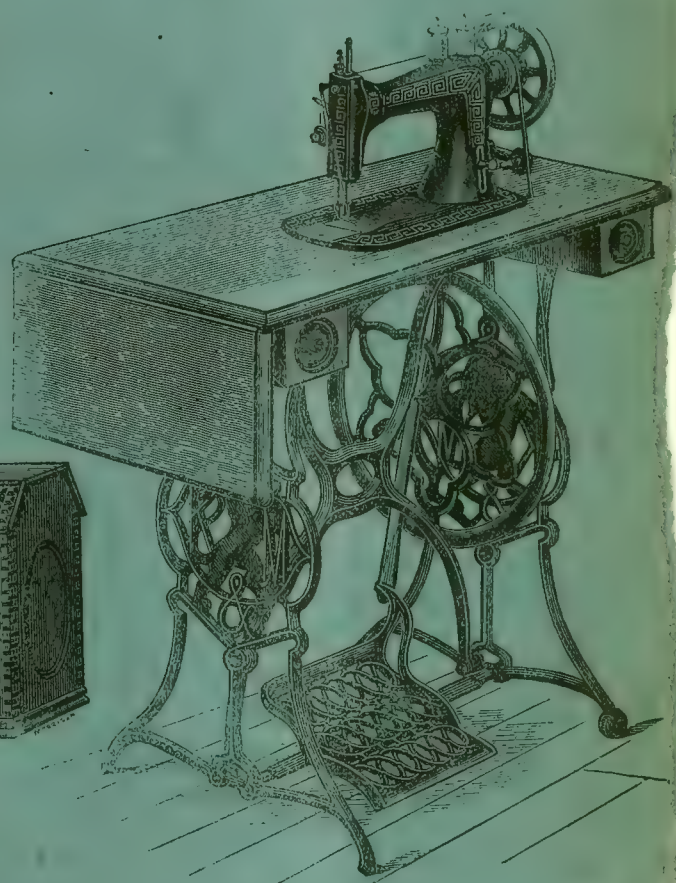
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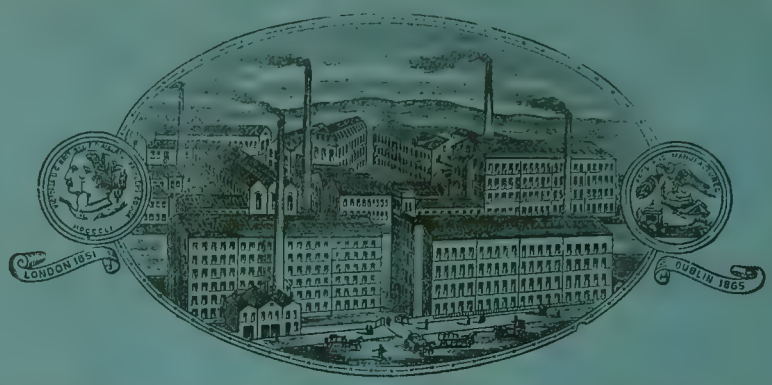
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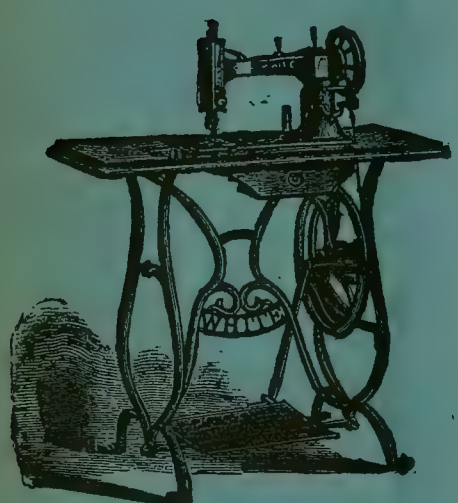
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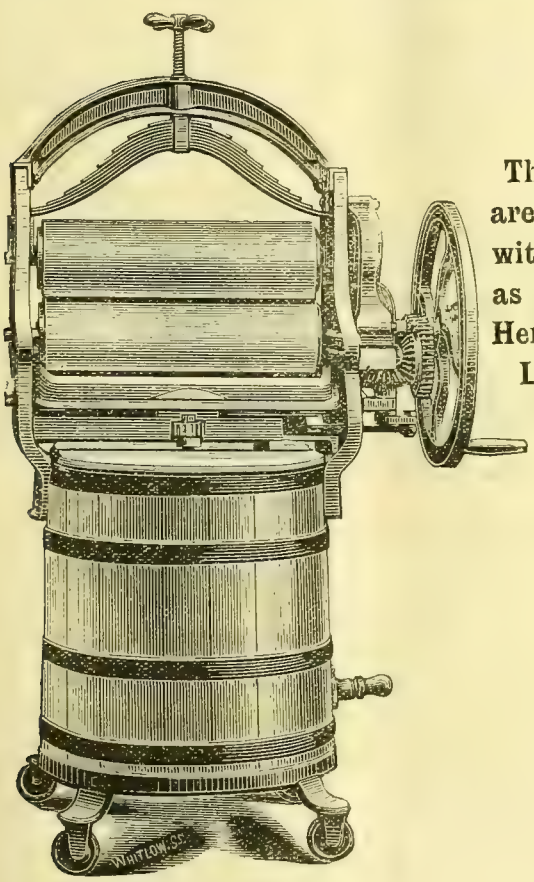
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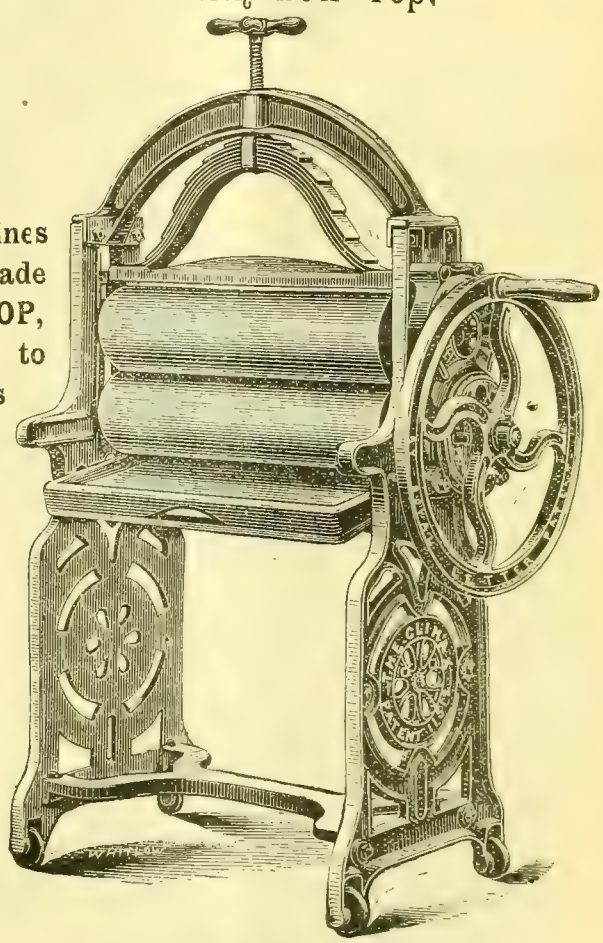
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WITH EITHER WHEEL OR STEP FEED.

NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

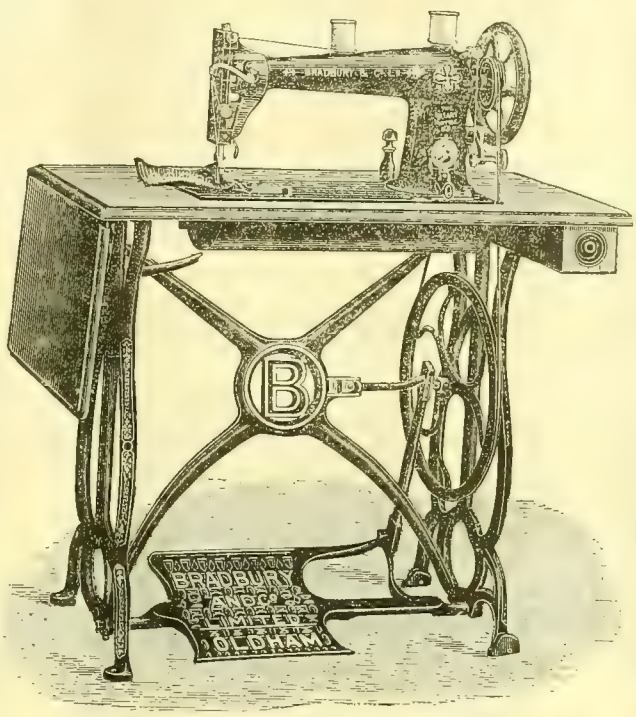
SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY!

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

THE SHUTTLE MOTION IS PERFECTION.

ALL WEARING PARTS ADJUSTABLE, AND ARE MADE OF THE FINEST TEMPERED STEEL.

No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.
No. 2.—Wheel Feed Machine. Price £7 10s.



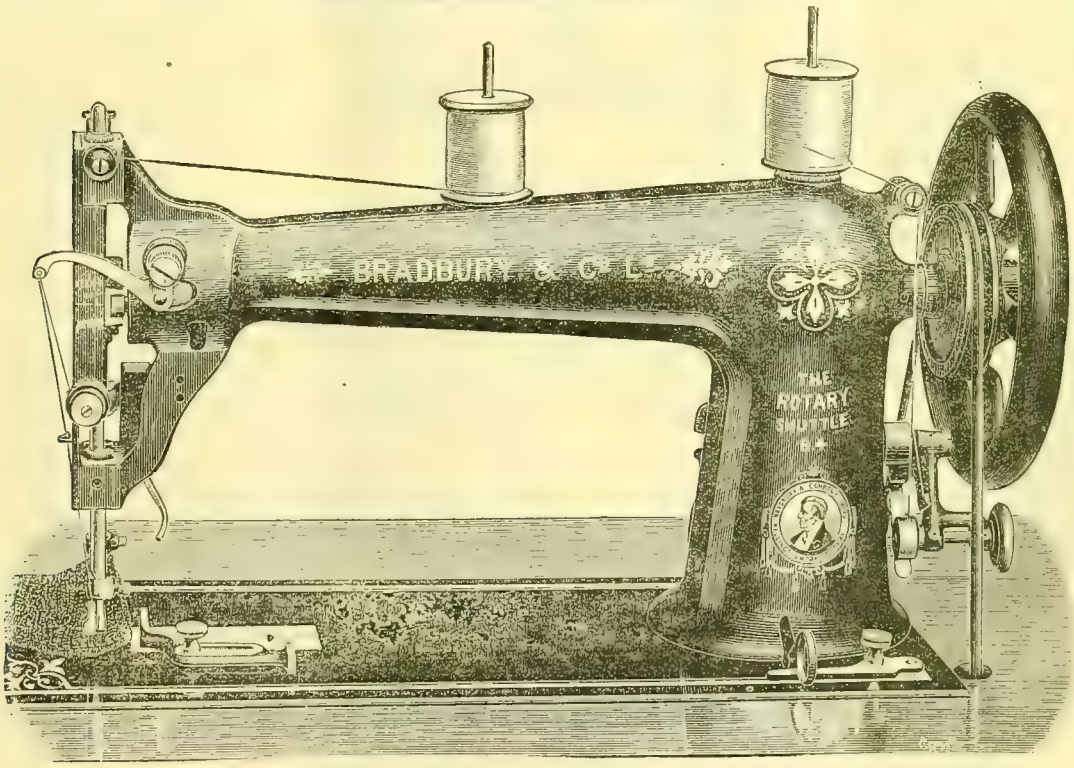
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

—o—

We make the Rotary in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or STEP FEEDS,

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.



No. 4. STEP FEED MACHINE.
More space under the arm than any other Machine. Height of arm 6¼ in.; length 12¼ in.
PRICE—No. 4 Step Feed, with Stand and Leaf Table complete, £9.
PRICE—No. 4 Wheel Feed, Stand and Leaf Table complete, £9 10s.

The Rotary Machine sews equally well when run backwards or forwards.
The Wheel Feed Rotary is pronounced by several leading Boot Makers "An unparalleled success."
The Wheel Feed Rotary is the Quickest Leather Machine in the World.
The Step Feed Rotary is unequalled for Cloth or Fustian, and all Tailoring Purposes.
The Rotary Machine is the Quickest Lock-stitch Shuttle Machine in the World.

BASSINETTES! BASSINETTES!!

Write for Bradbury's August Wholesale Price List of Bassinettes. The same high-class quality at greatly reduced prices. Ten distinct varieties.

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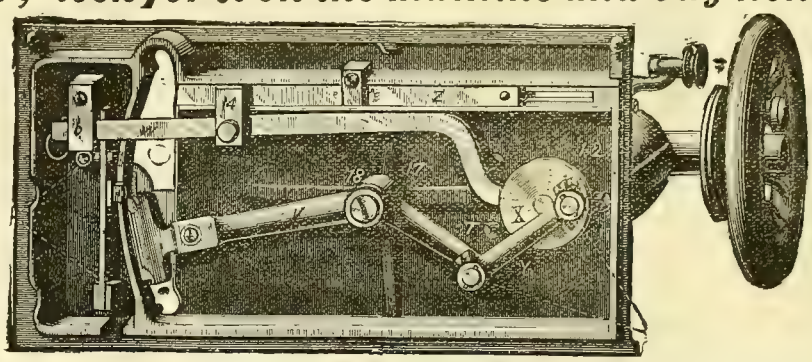
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



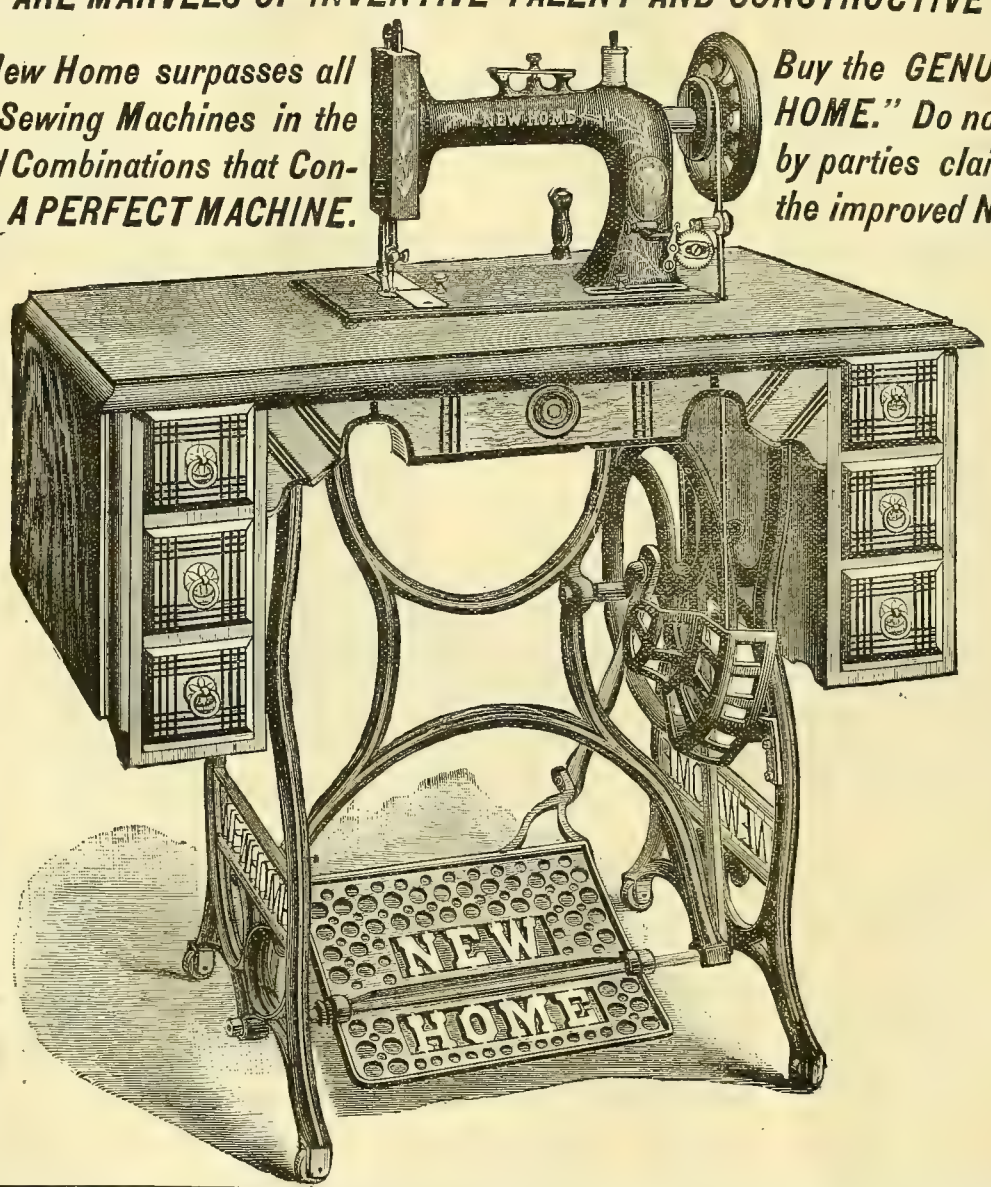
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

THE ORIGINAL



THE GENUINE

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

HENRY WEBSTER,

41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

THE NEW "VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINE.

JUBILEE MACHINE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

IMPROVED "NEW HOME" MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

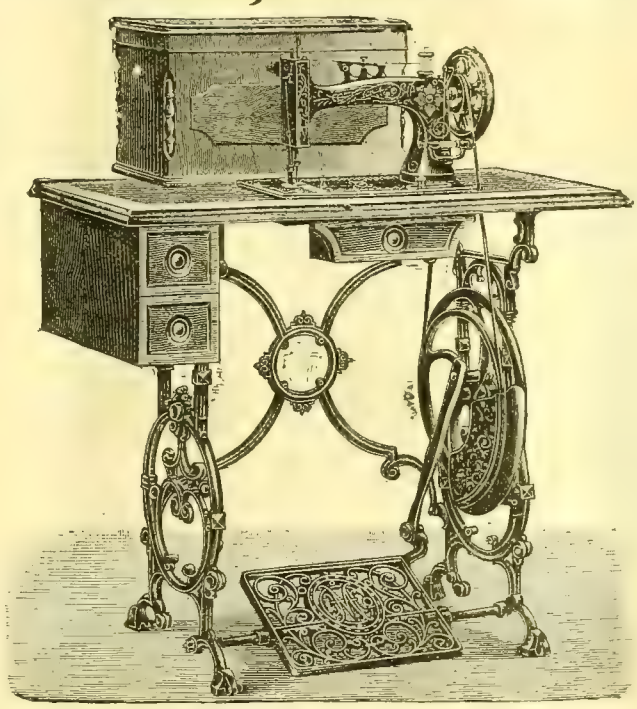
H. MUNDLOS & CO.,

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DURABLE

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SILENT.



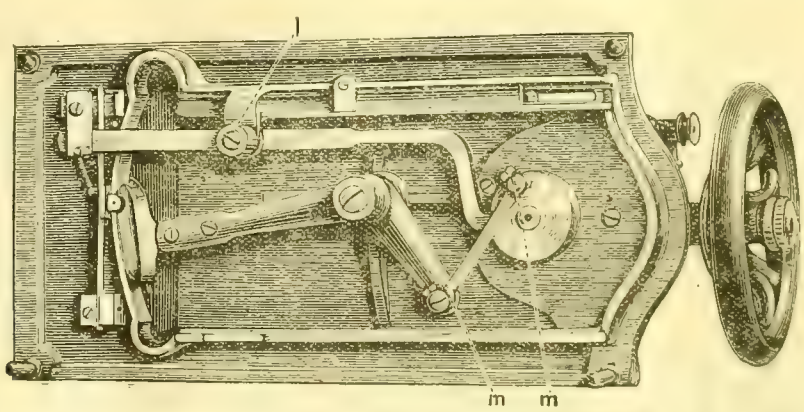
LIGHT

RUNNING.

SIMPLE.

VICTORIA STYLE No. 2.

This Machine is made in various styles for family and manufacturing purposes, plain and highly ornamental. It is provided with all the latest improvements, and surpasses other machines owing to the simplicity of its mechanism and its light, noiseless, and quick action. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT that repairs may be almost entirely dispensed with, for all parts subject to friction are adjustable, by which unusual durability is obtained. The illustration below shows the simple and ingenious mechanism of the "**VICTORIA**" Machine. All parts subject to friction are made of hardened steel; the engraved letters show the parts to be oiled.



WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES,

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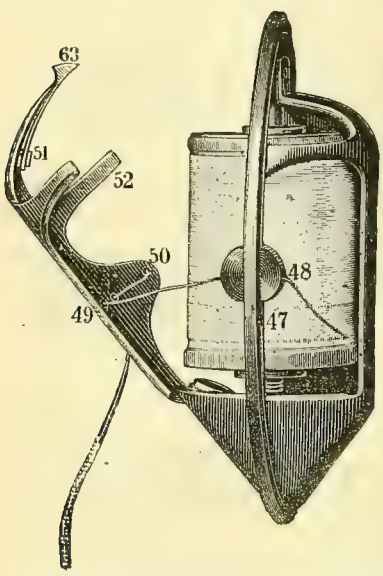
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JUNKER & RUH'S

ROTATING SEWING MACHINES

with two Spools, sewing on both sides, directly from the Cotton-reel, a perfectly beautiful Lockstitch.

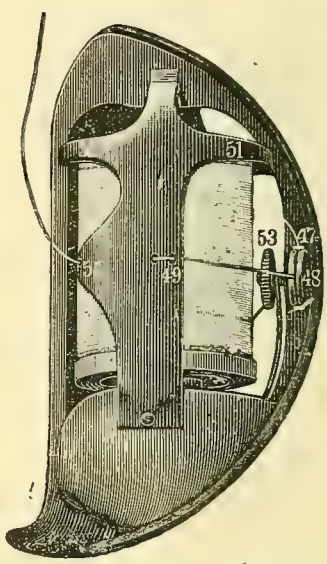
These Machines are manufactured in different sizes for Hand and Treadle, as well as a High-Arm Machine for Heavy Trade, such as for Dressmaking, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, and for all kinds of Manufacturing Purposes.



OPENED COTTON-HOLDER.

TRADE MARK.

Without which none is perfect and genuine.



CLOSED COTTON-HOLDER.

We also beg to recommend our

IMPROVED SINGER & GROVER & BAKER SYSTEM MACHINES.

Throughout the civilised world our Machines have been in the front rank, and have been sold exclusively by the best and most successful dealers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies:

AD. RIES & CO.,

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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

EASE, ELEGANCE, AND DURABILITY.



THE "ROVER."

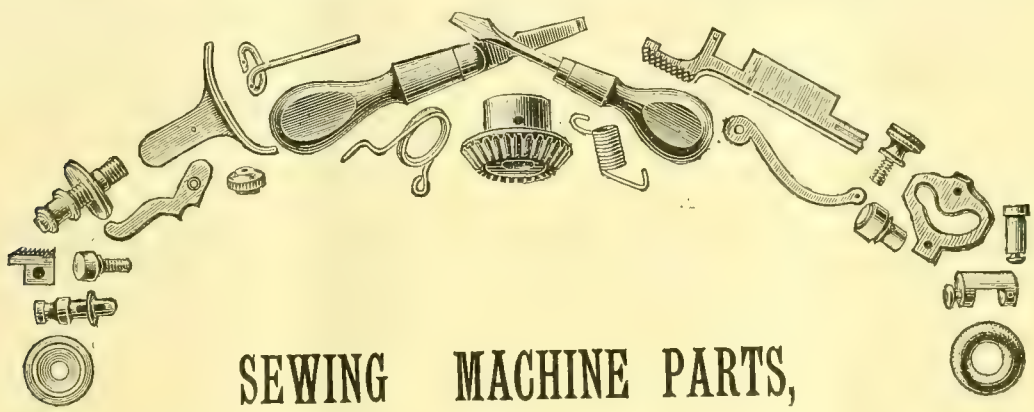
The Bodies are made of Various Woods—Deal, Birch, Pine, Walnut and Mahogany—Stained and Varnished, and thoroughly Seasoned. The Carriage is Twelve Pounds Lighter than any Wicker Body Bassinette; at the same time it is Considerably Stronger, and is much Easier to Propel on the Road or Uphill. The Springs are of the Best Quality, and cause the Carriage to ride Easily and Comfortably for the Child or Children. It can be used as a Bed for one Baby to Lie down, or for two Children to Recline in Comfort. Mounted on Rubber Tyre Bicycle Wheels (Best Quality only) with Brass Lubricators for Oil. Upholstered in Leather Cloth, nicely Braided. Reversible Carriage-Made Hood, China Handle Mounted with Brass Fittings, Buckle Straps, and a

HANDSOME BEARSKIN RUG COMPLETE.

LLOYD & CO.,

MAKERS OF THE "ROVER" BASSINETTE,

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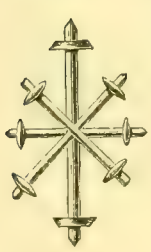
SEWING MACHINE PARTS,

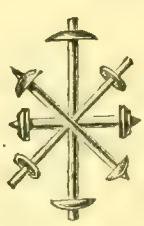


ATTACHMENTS, FITTINGS, AND



GENERAL ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.





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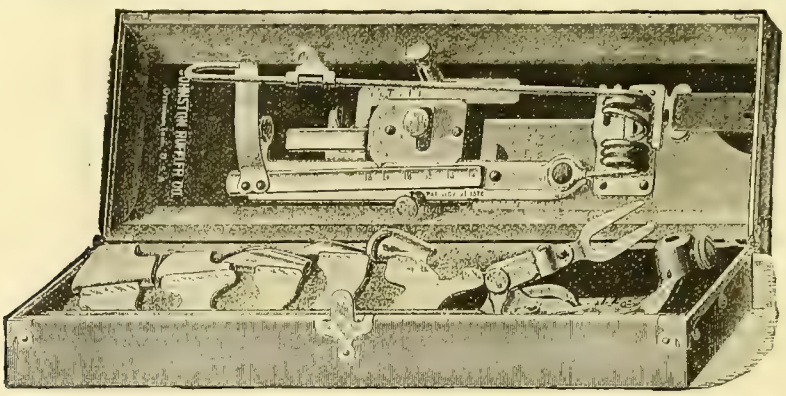


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THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,

OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

"THE QUEEN"

HAND • LOCK-STITCH • SEWING • MACHINE.

"The Queen" is the only genuine British-made Machine of its class, and is far superior to the foreign imitations of it which are being put upon the market. We have found, as might have been expected, that the English public greatly prefer an English-made machine to one of foreign manufacture.

There is, undoubtedly, a wide field for "The Queen." It is well made, well finished, artistically decorated, has a popular name, will do all kinds of domestic and dressmaking work in the most perfect manner, and its low price places it within the reach of all.

As we now require the whole of our premises to enable us to meet the great and increasing demand for our "New Rapid Cycles," we have decided to discontinue the manufacture of Sewing Machines. We therefore offer for sale the patterns, jigs, special tools, &c., necessary for producing "The Queen"; together with the remaining stock of finished and unfinished Parts and Accessories; and the Engravings and Electros for Price Lists and Advertisements.

"The Queen" has been very extensively advertised, and is well known and appreciated in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The purchaser would have the benefit of this publicity. Besides which we would furnish the names and addresses of a large number of Agents who regularly sell the Machine.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICE MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

The ST. GEORGE'S ENGINEERING CO.,

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GEO. WHIGHT & CO.,

(LATE WHIGHT & MANN, ESTABLISHED 1859).

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General Manager: HERMANN LOOG.

Manufacturers, Patentees, and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, CLOCKS & WATCHES.

Celestina, £6 6s.
Mandolina, £6 6s.
Bijou Orchestrone, £6 6s.
Cabinetto, £6 6s.
Aurephone, £3 3s.
Clariona, £3 5s.
Musette, £4 4s.

Special and Liberal Trade Discount quoted on Application.

All **HAND ORGANS**, each playing **10,000 tunes**, alike appreciated for the

NURSERY,
DRAWING ROOM,
SCHOOLROOM,
SUNDAY SCHOOL,
DRILL ROOM,
DANCING CLASSES.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of MUSIC PAPER in ENGLAND, from which our customers can supply single rolls or pieces to their customers, always per return of post, and at a nominal cost.

Improved Aristons, £3 3. We hold a Large Stock of these and will quote trade discounts to defy competition on application.

Special trade export terms on application. This is the latest novelty—in fact

Æolian Organ, £60 to £75.
ON 3 YEARS' SYSTEM.

TWO ORGANS IN ONE.
Unequalled for the use of the skilled player for FULNESS, SWEETNESS, and POWER, whilst, in the absence of a skilled player, a child can play it, and perform the most intricate music.

Sacred, Popular, Operatic, Classical, or Dance.

This wonderful instrument requires to be seen to be appreciated both as a musical instrument and as a massive ornament.

Orchestrial Cabinets, an ornamental and solid piece of furniture enclosing an organ, on which, same as on the Æolian, any child can perform the most extended repertoire of music in all its branches.

Boudoir Celestina, £10.
Celestina Organ, £11 11s.
Mandolina Organ, £12 12s.
Orchestrial Cabinet, No. 0, **£14 14s.**
Orchestrial Cabinet, No. 1, **£22.**
Orchestrial Cabinet, No. 2, **£26.**
SUBJECT TO SPECIAL AND LIBERAL TRADE DISCOUNTS.

English Organs,
American Organs,
Harmoniums, and
Pianos,

At all prices. Particulars on application.

Sewing Machine Department,

(ESTABLISHED 1859; LATE WHIGHT & MANN).

Improved Singer Low-Arm.
Improved Singer High-Arm.

IN FAMILY AND MEDIUM SIZES.

As the Patentees and manufacturers of the well-known "PRIMA DONNA" sewing machine, our friends will grant that we know something of "ORDINARY SINGERS;" all we ask is an opportunity to compete, knowing that we maintain our position same as we have done for nearly 30 years, wherever QUALITY, DURABILITY, ELEGANCE, and a LOW PRICE are appreciated.

CLOCKS & WATCHES of all makes and at all prices quoted for on application.

REVOLUTION in the SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

WAR DECLARED!

Challenge to every Sewing Machine Maker in the World!

IMMENSE and UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY OBTAINED by the

SILENT

"ELECTRA" MACHINE

(20,000 SOLD IN A FEW MONTHS),

MANUFACTURED BY THE

"DEUTSCHE NÄHMASCHMEN-FABRIK"

(Late JOS. WERTHEIM),

FRANKFORT, MAINE.

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The "ELECTRA" Machine is constructed on the "Singer" principle, but being combined with the best and latest improvements human skill has devised, it is one of the grandest achievements in the annals of invention. The Shuttle carrier is provided with a patent spring (*See* Patent Specification, No. 16043), designed to prevent rattling of the Shuttle. This latest valuable improvement, however simple it is, has been aimed at for a long time, and places the Machine beyond competition.

No "Singer" Machine as Silent as the "ELECTRA" in Existence.

Dealers cannot do better than sell this Silent Machine, which will lead the Market. Dealers too slow in trying it will lose the sale.

IT PAYS BEST

to canvas for a solid house, with reliable Sewing Machines, where every Machine sold in a neighbourhood will sell five more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

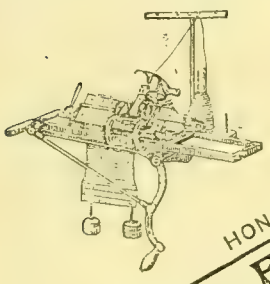
403 Branches in Great Britain and Ireland.

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The New PATENT KNITTING MACHINE DEPOT,

Manufacturers of all Constructions. The only Knitting Machine Exhibit at the Health Exhibition, 1884, that received Two Medals.



"VICTORIA" Construction
"LANCASHIRE."
"CONCORDIA."
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HONOURS—79 MEDALS, 5 DIPLOMAS.

KNITTING EXTRAORDINARY

Knits all sizes of Stockings, Rib or Plain, Cardigan Jackets, &c.

JAS. FOSTER,

INVENTOR AND PATENTEE,

75, Oxford St., MANCHESTER,

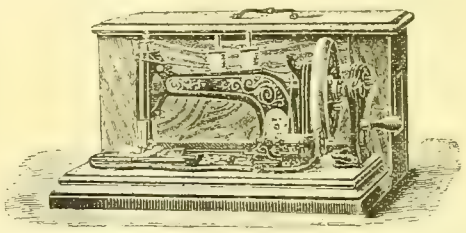
And 41, FRIARGATE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

Price Lists and Foster's Design Sheet, Free on receipt of Stamped Envelope. Foster's Pamphlet of General Information on the Knitting Machine, Price 1d. Post Free 1½d.

A LARGE NUMBER OF

HAND MACHINES

To be DISPOSED of as per ILLUSTRATION.



IMMEDIATE OFFERS WANTED,

N.B.—The Heads only can be supplied if desired.

— No Reasonable Offer Refused. —

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Sewing Machine Gazette Office,
28, Paternoster Row,
LONDON, E.C.

ADVERTISER, thoroughly experienced in Hire System trade, Sewing and Knitting Machines, Musical Instruments, &c., in all its branches, seeks engagement as Manager with a good firm. Address, "Lloyd," *Gazette* office.

ADVERTISER (30) requires situation as Branch Manager or Collector. Practically acquainted with Sewing Machine trade and Hire Purchase System. References, H. Ward, 85, High Street, Charlton, Dover.

REPAIRER. A Sewing Machine repairer of considerable experience requires a berth. Steady and competent, moderate wages. Address "Repairer," care of the *Gazette*.

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COLLECTOR. A Sewing Machine Collector requires a situation. "Collector," Box 10, *Gazette* Office.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

OCTBER 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

Pledging a Hired Article.

William Thomas, twenty-nine, described as a broker's man, of 111, Castle Road, Kentish Town, was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on August 23rd, with having embezzled the sum of £9 by false pretences from Henry John Rimbell, pawnbroker, of Hornsey Road. The prosecutor stated that on April 14th last the prisoner called at his business premises and asked for the loan of £7 upon a pianoforte. Thomas said the pianoforte was his property, but he had not a receipt for it, as he had purchased it at an auction sale. Prisoner, at the request of the prosecutor, signed a declaration that he was the sole possessor of the property, and that there was no bill of sale upon it. On June 20th he redeemed the piano, saying that he wanted it for a customer. A few days afterwards he re-pledged the instrument, obtaining a loan of £8, and the next day a further advance of £1. He did not sign another declaration, but he said it was the same piano, and he was still the sole possessor. Previously to negotiating with the prosecutor, Thomas went to Mr. Lawley, another pawnbroker, who declined to lend him anything on the piano, as it was not shown whether it was hired or not. Soon after making the second advance to the prisoner the prosecutor had to give up the piano to Messrs. Strohmenger, the manufacturers, discovering that Thomas had only obtained it from them on hire. Mr. Hosack remanded the prisoner.

Pledging a Hired Article.

Charles Harris, labourer, Gower Street, Aston, and Emma, his wife were charged on the 11th ult., at Birmingham, with illegally pawning a chair of the value of 2s. 6d., at Aston, on February 1st. On November 29th last defendant hired certain articles of furniture from Mr. Ebenezer Derry, of Green Lane, Small Heath, for which he agreed to pay so much per week. The payments were kept up regularly for some time, but it subsequently transpired that some of the articles were being pawned, among other things the chair with which the defendants were charged. There was no evidence against the man, but his wife was fined 10s. and costs.

Hired or Bought?

In this case, recently heard, Henry Dunhill, 125, Euston Road, sued S. Morris, King's Place, King Street, Camden Town, for the sum of £1 1s., goods supplied. The goods in question was a set of cab harness, which had been lent to defendant on a hiring agreement. Defendant said he had purchased the harness, and not borrowed it. He owed the sum claimed, and would pay by instalments. Plaintiff: You had it on the hiring agreement, here signed, and it was in our power to have seized the harness when there was default with the payments, notwithstanding what had been paid. The Judge said that men ought to be careful as to the documents they signed. Here was a man signing a paper which agreed to pay certain instalments, in default of which he would forfeit his goods, and yet he appeared to be in blissful ignorance of the nature of the contract. Defendant replied that he considered he only signed an acknowledgment of the receipt of the goods. Verdict for plaintiff with costs.

Pledging a Hired Article.

At the Borough Police Court, on the 12th ult., before Mr. Preston, Wm. Douglas Lindsay White, commercial traveller, living at 283, Claughton Road, was summoned at the instance of Wm. Lea, pianoforte dealer, 50 and 52, Church Street, Liverpool, in that he being the bailee of a piano did fraudulently take and convert the same to his own use. Mr. Tibbits, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. R. B. Moore for the defendant.

Mr. Tibbits said the facts of the case were very simple. In the month of December, 1882, the defendant hired a piano from the complainant, since which time the complainant had received several payments for the hiring. The payments becoming in arrear, application was made to the defendant for the money, and it was subsequently found that the piano had been pawned with Mr. Shaw, and afterwards sold by him to Mr. Lord, of Birkenhead.

William Lea, pianoforte dealer, Church Street, Liverpool, said the defendant came to him on December 22nd, 1882, to arrange about the hire of a piano. He engaged either from him or one of his assistants a pianoforte on hire, No. 21,817, by Brinsmead & Son, at 12s. per month hire. The matter was entered in the ledger produced. The defendant paid 12s. on the same date, and on April the 3rd, in the same year, he paid 24s. Again in January, 1884, he paid £2. There were nineteen payments after that, amounting altogether to £19 12s. 6d., the last payment being on May 9th, 1887. The payments became in arrear after the first two months, and frequent applications were made to him. Three or four months ago he instructed Mr. Brignal to see the defendant, and from what he told him he took these proceedings. The value of the piano would be £35 or £36 at the time the defendant took it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moore: They did not use agreements for hire. He had no memorandum signed by the defendant as to the transaction. He heard first in March this year that there was no piano in Mr. White's house. He knew that the defendant had lived at several addresses since 1882. The piano was nearly new, and was worth £35. He could not say that the piano was not sent from a place at Rock Ferry to Mr. White's residence. It was a fact that the defendant offered £5 a fortnight ago.

By Mr. Tibbits: He did not know that the piano was sold at the time he instructed Mr. Brignal to apply for the account. At the time the piano was hired not a word was said about buying it. On December 29th, 1883, the defendant asked what the price would be if he purchased it from them on the three years' hire system, after paying up the hire. Witness told him if he paid up the hire then owing, it would be £34 10s. for cash, or £37 10s. if he paid £10 down and £1 per month. A pencil memorandum was made of this conversation at the time. On many occasions since then he has made similar inquiries, but no arrangement was made as to the piano becoming the defendant's property.

George Dodds Brignal, secretary to the Sun Mercantile Association, 21, St. Thomas's Buildings, Liverpool, said he was instructed by Mr. Lea about the beginning of May this year to apply to the defendant for the arrears. He sent a notice in writing, but there was no reply, and he was then instructed to ask the solicitor of the association to apply for the piano. A notice was served, and in pursuance of that notice he called at 283, Claughton Road, but did not see the defendant. Two days afterwards witness saw the defendant in Mr. Lea's shop, and in the course of conversation he said the piano was not in his possession. He said if Mr. Lea would give him time he would return the piano. Witness told him if he wanted to make any arrangements he must see Mr. Tibbits. On the following day the defendant had some conversation with Mr. Tibbits at his office. The sum and substance of the conversation was that the piano must be returned.

By Mr. Moore: He subsequently found that Mr. Lord, pianoforte dealer, Birkenhead, had bought the piano for £17 at a public auction. During the conversations he had with Mr. White, the latter contended that he had purchased the piano on the hire-purchase system. They pointed out that he could not prove this by any of his receipts, and he admitted that he had the piano on hire only.

Josef Cantor, manager for Mr. Lea, said he knew the defendant's handwriting, and he identified the signatures to the letters produced as those of the defendant.

The letters were here put in, dated 11th December, 1885, 26th October, 1886, and 18th May and 11th June, 1887. The letters were mainly asking for further time in which to pay the arrears, and in the last letter Mr. White said he was trying to raise the amount by way of loan. He said that his wife and children were teaching music, and to take the piano away at that time would do him an incalculable injury.

Mr. Cantor, continuing, said that he had had several interviews with the defendant. At an interview five months ago the defendant said that the piano had been seized for rent by Messrs. Inglefield & Anderson, of Tranmere. He said he would satisfy Mr. Lea by either returning the piano or paying him the full value. A month afterwards the defendant said, "I admit that the piano has been pawned, but not by me, and if you will have patience you shall have either the instrument or the money."

This concluded the case for the complainant.

Mr. Moore said if ever there was a case brought into a court of justice which exemplified the making use of the criminal law for the purpose of recovering a private debt this was one. They would have seen that four or five months ago there was a species of blackmail levied. Mr. Lea wanted £30, and if he could have got it the matter would have been settled. If Mr. Lea intended to take criminal proceedings it was an outrage on public justice to tell the defendant to go to Mr. Tibbits and endeavour to squeeze £30 out of him. He wished to point out that when an article was let out on the hire system the man hiring out the article could seize from the man in whose possession it was found, and could take it back. In this case they had traced the piano to Mr. Lord, who bought the piano privately. They did not follow it from that point. The complainant or his representatives knew of these transactions in May or a little before, but they kept the defendant in the frying pan, and they now thought they had got him in the fire. He pointed out that, in the first instance, there was nothing on the invoice to disclose the fact of the piano being on hire. His client absolutely denied that it was on hire, and he asked his Worship to believe that no jury would convict the defendant on the charge now preferred.

Mr. Preston: Where is the piano now?

Mr. Moore said he had been to Mr. Lord, and he said he would not tell where the piano was. He (Mr. Moore) had, therefore, subpœned him to attend.

Mr. Preston said he felt quite satisfied that if he were to send this case for trial there would be no conviction. Five years ago the defendant became legitimately possessed of this piano, but it seemed that after a considerable time he pawned it, and continued to make the payments until this year. If he had continued to pay the interest on the pawnbroker's ticket there would have been no question of larceny, because the defendant had the power to redeem. Then it became a question whether the defendant lost that power to redeem fraudulently, or whether, from unfortunate circumstances, he was compelled to let it go. The circumstances were extremely loose—the original hiring was extremely loose. There was no signature of defendant to the terms put down in the book by Mr. Lea. There was nothing to induce him to believe that the defendant acted with a fraudulent intent, and the circumstances being very loose, and the complainant not having sought his remedy before now, he declined to send the defendant for trial. The case was, therefore, dismissed.

Selling Hired Goods.

At the Hanley Police Court, on the 1st September, Mary Moreland, of the Star Inn, Marsh Street, was charged on remand with having stolen a pianoforte and a quantity of household furniture, value £42, the property of Messrs. Butler & Co., brewers, Wolverhampton. Mr. Paine appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Ashmall defended. Evidence was given that towards the end of May last the defendant and her husband went to prosecutors', and representing that they had to meet a large account asked for a loan of £85, offering as security a quantity of furniture and stock-in-trade. One of prosecutors' *employes*, named Davies, was sent to inspect the security, and an inventory of the articles was taken. Afterwards Davies objected to receive a quantity of spirits as part of the security, and Moreland then offered more furniture, including a piano, which was accepted. The loan was then advanced, an agreement being entered into between the parties, by which defendant's husband covenanted to do nothing which might tend to endanger the license, and Messrs. Butler, on their part, agreed to let Mr. Moreland have the furniture on the hire system, the sum to be paid being £5 per quarter until the loan was paid off. On the 22nd ult. defendant's husband was convicted of an offence against the Licensing Act, and subsequently he absconded. After he had gone away prosecutors discovered that the piano and second lot of furniture given as part security for the loan were missing, and that the accused had consigned them by rail to her order at Long Eaton. When spoken to about the matter defendant said that the goods were hers, but afterwards she said that the piano belonged to her daughter, who was away from home. It was contended for the defence that the articles formed no part of the bill of sale; that, in fact, they were not Moreland's to sell. The accused was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed. The Chief Constable then asked that the Star Inn might be closed on the ground that Mrs. Moreland's husband, to whom the license was granted, had absconded. The Magistrates' Clerk said that the Bench had no power under the circumstances to close the premises. The magistrates declined to make the order asked for.

The Liability of Pawnbrokers.

In the Glasgow Small-Debt Court, Sheriff Mair, on the 15th Sept., disposed of a claim by the Singer Machine Company against J. & J. Young, pawnbrokers. It was stated by the agents that the machine was admittedly given out on the usual "hire-purchase" agreement so long ago as the 24th November, 1881, and that instalments amounting to £3 17s. 6d. had been paid upon it. It was also admitted that the machine was pledged in December, 1884, and that the advance upon it, with interest, amounted to £2 3s. 6d. Mr. T. C. Young, writer, for the pursuers, urged that by circulars and otherwise the hire-purchase system, as regards sewing machines, had been brought to the special notice of pawnbrokers, who, before taking in a machine, should go to the machine company and inquire all about it. The Sheriff asked how long was a pawnbroker to make inquiries? This machine seemed to have been bought in 1881, and not pledged till 1884, more than three years afterwards. At 2s. 6d. per week the machine should have been paid up two years before it was pledged, and the pawnbroker might be entitled to assume that, as the machine had not been taken back under the power in the agreement, the instalments had been paid up. Mr. Young explained that it was very difficult to trace the machines, and that the long delay in this case was owing to their not knowing where the machine was until it was accidentally lighted upon in a public sale-room by one of their officers, and he urged that the pledging of the hired machine was not legal. Mr. J. A. Fyfe, for the defenders, contended that in a question with a third party the whole inquiry was whether the conduct of the parties rendered it just and fitting that payment of the pawnbroker's advances should be made a condition of delivery. It was inequitable that the machine company should keep the whole £3 17s. 6d. and also get back the machine itself; and in any case the pawnbroker could only be liable for the actual value of the machine, and not for the price put upon it for sale upon this hire-purchase system; and that the real value of the machine was at its best not more than the £3 17s. 6d. After further argument the Sheriff said that the circumstances in this case were very striking, and the question raised interesting. It was three years after the date of hiring before the machine was pledged, and 34s. more than the amount of the advance and interest had been paid in the shape of instalments. He thought it was fair that the pawnbroker should be paid, and accordingly ordered the £2 to be paid by the Singer Machine Company before delivery of the machine to them and to enable this to be done the case was adjourned for a week.

Distraining on a Machine whilst in Actual Use.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 27th September, Henry Brougham Doughty was summoned by Patrick Jordan for distraining on a machine whilst in actual use. Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough (of the Singer Manufacturing Company) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Overend for the defence.

Mr. Wansbrough briefly opened the case, and said it was one of some importance and the circumstances rather remarkable. After commenting on the law and mode of distress, and having stated that the complainant was a poor man, and his clients being of opinion that it was a case which ought to be brought before the Court, instructed him to appear in support of the summons, he called Patrick Jordan, who said: I now reside at 10, Eagle Street, Holborn In September, 1886, I rented a room of the defendant at 6, Sandiland Street, Holborn, at a weekly rent of six shillings. On 9th August last the broker's man came, and on the 10th they took my things, leaving me a sewing machine and one or two chairs in the room. On the following day I saw defendant and the brokers; they came between eleven and twelve. At that time I was working the sewing machine; the work I had from shops. The machine was pulled from underneath me and was taken away. I am a cripple. The value of the machine was £7 10s. I was turned out of the house on the 13th.

In cross-examination by Mr. Overend, witness said: The distraint was made for £5 9s. My goods would realise more than 18s. I swear that when the distraint was made I was working at the machine. Defendant said if I paid £1 and 15s. cost of levy he would forgive me the balance of the rent. It was not arranged that defendant should take the key on the 10th, but he took it out of the door. I swear I did not make any agreement to give up the machine and redeem it for 35s. the following Saturday. The machine was taken forcibly from me. The machine was hired from the Singer Manufacturing Company. I owe them money for the hire. The machine belongs to the Company. It is not a fact that a policeman had to be called in to prevent me from stabbing the broker's man. I did not give up possession of the room voluntarily.

In re-examination the witness said that the defendant made the proposal as to the 35s. after the removal of the things.

Rose Wallis was next called, and, examined by Mr. Wansbrough, said: I live at 51, Guildford Street. I know Patrick Jordan, the complainant. I remember that in August last the defendant came into the room when I was present. I saw him take the machine away from under Jordan's feet, the cotton being broken in doing so. The machine was taken away. I was present when complainant was put out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Overend: I was not present when the distress was levied. I am sure the machine was taken away on the Thursday. On the Wednesday I saw defendant.

On being pressed the witness, after some hesitation, admitted that complainant consented to give up the possession of the room.

Mr. Wansbrough said that was his case.

Mr. Overend then addressed the magistrate on behalf of the defendant, and cited authorities in support of his contention in that what defendant did he had acted in a perfectly regular manner.

Mr. Hosack (the magistrate) could not take Mr. Overend's view of the interpretation he put upon the Act.

Mr. Overend then submitted that the machine was not the property of the complainant but of the Singer Company, and therefore the complainant had no right to be there that day. His third point was that the machine was not in use when the distress was levied.

The magistrate said that he was against Mr. Overend on both points.

Mr. Overend called the defendant, Henry Brougham Doughty, who said he resided at 6, Sandiland Street. On the 9th August last complainant was indebted to him in the sum of £5 9s.; on his authority a distraint was levied. On the 8th August he asked complainant what he could do, but he said he would not pay a single shilling. He was not present when the warrant was shown to complainant. While he was in the room on the 10th a representative of the Singer Company entered and demanded the return of the machine, and he (defendant) told Jordan he placed him in a very awkward position, and said he must give up the room or he should seize the machine; the complainant became violent and a policeman had to be called in. He kept the goods longer than five days to give the complainant every chance. The goods fetched 18s. or £1. Possession was given up to him on the 10th, and on the 11th he removed the machine which is still in his possession.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wansbrough, witness said: I did not make the inventory (produced) and see there is no machine there mentioned.

The magistrate expressed the opinion that it was a case for a civil court, and threw out a strong intimation that the parties should settle the matter. Both Mr. Wansbrough and Mr. Overend expressed themselves desirous of accomplishing this object if possible, and with this view the case was adjourned.

Detaining a Hired Article.

The Singer Manufacturing Company, 19, Butter Market, Ipswich, on the 23rd ult., sued A. W. Oxborrow, Seckford Street, Woodbridge, innkeeper, for £7 7s., value of a sewing machine detained by him. The plaintiffs also claimed £2 as special damages for the detention of the machine. Mr. Laxton, instructed by Mr. R. R. Hill, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Moseley for the defendant.

Mr. Laxton, in opening the case, explained that the machine in question was supplied to a man named Robert Spurling on what was known as the hire and purchase system. Spurling signed an agreement, under which he was to pay 2s. 6d. a week for the hire of the machine, which was to remain the property of the plaintiffs until the full value, £7 7s., was paid. The hiring took place on the 23rd November, 1881, and monies were paid from time to time. A balance of £1 7s. 6d. remained due, and therefore the machine was still the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The hirer, Spurling, moved from the house in Drybridge Hill to a cottage belonging to the defendant. He left the sewing machine in possession of his former landlord, a man named Carter, and in April asked defendant to help him move it to his (Spurling's) new house. Instead of doing that he seems to have taken it to his own house, and told Spurling that he would take care of it for him until his wife, who had gone into the hospital, was better. When the wife came out of the hospital, however, he refused to give it up, because he said there was money due to him for grocery and rent.

Mr. Moseley said his contention was that the machine was deposited with Oxborrow as security.

His Honour: What right had Spurling to deposit the machine as security? Do you admit that £1 7s. is due?

Mr. Moseley said he should require the agreement to be proved.

His Honour: If Spurling obtained the machine by fraud the plaintiffs can get it back again wherever it may go.

Alfred List said he witnessed the signature of the agreement by Spurling, and had collected some of the money.

William Jarvis, the Ipswich agent to the plaintiffs, said the memorandum book produced showed the monies paid by Spurling. There was £1 7s. due to the Company upon the machine in question. In consequence of something he heard in April last he called and saw the defendant, and asked him for the machine which had been hired off the plaintiffs by Robert Spurling. The defendant said there was money owing him for rent and groceries, and he had taken the machine as security.

Mr. Moseley: You admit it was by your laches that the instalments due from Spurling were allowed to get in arrear?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Laxton: You mean it was by your indulgence?

His Honour: It is the same thing.

Witness: It would seem a very harsh proceeding if we seized every machine that we let out as soon as the rent got into arrear.

Robert Spurling stated that he hired the machine off the plaintiffs for the use of his wife. On the 18th February his wife went into the hospital, and he moved from the house he had previously occupied into a house belonging to the defendant Oxborrow. Witness asked Mr. Oxborrow to help him to get the machine from Mr. Carter's house. Defendant told him he would take care of the sewing machine, and he took it to his own house. When his wife came out of the hospital she wanted the machine, and applied to Mr. Oxborrow for it, but he refused to part with it until witness had paid him some money he was owing for goods and rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moseley, witness admitted that he told the defendant that he had deposited the machine with his previous landlord, Carter, as security for rent, and that he had paid £3 out of his pension money in order to release the machine. He did not tell Oxborrow he might keep the machine until he paid his grocery bill, and that if he could not wait for his money he might send the machine down to the auction room.

Mr. Moseley contended, in the first instance, that the plaintiffs were only entitled to recover from the defendant the balance which they admitted was due upon the machine. In the next place, he pointed out that the hiring took place as far back as 1881, and that in the ordinary course it ought to have been paid for about March, 1882. The defendant, therefore, had a right to suppose that the machine was the property of Spurling. The transaction on his part was a perfectly *bona fide* one. The defendant knew that the machine was pledged with Mr. Carter, a former landlord, for £3, and he had a right to assume that Spurling had a right to deposit it with him for a similar purpose.

The defendant Oxborrow was called, and swore that the defendant gave him the machine as security for a debt due for grocery and rent, and told him that if he could not wait for his money he could send the machine down to the auction room and sell it.

His Honour said the action was practically undefended. Mr. Oxborrow had no more right to detain the machine than he would have to retain his (the Judge's) watch.

Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, which, on the application of Mr. Laxton, were allowed on the higher scale.

Auction Sales of Machines and Plant.

The St. George's Co.'s Sale.

THE sale of the stock of the St. George's Engineering Company took place on the 13th and 14th ult., as announced in our last issue. The attendance of buyers was not as large as was expected, but some good prices were realised for some of the lots, particularly several finished "Queen" machines, which sold at an average of 18s. 6d. each. Kilting machines were at a discount, the "Royal" only realising 1s. each.

Archimedean hem folders for W. & G. and other machines were sacrificed at 1d. each.

The stock of tools sold badly; among these were four large milling machines, which only fetched £30, a fourth of their cost.

A machine for cutting the spiral of the G. and B. machine realised only £6 10s., a ridiculously low figure. So few buyers of tools were present that the whole of the patterns, jigs, cutters, and many finished and unfinished parts of machines, and a glove machine were withdrawn. These are now on sale by private contract, as will be seen by our advertisement columns.

Wood's Sale.

On Tuesday last a sale of the stock of Mr. J. Wood, sewing machine dealer, 1, City Road, London, took place, the auctioneers being Messrs. Philips, Lea, & Co. There was a good attendance of the general public, and several well-known members of the sewing machine trade were present, among whom we noticed Messrs. Clegg, Jennings, Snow, The Highbury Machine Company, &c. The prices fetched in many cases were surprisingly high, and must have highly pleased the veteran dealer.

We have not space to give details of the sale, but might say that Singer pattern hand machines fetched 26s., 27s., and 28s. each; old-style Wheeler & Wilson machines on stand went at 23s. and 24s. each; Wilcox & Gibbs machines were knocked down at 25s. each, and Weirs at 7s.; Singer family machines on stand went at 26s. and 27s. A good price was also realised for the fittings of the shop.

Mr. Wood, whose experience of the trade dates back some 25 years, has, by the above sale, given up the premises which he has occupied for some 13 years, during which period he has carried on a highly successful business.

We might add that Messrs. Jones & Co. have taken a lease of Mr. Wood's old premises.

Correspondence.

INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I can hardly see for what purpose such letters as headed "Injustice" should be inserted in your journal unless it is to exhibit the narrow-mindedness and ignorance of the trade of a "Dealer."

Surely a dealer ought to know that these co-operative prices are still fairly remunerative without even touching upon the undoubted liberty every citizen enjoys of selling at whatever price he chooses.

A dealer will still find many customers whose improvidence, forced or otherwise, will give him ample scope for the hire system, and if a reasonable, or, I may even say, a very considerable reduction for cash on the presently current and excessive hire prices would lead to increased national thrift and providence, I would certainly hail this effect as a national boon and desideratum, in comparison to which my own interests—for which I entertain,however, no fear—or the individual interests of any one person, dwindle into utter insignificance.

Yours truly,

Penarth, September 7th, 1887. J. H.

REFUTING A BASE CHARGE.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I crave your kind permission to give an unqualified denial to certain grave charges which have been set afloat both against one near and dear to me and myself.

For some few years a young daughter of mine was employed as a clerk at the sewing machine warehouse of Frister & Rossmann, in London Wall, and the proprietorship at the establishment undergoing a change, my daughter was introduced to a new employer, his name being S. Loewe. Instead of protecting his female clerks, this man stooped so low as to insult them. The life of my daughter, which had hitherto been a happy one, not only at home, but also at her business, became one of fear. What was I to do? prosecute the man Loewe, and thus expose my daughter to the annoyance of a police court inquiry? This would mean heavy costs, and loss of time, and perhaps lasting injury to myself, occupying as I have a position in one business house for twenty years. After mature reflection it seemed to me that my duty was to see the man and reason with him on the matter. The result of my interview with Mr. Loewe was his giving me an apology, which reads as follows:—"I, S. Loewe, agent of the Sewing Machine Company, of London Wall, in the City of London, do hereby express my deep regret and sorrow to you, Mr. James White, for having on several occasions given annoyance to your daughter, whereby you have been compelled to withdraw her services from the employ of the said company, and I further express my regret and sorrow to your daughter for causing her thus pain and annoyance, and I hereby guarantee to pay Miss White forthwith the sum of £13, being three months' salary. Signed, S. LOEWE."

Now, sir, had the matter ended here, no person other than those immediately concerned would have known what had transpired, and I certainly should not have addressed you on the matter or even thought of it any further. My daughter was thrown suddenly out of employment, and for no other reason than the attempted and resisted wrongdoing of her employer—three months salary in lieu of notice and the written apology of the man might have ended an unpleasant chapter. But the sudden retirement of my daughter became the subject of idle comment, and, would you believe it, sir, the very man who was glad enough to escape the punishment he deserved with an apology has since given out that my daughter and myself had conspired to extort money?

It may be said that I have my remedy, but I have neither the means, time, nor inclination to take the case to a court of law. I am, however, conscious of there being afloat in the sewing machine trade the cruel and unwarrantable charge of our having extorted money from S. Loewe, and as this may do me incalcuable injury, I hope you will allow me to place the real facts before the trade. Enclosing my card,

I am, dear sir, yours obediently,

September 27th, 1887. JAMES WHITE.

Accessories or Attachments.

By "Collector."

ACCESSORIES or attachments usually sent out with machines are seldom, if ever, used by good operators who earn their livelihood by working a sewing machine. In walking around, my duty has often led me into workrooms, where I have had an opportunity of seeing garments of different kinds in course of construction, and I have noticed that binding, braiding, felling, ruffling, and tuckmaking are all done without the aid of attachments manufactured for these purposes; even the hemmer (which, with the straight guide, I think are about the most useful of them, and which are very easily adjusted) is not often used by expert operators; they prefer turning the hem with their fingers while the machine is running. All they want is a good machine, the accessories may as well remain where they are manufactured, for all the use they are put to. The straight guide, I may mention, is in great request for binding, and also for tuckmaking, indeed I have heard some operators call it a tucker. I must admit the attachments or accessories are useful in one respect, and that is when the dealer, salesman, or canvasser comes across parties who require plenty for money; he has only to compare the number given with the machine he wishes to sell with those given away with other makers' machines, and, more often than not, quantity does the business. Of course, the parties are told that they will receive all necessary instruction in the use of them, but it seldom happens that that part of the business comes to pass. A young lady is sent, but she very rarely goes beyond teaching the use of the machine itself, and in most cases (I am now speaking of parties who purchase machines for their own domestic use) the purchaser considers that quite trouble enough, and does not care to worry herself about learning the use of the things that were really the inducement for her to purchase. And suppose the machine is had on the hire system, and has to come away again in two or three months—which is not a very rare occurrence—I question whether you will find half the attachments that were sent with the machine.

The firm of Frister & Rossmann send out a great number of attachments with their Singer system machines, but from what I myself have observed most of them are never used. It seems a pity that so much skill and labour should be wasted, but I suppose that is no business of mine.

Leaving the subject of attachments, I am bound to say a word in favour of the above-named company respecting two improvements they have made on the original Singer machine—one is for getting the shuttle out of the carrier when the bobbin requires to be refilled. In the original Singer (that is to say, the Singer Company's Family and Medium Machines) to get the shuttle out, the operator as a rule lifts it by the thread guide, which is often pulled off on that account, or it is prized out with a pair of scissors inserted under the heel. In the F. & R. machine the shuttle is made to fly out by simply pressing a stud. I am surprised the Singer Company have not adopted some such plan. The present method, in my opinion, is very unsatisfactory. The other improvement in the F. & R. machine is, when the presser foot is raised from the work, the upper cotton is released from between the tension discs, so that the work can be easily pulled out without having to pull the cotton down, as it is necessary to do on the Singer Co.'s machine.

These, Mr. Editor, are a few of the observations I have made in the course of my travels; if you think they are worthy space in your admirable journal you are quite welcome to them.

Powder for Gilding Metals by Simple Friction.—

Chloride of gold	30	grains
Cyanide of potassium	135	,,
Distilled water	90	,,
Cream of Tartar	150	,,
Prepared chalk	8	,,

These substances are mixed together. A little of this powder is then placed on a piece of woollen rag, with which the article intended for gilding is rubbed. The gilded article is afterwards carefully cleaned and finally washed in water acidified with sulphuric acid.

Business Resumed.

WE gather from circulars which are about to be issued to the trade that Mr. Hermann Loog, pending the hearing of the action for damages which he has entered against the Frister & Rossmann Company, has concluded contracts with Messrs. George Whight & Co. to act for them as general manager. Alterations are being effected at Mr. Loog's old premises at Nos. 126 and 127, London Wall, and in a few days business will be in full swing.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that Mr. Loog will be able to resume work with his former energy, he having regained his usual good health. Letters and all business communications can be sent to him at the London Wall address, the lease of which he has now held some 12 years.

It is no secret that Mr. George Whight is one of the few men who stood by Mr. Loog at a time when the majority of his friends were taken aback by surprise and alarm at the incredible news so suddenly sprung upon them, and which has since turned out so utterly false. We have it from Mr. Loog's own lips, that but for the hand stretched out in the hour of need by Mr. Whight, Mr. Loog might not have succeeded in establishing the frivolity and wickedness of the proceedings against him in so complete a manner as he ultimately did, and entering now the services of Messrs. George Whight & Co. as manager, Mr. Loog is in good hands, and we sincerely hope that the additional help in the business will bring to George Whight & Co. all the additional trade they may reasonably expect.

George Whight & Co. are the patentees and sole licensees for Europe of musical instruments, by means of which music, and, in most cases, real good music, is introduced into every home, and at such a variety of prices as to satisfy the most fastidious as well as the humblest of tastes. The sale of these goods being by no means confined to the music trade, inasmuch as no knowledge of music is required, sewing machine dealers, fancy dealers, and others will do well to secure the sole sale of these instruments in their respective towns by an early application to G. W. & Co., who are prepared to make special arrangements by means of which provincial dealers will be able to do a large and profitable trade without any risk of stock, working on the stocks of G. W. & Co., which, from what we have seen, are the largest in their line in England.

Messrs. George Whight & Co. may be better known to a good many of our sewing machine friends as Whight and Mann, one of the oldest English sewing machine manufacturers; indeed, they have a reputation extending back upwards of twenty-five years. The name of Whight & Mann is so deeply rooted in some quarters, that, although Mr. Mann has been dead for more than ten years, the sewing machine department of the firm is to the present day carried on as Whight & Mann. Of both firms, however, Mr. George Whight is the sole proprietor.

The warehouse and showrooms at 126 and 127, London Wall will be carried on in addition to the existing showrooms at 143, Holborn Bars, and we believe we are not wrong in saying that a visit to either address will be well worth the while of our readers.

The Uses of a Sewing Machine.

(By a Singer Machinist.)

Breaking the Thread.—This annoying fault is quite as frequently met with as skipping, and of the two it is the more troublesome. It is generally caused by too great a tension on the threads, or by some rough or sharp part over which the thread passes on its way to the fabric. Too fine a needle often causes it. A scratched shuttle or hook is a frequent cause. In machines that have been run for years it is generally caused by the lower edge of the shuttle being quite sharp (this may be rectified by rubbing upon a piece of emery cloth, as for scratches), by grooves being worn in the thread guides, by a sharp shuttle carriage or a rough throat plate. In sewing hard-dressed fabrics with slender thread in revolving hook machines, breaking is caused by over-friction, which may be reduced by using the thread oiler.

Failure to Feed.—This is caused either by the feeder falling too low or by its teeth being blunted. Blunting is caused by running the machine with presser down and no fabric between it and the feeder. Failure to feed may, of course, be caused by a broken feed spring. In most machines means for raising the feed point are provided, and are easily found.

The Tensions.—In the correct regulation of these lies the art of perfect machine stitching. As a rule both threads (we speak of lock-stitch machines) should be of an equal size. A moderate tension, about equal to one-half to one-fourth the breaking strain of the thread, should be imposed at the shuttle. The tension upon the upper thread must always be regulated to suit the shuttle. For light fabrics, as fine silks and lawns, use a light tension at the shuttle.

Heavy Running.—Machines that are not frequently used are sure to run hard. This is caused by the partial drying up of the oil, but the better the lubricant the less drying up. For machines not in almost daily use the oil used should be one-half pure sperm and one-half paraffin oil, or paraffin in proportion to the time the machine is apt to lie idle. A gummed-up machine can be readily released by the free use of paraffin. But on no account should this cleaner be used as a lubricant by itself. It is, perhaps, needless to add that, although the finest sperm oil costs at the rate of twelve shillings a gallon, this quality only should be used for domestic sewing machines.

Pressure.—In most cases too great a pressure is used. A heavy pressure is only required for thick goods and heavy sewing generally. For light materials a light pressure must be used, otherwise puckering or gathering of the material may occur. In most machines means are provided for regulating this important element in lock-stitching.

(To be continued.)

The Howe Machine Company.

THE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of The Howe Machine Co. took place on the 16th ult., to confirm the resolutions passed at the previous meeting, as reported in the September *Gazette*. The resolutions were duly passed, but notwithstanding this several solicitors swooped down on the company's affairs and stopped the transfer of the business. It is always a bad look out for an estate when it gets into the lawyers' hands, as most of our readers will fully agree.

On Wednesday last, before Mr. Justice Charles, a petition was presented by Mr. J. E. Hodges, supported by the holders of several thousand shares, as well as a number of creditors, praying for a compulsory winding-up-order. The company, which carries on business in London, Glasgow, France, and other places, in the manufacture of sewing machines, bicycles, tricycles, &c., was incorporated in 1873, and the amount of the capital in 1887 was stated at £90,000, divided into 10,000 preference shares and 20,000 ordinary shares of £3 each. In the course of the present year the directors propounded a scheme for selling the concern to a new company at a price which would, they said, ensure the shareholders 10s. a share. The reason given for this proposal was that the prospects of the company were bad, and that they were not in a position to carry on the business for want of capital. The directors also said that the number of the manufacturers of sewing machines had greatly increased, whilst the purchasers had diminished. At shareholders' meetings the matter was discussed, and resolutions adopting the proposal for the sale of the property, and agreeing to a voluntary liquidation, were passed by 4,713 votes to 3,363. The petitioner now asserted that the directors were desirous of selling the property to Mr. J. S. Chaplin, who was the managing director of the company at a salary of £1,000 a year, and a mortgagee of the Glasgow premises, at a reduced and improper price; and that the sale would be a disadvantage to the contributories and creditors. Further, it was alleged that if the assets of the company were properly disposed of the shareholders would realise as much as £3 a share, whereas under the scheme they would in reality only receive half a crown in the pound. An affidavit was read in which the value of the Glasgow property alone was put at £55,000; and his lordship's attention was also called to the circumstance that in the balance-sheet issued in January the assets were given as being worth £67,000. The company and liquidators appointed under the voluntary liquidation opposed the application. Affidavits were put in denying that the shares were worth £3 a piece. During the present year some forfeited shares were, it was stated, put into the market and fetched only 9s. each. Mr. Chaplin said that instead of only £10,000, he was, in fact, offering from £35,000 to £40,000 for the property, as he had to pay the debts of the company. He was not desirous of holding the directors to their bargain, but was more than willing for some other person to take over the business on the same terms. He held several hundred shares in the concern, and did not vote at the meeting in September. In any event, he wished the voluntary liquidation continued.

Mr. Marten, Q.C., Mr. Latham, Q.C., and Mr. Macnaughten appeared in support of the petition; Mr. Millar, Q.C., Mr. Rylands, and Mr. Nasmith opposed.

His lordship felt bound under the circumstances to make a compulsory winding-up order. The duties of the liquidators under the voluntary winding-up therefore came to an end, and he appointed Mr. James Hutton and Mr. S. Lovelock provisional liquidators.

The Sewing Machine of the Future.

By "Rotary Shuttle."

WHAT a variety there is in the bent and inclination of the human mind! One man settles upon one thing, and another man settles upon another thing, just as a bee settles upon a flower, and draws pleasure or profit from it, as the thing fixed upon is fitted to yield such. Some are found to be star gazers, while others investigate the hidden mysteries of nature, and would, if they could, lay bare the origin of life. Some find their chief delight among insects, or flowers, or birds, and even dogs and cats, while the bookworm's heaven is an old book shop. There seems to be almost no end to the objects in which men find pleasure, according as they are led by their fancy or the circumstances in which they find themselves placed. Some like to dwell in the past, and their proclivity often is to settle questions which are incapable of settlement, as we have seen recently in these pages, men striving to prove who was the inventor of the sewing machine. What good could come of it, though it could be settled beyond a doubt? None whatever, except the pleasure it yields to some minds to search into such things.

For myself, I believe that Adam—or more probably Eve—was the inventor of the sewing machine, and that all other achievements with this object in view are but developments of his ideas. What kind of a needle did Eve use? Was it like the ordinary hand sewing needle that we are accustomed to? or was it eye-pointed? or eyed in the middle with a point at both ends? Had she a thimble working in combination with it? or did she bore a hole with her finger and then insert a willow twig? Such questions are absurd, for no one can answer them, and no practical advantage would be gained even though one could. No doubt, this is pre-eminently the age of mechanical invention, but we are apt to forget that the mental calibre of those who went before us was as strong and vigorous—if not more so—as our own, and that they could invent—and did invent—instruments for the execution of their designs as surely as we do. Saint, Fisher, Hunt, and Howe, with others, are worthy of all praise, but they were only men of like passions with those who went before and us who follow after. They laid hold of the things their fathers gave them, and advanced them a small stage, but they did so at a time when the *inventive fever* was raging, and multitudes were on the alert to catch up any new idea. I do not wish to detract from the honour due to those men, but I affirm that there was *a tide of invention* rising just at the time, and the whole surrounding circumstances contributed immensely to the development of the sewing machine, as they did also to numberless other mechanical contrivances. Howe did not create that *wave*, but, after many abortive attempts, he succeeded in placing himself on its crest and was borne along to a splendid prosperity.

There has been much controversy over the origin of the eye-pointed needle, but it seems to be universally admitted now that it has been in use for many generations, and so was the shuttle. It may interest some of the readers of the *Gazette* to read a page of my own autobiography in this connection, for when I was a boy—and that was not yesterday—I was called upon to act the part of a shuttle to an eye-pointed needle. In those days, cottages with *thatched* roofs were quite common, especially in country villages; and it was part of my father's business to thatch houses. Often the thatch was fixed on with wooden pins, but not infrequently, when the houses were in situations much exposed to swirling winds, it was necessary to sew it down with tarred hempen string, and the needle used for the purpose was about twenty to twenty-four inches long, with an eye near the point. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—My father on the outside operated the needle and thread while I clambered among the rafters in the dim light of a candle. I confess I was sometimes in dangerous positions. When all was ready, my father pushed through the threaded needle, and then it was my business to withdraw the thread from the needle. He pulled the needle back and inserted it a few inches further along, when I threaded the needle again, and he, pulling out the thread to the outside, completed the first stitch. And thus the sewing went on, my duty being to thread and unthread the needle alternately as it appeared on the inside. Here it will be observed was the eye-pointed needle, but either it was thought that a seam with one thread was firmer, or the idea of using two threads had not occurred. To have used two threads would certainly have expedited the work considerably. If Howe did not see an eye-pointed needle before the idea occurred to himself, he, of course, invented it, but it is only a case of *re-inventing*, which takes place in hundreds of cases constantly. Let it not be imagined for a moment that I am setting up a claim that the eye-pointed needle was originated in my "calf country."

(*To be continued.*)

Failures in the Perambulator Trade.

The estate of Mr. George Smith, perambulator manufacturer, Manchester, who was adjudicated a bankrupt last year, realised better than was expected. The proceeds of sale of stock realised £438 2s. 10d. instead of £387 5s., as was estimated by the debtor. Of the book debts, however, only £162 11s. 4d. was collected, instead of £210 6s. 5d. as estimated.

The sale of Mr. Smith's household furniture realised £22 17s., and various receipts £9 16s. These together with £131 12s. 3d. "undue preferences set aside," and £1 1s. cash in hand, total £766 0s. 5d.

To realise the above amount £247 4s. 11d. was spent as follows:—Board of Trade and court fees £24 14s. 4d.; law costs £50 2s.; auctioneer's charges as taxed £33 3s. 9d.; trustee's remuneration as fixed by the committee of inspection, viz., 7½ per cent. on £697 0s. 4d., £52 5s. 6d., assets realised, 7½ per cent. on £479 3s. 3d., £35 19s. 0d.; assets distributed: persons appointed to assist debtor, £16 4s.; other taxed costs (shorthand writers) £2 3s. 4d.; cost of possession £11; cost of notice in *Gazette* and local papers £4 0s. 6d.; incidental outlays £13 12s.; other payments £4; total cost of realisation £247 4s. 11d.; net amount realised £766 0s. 5d.

During the liquidation proceedings the debtor was allowed £12. Mr. Smith estimated his liabilities to unsecured creditors at £1,812 9s. 3d., but they were found to be £1,840 8s. 5d., rent and wages absorbed the sum of £30 16s. 4d., leaving the sum of £479 3s. 3d. to be divided among the creditors. This amount has been paid in two instalments, the last of which was paid on the 18th ult.

John Aylward, perambulator manufacturer, Coventry, who was adjudicated a bankrupt a short time ago, recently met his creditors, and in explaining the cause of the failure of his firm—he traded as Osborne & Co.—said the competition had been very severe. Bassinettes which used to be cheap at 30s. he last year got but 25s. for, and this year only a guinea.

Jottings from South Africa.

Contributed by "Rambler."

A large sewing machine importer, Mr. E. H. Dose, recently failed, and his stock has just been sold off.

* * *

A good specimen of a business man is exhibited in the person of Mr. H. Bevern, of 27, Long Street, Cape Town. Establishing himself as a complete house furnisher in 1855, he has ever continued to progress. His enterprise shows no symptoms of declining, as it is only necessary to convince him that one has an article which could with advantage be added to his stock to insure it being taken up at once.

* * *

Maritzburg is not a large town, good furnishing establishments being few in number. Messrs. Scott, Guthrie, & Co., of Longmarket Street, find that a very large number of buyers of domestic appliances are attracted to their store, where they can find a good selection at moderate prices.

* * *

At Port Elizabeth and Kimberley, Messrs. James Brister & Co. do a large trade in house furnishing requisites.

* * *

The inhabitants of Bloemfonten in the Orange Free State visiting Messrs. Sowden, Mitchell, & Stoddart's store find that they can purchase every house requisite at a moderate figure.

* * *

Mr. George Birt, of 45, Queen Street, Port Elizabeth, has always on hand a good assortment of domestic appliances of all kinds.

* * *

Messrs. D. Isaacs & Co.'s premises, in Longmarket St., Cape Town, occupy 30,000 square ft., and contain everything one could possibly require for completely furnishing either the house of a peasant or the palace of a prince.

* * *

Mr. James M. Horn, of 22, Barrack Street, Cape Town, is an enterprising merchant, always open to represent good sound English firms.

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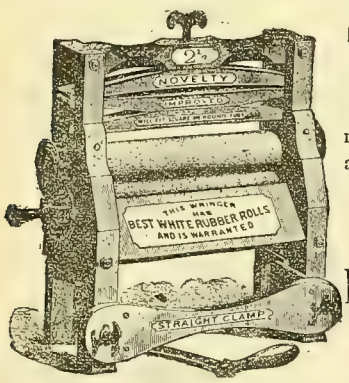
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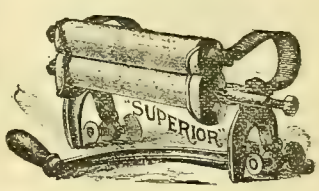
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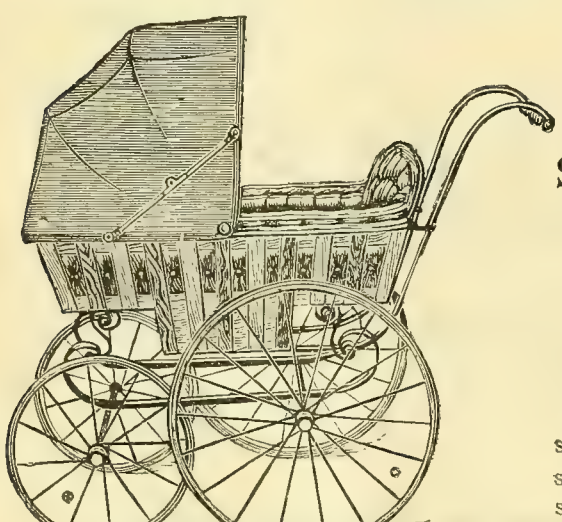


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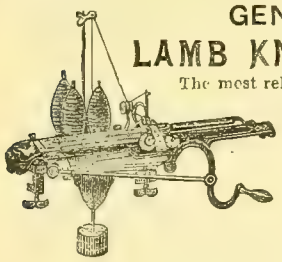
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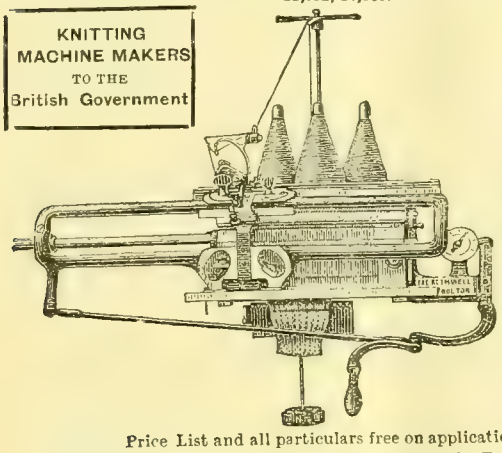
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
OCTOBER 1st, 1887.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

BY H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor.

(Continued from our September Number.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

WE are now approaching a difficult subject, and one that demands close attention in order to follow, and thoroughly understand, the legal principles laid down in the decisions upon the 4th and 17th sections of the Statute of Fraud We would, therefore, recommend a re-perusal of our first and second chapters, showing the difference between a bailment and a contract and the essentials of a bailment, and also our remarks upon the subject of a tort. Indeed, to those of our readers who are determined to master the following chapter in all its bearings, if they got the definitions on the above-named subjects off by heart, it would greatly facilitate their studies, and, in practice, would enable them to form opinions on cases without delay. Indeed, it is difficult to see how anyone can have clear and distinct notions on this subject without knowing the difference between a contract on the one hand and a bailment on the other. Besides, the more often these definitions are studied, the better will our readers see the points of law embodied in them, which, we trust, like a lamp in a traveller's hand on a dark night, will serve to guide the reader in this particular path of legal knowledge. These definitions are not mere opinions of our own, they have been carefully selected and grafted upon the opinions and judgments of great and eminent lawyers.

We must now advert to the point at which we left off in our last chapter. In that chapter we laid down two propositions which, stated in other words, are :—1st, if a contract can *by possibility* be performed within a year the statute will not apply, although it lasts over a year ; 2nd, if a contract *cannot possibly* be performed within a year, writing will still be unnecessary if the goods have been delivered, because the return of the goods, or their value, may be claimed apart from a written contract. In support of our first proposition we cited, amongst other cases, the case of Ridley *v.* Ridley, 34 L. J., ch. 462, in which the then Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Romilly, said (speaking of the terms of the 4th section) : "Those words have long since been settled not to apply to cases where the accomplishment or performance of the agreement may by possibility or by accident be extended beyond the space of one year from the date of the agreement. The section is confined to cases where the agreement is not to be performed and cannot be carried into execution within that period."

As to No. 2, it is just possible that, in some hire and conditional sale contracts, there may be no evidence of a stipulation to the effect that the hirer might become the purchaser at any time during the period, and, at the same time, there may be evidence to show that it was to last over a year. Even then the agreement need not be in writing, if the hired goods have been delivered to the bailee *during that time*, and if the hirer has had the use of them ; for, in such a case, the bailor would have performed *his* part of the agreement during the year. This statement is based on the judgment of Mr. Justice Littledale in the case of Donellan *v.* Read, 3 B. and Ad., p. 899, decided in 1832. He said :—"We think that as the contract was entirely executed on one side within the year, and as it was the intention of the parties founded on a reasonable expectation that it should be so, the Statute of Frauds does not extend to such a case." We have not stated the facts of this case, as they are immaterial, for the terms of the judgment are, we submit, of general application. The concluding portion of the same judgment is of the highest importance. The learned judge continued :—"In case of a parol (*i.e.* in the sense of verbal) sale of goods, it often happens that they are not to be paid for in full till after the expiration of a longer time than a year ; and surely the law would not sanction a defence on that ground, where the buyer had had the full benefit of the goods on his part."

It will be noticed that the learned judge alludes to "sales," but we submit that the whole tenor of the judgment covers conditional sales likewise ; for, in either case, the *one* person has performed *his* part of the agreement by delivery of the goods, and the other party has had the full use of them. The case of Donellan *v.* Read certainly appears to have extended the meaning of the 4th section beyond the principles laid down in Peter *v.* Compton ; but it has been held (in the case of Cherry *v.* Heming, 4, Exch. 631) that it is now too late to question the correctness of that decision. The Courts will not upset decisions, even though they may be erroneous, if those decisions are of long standing and have been acted upon by the public, for in such cases the remedy would work more harm than the incorrect decision. Nothing, therefore, will interfere with the decision of Donellan *v.* Read, unless by a new statute a different principle is laid down.

(To be continued.)

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DISTINGUISHING STEEL FROM IRON.—It is not always an easy task to distinguish steel from iron, as the same polish and work may be produced on both these materials. The difference soon becomes apparent in their application but then it may be too late. There is, however, a sure sign by which they can be known. Diluted nitric acid, of the consistency of one part of nitric acid to four parts of water, should be sprinkled on the metal. It the metal remains white it is iron, but if black stains are observable where the acid drops it is steel. These stains can be easily removed afterwards.

Meeting of Moldacot Shareholders.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the Moldacot Pocket Sewing Machine Company, Limited, was held on the 26th ult., at Winchester House, E.C., the chair being filled by Mr. Arnold Pye Smith.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said at present the company had not achieved the anticipated success, but they hoped soon to see a turn in the tide of events. One of the principal objects in calling the meeting was that the directors might confer with the shareholders, and ask them to appoint from amongst their number certain gentlemen to act with the directors in order to carry on the work of the company, so that they might be thoroughly well informed of what was being done, and see that it was the best for their interests. He declared the directors and shareholders had no interest apart from one another. The company had obtained the patents for the United States, and also for India and South America, including Brazil, the chief country ; they had every anticipation of these patents proving remunerative. They had agents in Brazil and other countries seeing what they could do, and they had received expressions of opinion from large merchants that a good trade was to be done in those countries. He was sorry to say they had not done in England the amount of business it was hoped, the reason being the extraordinary long time they were waiting for the machines from the manufacturers. The manufacturers found they could not make the machines for the price at which they contracted ; an action was brought against one of them to compel him to supply them at the price he tendered, but of course a manufacturer would prefer that an action should go against him to his making the machines at a dead loss. The directors had had to make another contract which gave the manufacturer a small profit, which was a more satisfactory state of things. Other delays arose from improving the machine to its present state. Since the formation of the company to the date of the report—June 30—they had sold 9,109 machines. They had paid for the United States patent £2,500 in cash and 60,000 fully paid-up shares ; for the Indian, £2,500 in cash ; for the South American, including Brazil and the Argentine Republic, they paid £1,000 in cash and £3,000 in fully paid-up shares.

The chairman, in reply to a shareholder, said that 33¼ per cent. had been added to the cost of stock warehoused to cover office charges, &c., and in reply to another shareholder, he said that the directors in their articles of association had power to purchase the patent rights for America & India.

The Rev. Mr. Rynd said he subscribed to the company on the twofold representation in the prospectus—first, that the capital to be raised was to purchase the patent for the United Kingdom, and next, to provide a sufficient working capital. (Hear, hear.) He would not have subscribed for his shares unless he had thought the money would be rigidly applied to the objects for which they were professed to be needed. (Hear, hear.) Without consulting the shareholders, these gentlemen—the nominees of the promoters, into whose pockets the money had gone—did what, in his opinion, they would not have been justified in doing, even if success had been secured. Now, he believed they were to be asked to subscribe fresh capital, whereas if they had kept their capital intact, they would have had sufficient to obtain a fresh start for their patent, if it were worth anything. (Hear, hear.) He contended that the shareholders ought to take action in the matter. Fortunately, he only held 100 shares, but he would subscribe £20 to any fund for the purpose of bringing the matter before a court of law. (Cheers.) He moved as an amendment:—"That the report be received, but not adopted, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the directors and to report, at a meeting to be held at as early a date as possible, upon the present position of the company and the best steps to be taken for protecting the interests of shareholders, with full power to investigate all books and papers." (Applause.)

Mr. Brougham seconded the amendment, and criticised the accounts in some detail, describing them as vague and unsatisfactory. He also complained that the directors had gone against what had been professed in the prospectus, in failing to supply retail dealers throughout the country with their machine. Instead of this, they had opened a few paltry shops with one or two girls to supply the machine. He thought if they were in possession of foreign patents they should consider it beneath their dignity to open a few paltry shops. (Hear, hear.) They were told there were 7,500 applicants for agencies. How many had been supplied with the machine? (Voices : "None.") He knew of wholesale firms who had applied for thousands and not received one, and as long as things were carried out in this way how could they reasonably expect a dividend ? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Buckingham thought if proprietors were simply going on venting their disappointment—which, however, they were fully justified in doing—there would be a great waste of time. He could not help thinking the directors would be glad to welcome a committee. (The chairman : Hear, hear.) Their machine was represented when they started as a perfect lock-stitch sewing machine, but he thought the directors would tell them it was not perfect when they bought it, and if they could prove this there would be strong *prima facie* ground for getting back the purchase money. (Hear, hear.) No doubt gentlemen had got an enormous price for what he must almost consider a mere toy.

Mr. J. Beale asked what progress had been made with regard to the foreign patents ? Also, what negotiations were on foot for the re-sale of the patents ?

The chairman said he had stated the amounts paid. They had a gentleman now working in India with a view to selling the machines, and they had applications from India and South America.

A shareholder thought probably the directors had been more sinned against than themselves sinning. The shareholders should not be hasty in condemning them. He objected to a certain class of gentlemen found at meetings —men who said they represented shareholders. His experience was that these were frequently wreckers of the company's interests.

Mr. Beyfus : If that is applied to me I must tell you I have already started an action on behalf of a shareholder. I served one of the directors with a writ months ago. (Laughter.)

The shareholder, continuing, said he must confess he liked the list of directors ; it appeared to him they were either helpless or they had nothing to fear.

Mr. Keddell seconded the amendment.

The chairman said the wholesale houses, when they were not able to get the machine, withdrew their orders. The directors might be able to induce them to take them up again, but they had thought it better to try and introduce the machine themselves throughout the country. The low price at which the machine sold seemed to render it not as profitable as the wholesale houses anticipated. The directors would be glad to have the assistance of the committee, being anxious for the fullest investigation. They would withdraw the resolution and accept the amendment.

The amendment was then made the substantive resolution and carried *nem. con.*

The committee was then appointed.

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

B. A.—We do not think you need fear taking your case into court. Your agreement is a sound one, and appears to be in proper order.

T. S.—(1) The absence of a written agreement will not invalidate your claim. (2) We should certainly not recommend you to enter the hirer's premises and take the goods in the absence of a written agreement.

Dealer.—See reply to T. S.

S. Machine.—We are quite aware that some firms stamp their agreements no matter what be the value of the hired article. We consider this absolutely unnecessary if the amount is under £5.

CLEANING DIRTY PAINTWORK.—A correspondent points out that a good way of cleaning dirty paint work is to use levigated Turkey stone, applied with a damp cloth.

The Moldacot Pocket Sewing Machine Company, Limited.

DIRECTORS :—

J. G. Bellamy, Esq. | W. S. Lockhart, Esq.
Chas. W. C. Hutton, Esq. | John Lloyd, Esq.
Arnold Pye Smith, Esq.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

IN presenting their first annual report to the shareholders, your directors consider it necessary to call attention to the special circular issued on the 26th of May last. In that circular it was pointed out that many unforeseen difficulties had arisen in the production on a commercial scale of an efficient machine ; now, however, there will be no recurrence of the delays so occasioned, and sales are steadily increasing. On the 26th of May one shop only had been taken for the sale of Moldacot machines in London, but at the present time depots have been opened at the following places, viz :—

57, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	Kensington Domestic Bazaar,
100, Westbourne Grove, W.	58, Hammersmith Rd, W.
74 to 84, Edgware Road, W.	Soho Bazaar, Oxford Street, W.
Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.	8, Lowther Arcade, Strand, W.C.

and an encouraging amount of business is being done at all of them, while the prejudice met with at first is rapidly disappearing. A district agency has been organised at Manchester, and a shop opened in the heart of that city with every promise of a brisk trade. Since the formation of the company the patents for India, the United States, and South America have been purchased. In India an agency has been organised for the sale of the machines, whilst negotiations are on foot for the resale on advantageous terms of the other patents. On reference to the balance sheet it will be noticed that several items which might fairly have stood as capital expenditure have been written off, and coupled with the fact that a considerable sum which has been spent upon organisation will not appear in future, and that a general reduction in the salaries and expenses has been effected, a more satisfactory state of affairs may be looked forward to with confidence. Your directors have devoted much of their time and energy to the interests of the company, having attended almost daily at the offices, and, as will be within the knowledge of the shareholders, entirely without remuneration. The vacancy on the board, caused by the retirement of the late chairman, has been filled by Mr. C. W. C. Hutton, whose election has been cordially welcomed by the other directors. The auditors of the company, Messrs. J. F. Lovering & Co., retire under Clause 144 of the articles of association, and offer themselves for re-election.

WM. IRVING,
14th September, 1887. *Secretary.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. *(From date of Allotment) July 1886, to 30th June, 1887.* **Cr.**

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
STOCK—		By Sales	4 176 18 8
To Expenditure on Stock for Machines, Boxes, Cottons, and Small Stores...	6,231 17 0	,, Stock in Warehouse	5,426 5 11
WAREHOUSE CHARGES—			
,, Salaries and Wages, Rent, Stationery, Carriage, Discounts, Commissions, &c.	956 0 10		
ROYALTIES—			
,, The Moldacot Royalties Trust Limited	227 14 6		
TRADE CHARGES—			
,, Advertising, Show Cards, and General Charges ...	1,748 6 2		
,, Balance	439 5 7		
	£9,603 4 7		£9,603 4 7
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Charges, viz., Rent of Offices, Salaries, Stationery, Postages, Telegrams, &c.	1,191 3 4	By Balance brought down...	439 5 7
,, General Charges £146 16 1		,, Interest on Deposits	401 9 8
,, Law Charges... ... ... 171 8 8		,, Transfer Fees	43 15 0
	318 4 9	,, Miscellaneous	8 9 0
,, Depreciation Account, Office Furniture 42 16 0		,, Balance...	1,245 16 3
,, Proportion Capital Expenditure ... 386 3 10			
	428 19 10		
,, Expenses at Shops and Agencies	200 7 7		
	£2,138 15 6		£2,138 15 6

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. *30th June, 1887.* **Cr.**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital :—			By Patents (as per Prospectus)...	35,000 0 0	
Amount Authorised, 75,000 Shares at £1 each		£75,000	,, United States and Indian Patents ...	11,000 0 0	
,, Issue of 71,500 Shares as under—			,, Indian, Brazilian, Argentine and South American Patents (as per contra)	6,500 0 0	
50,000 Subscribed Shares	50,000 0 0				52,500 0 0
15,000 Fully paid Shares	15,000 0 0		,, Stock		5,426 5 11
6,500 Fully paid, to be issued on completion of Indian, Brazilian, Argentine, and South American Patents (as per contra)	6,500 0 0		,, Office Furniture Account	385 7 5	
			,, Debtors	422 8 4	
71,500	71,500 0 0		,, Shops and Agencies (Stock, Furniture, Fittings, &c.)	374 7 4	
,, Calls in arrear	854 2 6		,, Cash on Deposit £8,510 19 4		
		70,645 17 6	,, Cash at Bankers 133 7 8		
,, Creditors—			,, Cash in Office 66 2 11		
Manufacturing...	1,269 14 6			8,710 9 11	
Miscellaneous	659 15 10		,, Advances at Interest	1,965 17 6	
		1,929 10 4			11,858 10 6
		£72,575 7 10	Capital Expenditure Account		1,514 15 2
			,, Profit and Loss Account		1,245 16 3
					£72,575 7 10

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Accounts relating thereto, and have had produced to us an Inventory with Valuation of the Stock in hand. In our opinion the Balance Sheet correctly represents the position of the Company on the 30th June last.

JNO. F. LOVERING & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

September 1st, 1887.

The Wheeler & Wilson No. 12.

PRESSURE of space prevents our entering so fully into a technical description of this machine as we promised in our last issue. Quite a number of machines have now been received from the factory, and the number of inquiries which have been received from manufacturers bespeaks an interest in the machine which is surprising, considering the numerous machines now on the market.

The No. 12 has recently been tested with three-cord cotton, and has made as many as 2,800 stitches per minute. As distinct from the No. 10, the take-up is located at the head block.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company are making three styles, as follows :—No. 12 A., for medium work, underclothing, collar and cuff work, &c. ; No. 12 B., for tailoring ; and No. 12 C., with either wheel or step feed, for leather work.

Provision is made against heating when the machine is run at high speed by arranging that the thread looper shall run in a bushing of raw hide. Another improvement, where steam power is used is, the Wheeler & Wilson new transmitter, which enables a speed of 3,000 stitches per minute to be obtained. This transmitter is self-lubricating. The demand already created for this machine is phenomenal.

"A Month in H.M.'s Hotel."

MR. EDITOR,—Your readers have from time to time seen the report in your columns of the various stages in connection with the ridiculous and unjust charges brought against Messrs. Markham & Linden, who in the discharge of their duties unfortunately "fell amongst thieves," and which said charges resulted in conviction and punishment.

Although every effort was put forth, and no expense spared by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, through the General Manager, Hobart Brinsmade Esq., still, through the peculiar state of the law, as it now exists, certain overwhelming evidence was ruled by the Court of Appeal irrelevant, which, if it had been admitted, would certainly have resulted in acquittal to them, and turned the tables completely upon the opposite side, with disastrous consequences to the parties concerned.

Doubtless now, therefore, it will be interesting to your readers if they have placed before them the closing scenes in this outrageous farce.

Having at the Court of Appeal on July 27th last, as a result of the trial, had our sentences of three and two months, respectively, reduced to one month's hard labour, we were forthwith taken in charge by a warder, who it may be said showed himself anxious to do his duty in as kind and agreeable a manner as possible ; this, doubtless, owing to his having heard the trial, and being impressed with the injustice of the whole affair. Kind, however, as he endeavoured to act, it appears that he was obliged to link us together by a wristband on one of each of our wrists, and, in this fashion, after receiving the sympathy of our friends who happened to be present, we entered a four-wheeler, and were driven off to Victoria station. Here we left the vehicle and had to be marched on to the platform to the booking office, and eventually to a snug corner in the refreshment room, when we waited the time for the departure of the train to Clapham Junction.

This part of our journey was the most disagreeable and humiliating, as, careful as the warder acted on our account, still it was impossible to avoid the gaze and stare of the usual crowd at a terminus, and doubtless we were looked upon by those as some great forgers or swindlers, or other notorious characters.

After arriving at Clapham Junction, we were then conveyed in a cab to "H.M.'s Hotel," Wandsworth ; upon reaching same we were duly received by the authorities, and ushered into the reception ward. Here we had to give up valuables, take off our clothes, and undergo a process of examination as to antecedents, also as to marks about our person, and after being weighed and a general description of us taken, we were provided with an outfit, somewhat novel, and certainly unlike what either or us had worn before. With these under our arm we were trotted off to the inevitable bath, the construction of which much resembles such as you would find at a "third rate" baths, only it was one long row of baths divided into separate compartments by means of a partition of wood sufficiently high to prevent one looking over. One of my neighbours bathing was an old man, a pauper, who was in for seven days for insubordination. He did not appear to relish the bath, considering himself quite clean, as he had come from the workhouse. The whole of the time he was bathing he was giving vent to his objections, and being from the Emerald Isle, his brogue, combined with the subject of his murmurings, created a little diversity to the unpalatableness of the proceedings.

The bath over, we dressed, and then had to stand with our face to the wall opposite each compartment. Upon seeing Linden on my right side my first impulse was to laugh ; he being slight and thin, his clothes appeared almost to absorb him, and caused him to present a most grotesque appearance. Doubtless I appeared to him equally amusing, as, being somewhat robust, weighing twelve and a half stone, my clothes would not meet at all in some places.

We were then marched off to our appointed cells, which were to be our temporary home for the night, and, after receiving our suppers, were locked in for the night. Then followed the reaction after the day's excitement, and the novelty and bustle of the two or three hours which had elapsed since our entering the prison, and left alone to the solitude and silence of the cell, with sad hearts and depressed spirits, which it is impossible to describe, as, at such a time, there is not only our own sufferings, but the vivid imagination of the feelings of those who are dear to us, and from whom one has been so cruelly separated.

Morning comes at last, and, after breakfast has been served, we are let out of our cells, and stood in a line round the ward, on this occasion there being about sixty of us present, all of which had arrived on the previous day. Then follows sundry formalities, such as calling the roll, signing our names to the various monies which we had brought in with us, and which is returned when we leave ; having our clothes fitted or changed, as the case requires ; numbers stitched on the jacket sleeve, &c., &c., not forgetting the apparently indispensable close crop of the hair.

These preliminaries over, we are paraded to an interview with the chaplain, who in his little office receives us separately. He is an Irishman of genial and kind address ; the interview is brief, he shortly interrogating you as to the cause which has brought you here, assuming as a matter of course that you must have done something wrong or would not have come, but in all he says there is evidently a desire to wound your feelings as little as possible.

From the chaplain you go to the doctor, and, having stripped, are examined by him. This is done very hurriedly, in my case he simply taking a glance, and, being of a somewhat robust appearance, he perhaps naturally presumed that I was able to undergo the full extent of what was meant by hard labour, and so put me down for ten hours daily. In Linden's case, he, being just the opposite to myself in appearance, was naturally looked upon as being weak and delicate, whereas actually he was strong and hardy, although slight and thin ; however, he came off more fortunate, and, therefore, instead of having the same labour as myself, was put in a more easy and less laborious class.

From the doctor we return to our cells, where dinner is served, and we are left to ourselves for a time.

After about an hour and a half has expired we are again brought out, and this time in single file marching order, with sheets and towel under arm, Linden being next to me as each previous time. When the officer in charge has seen that we are all smart and tidy, we are marched off, leaving the reception ward behind, and proceed to the prison proper. Upon arrival there we are taken singly into the office of the governor, and there presented by the chief warder with a printed card, upon which is filled in particulars of our individual case, date of entry, when out, religion, and what class labour ; with this in hand, and having subsequently been presented with Bible, prayer and hymn books, and book of tracts, we are marched to the cell in which we are to remain until the completion of our term.

At this juncture I was separated from my companion in adversity, Linden. It was with feelings of regret that I found myself marched off into a different ward to the one he had gone to. Mine was D 3. 29, and henceforth I was known and addressed by that number.

Before proceeding further with the particulars relating to my own treatment, I would mention that Linden's differed from mine in the following, that whereas I had no outdoor exercise whatever, he had one hour daily, Sunday excepted. He had to work a crank in his cell, using his own time to a certain extent in doing it (having to do a given amount in a day). I had to go out of my cell to do my work, under the direct charge of a labour master. With these exceptions the discipline was the same. The daily exercise would give him opportunity to inhale the fresh air, and so assist to a certain extent in the retention of his strength.

Many a time did I look longingly at the convicts who were out on exercise as I caught a glimpse of them on my way to labour at the pumps.

To return, however, to my own treatment and experience. After having the key of the cell door turned on me, I naturally began to take stock of the abode in which I was to dwell for a whole month (and ie did seem like a never-ending incarceration). It was situate on the first floor. Each ward had basement, ground, first and second floors. The cell had very massive brick walls, with arched roof of same, and squart tile floor, size about 15 × 7½ft., containing small wood table and stool, two shelves in one of the corners, tin utensils for various uses, anh wood spoon. Printed rules hung upon the walls. Plain plank with raised piece of wood for pillow, about 2½ ft. wide ; two single sheets, one blanket, and one rug, just wide enough to cover the body. A small window with crossbars outside, through which one could see how beautifully the sun shone, yet could not feel the warmth and cheer of its rays. Each ward is in charge of a warder and two officers for each floor.

Now commences the real discipline. After passing a night of wakefulness, for, had I felt ever so inclined to sleep, it would have been impossible to do so, as I was simply swarming with guests, all of whom were very active, and gave me considerable trouble to keep quiet. When daylight appeared I had discovered some sixty of these visitors, including those already silenced, and those left, which had escaped to the walls—and which very speedily suffered the same fate. I very quickly made complaint, but it was a week before the plank was taken out and disinfected. In the meantime I tried to stop up the apertures in the plank with the bread which I saved from supper, but this did not answer altogether, so I eventually slept on the floor, this being better than the agitation caused by the "mahogany flats."

6 a.m.—The bell rings ; out of bed, or rather off the plank, you get sharp, as there is only just time to wash before the second bell goes, and the door is opened by an officer, who tells you to take in your clothes, put out your slops, and asks if you are all right. At this time you can make any request, to see the governor, doctor, &c. You then get dressed, neatly roll up your bed clothes, placing a strap round them and standing them upright on the top shelf, leaning against the wall, place the plank upright, at the side of wall against the door, then proceed to clean your cell. Every other morning a pail of water is put in your cell, and you have to scrub the floor, and, in my case, it generally happened to fall on the morning when I went out to the pumps before breakfast, consequently had less time to do the scrubbing in, as the cell had to be clean and tidy before going to chapel at 8. 30. a.m. When out at labour before breakfast (which was every other day) you had an hour.

7.30 a.m.—The bell rings for breakfast, when you are locked in the cell again, as at all times except when out at work.

8.15 a.m.—The bell rings for preparation for chapel, and a few minutes after, you have the door opened, and with prayer and hymn books in hands behind you, march off to chapel, which is situated at one end of the building, this making the longest exercise I get.

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, LOCK-STITCH

AMERICAN DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES,

ALSO KNOWN AS

THE LIGHT RUNNING SILENT MACHINES.

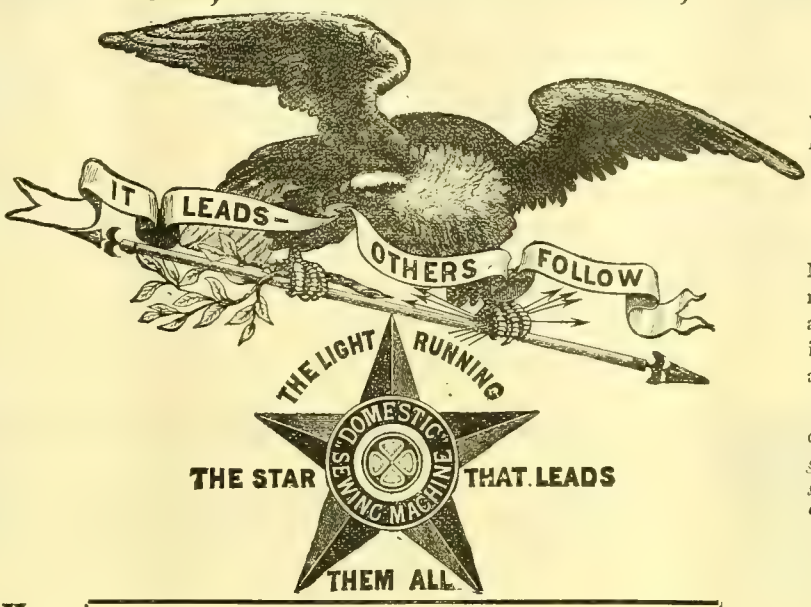
Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland—

15, ST. BRIDE ST., LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

The "DOMESTIC" IS NOW THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE prominently in the market There are some Machines bearing old names, but they are not the Machines that brought repute to those names, nor were they known when the "DOMESTIC" was brought out.

It has the Stamp of the Approval of Time,

And of all the "NEW DEPARTURE," "NEW PRINCIPLE" Machines now known, it was the first, and from the first it has been the Leader, and all times and now it is *away ahead* in everything essential to the success of the Dealer, as well as to the comfort and satisfaction of the user.



—:o:—

Keep the Facts in Mind!!!

The "DOMESTIC" Machine and all its furnishings are of the best, and can be compared with imitation Machines only as Fine Wool with Shoddy

The cheap-made Machines *cannot yield the greater profit and greater satisfaction* that the "DOMESTIC" gives.

—:o:—

WOOD-WORK UNAPPROACHED

IN

Principle, Style, and Finish.

COVER OF BENT WOOD

AND

With many Panels, Strong, Light, and Handsome.

SIDE DRAWERS

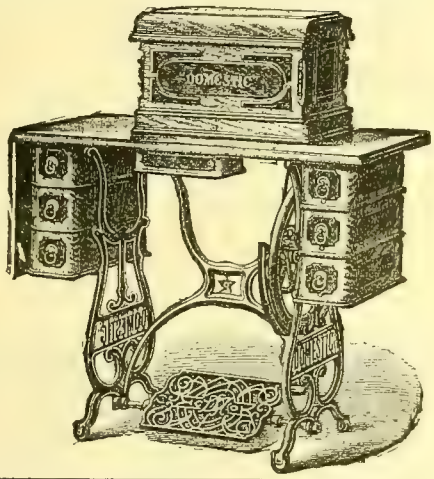
with ends and sides panelled.

These drawers are attached on a new principle.

STYLE NO. 4

Acknowledged to be of all Sewing Machines

THE MOST ELEGANT



TABLE

AND

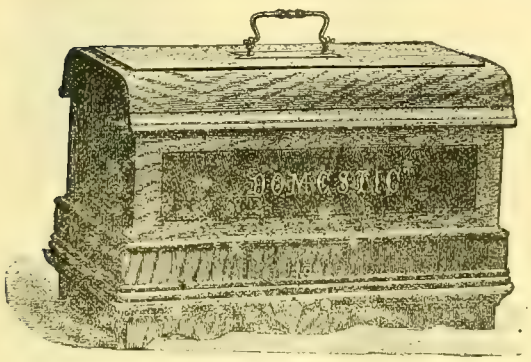
LARGE EXTENSION of "built-up" wood. Impossible to warp.

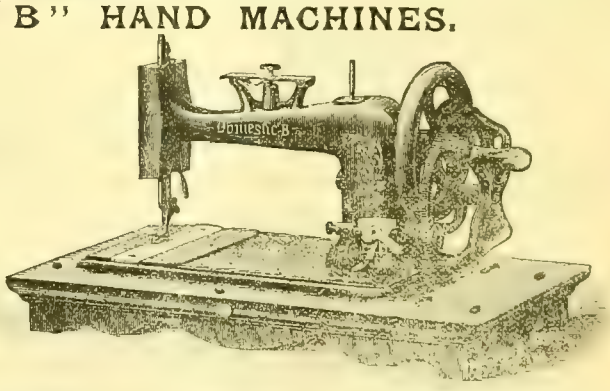
MORE

Silver Plating

than on any other Sewing Machine. All drawer end irons, the ring pulls, fly wheel, &c., &c., are silver plated.

THE NEW "A" AND "B" HAND MACHINES.





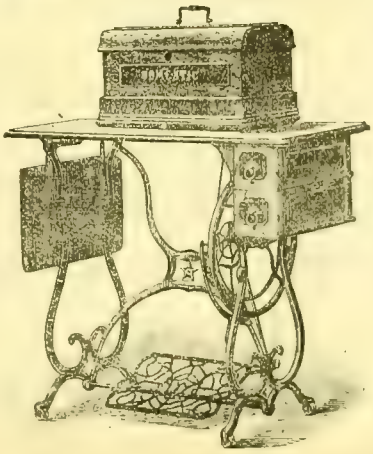
NEW FEATURES.

—:o:—

A more Ornamental Base, standing Lower, and made considerably larger than before; also adapted to sink into Table-top when worked on a Stand by foot.

Handsome Walnut Bent-wood Cover, with Nickel Plated Handle on Top, and with Lock and Key.

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.



SPECIAL FEATURES.

—:o:—

Self-Setting Needle.

Self-Adjusting Tensions.

Powerful Feed.

Plenty of Room under Arm and Presser Foot.

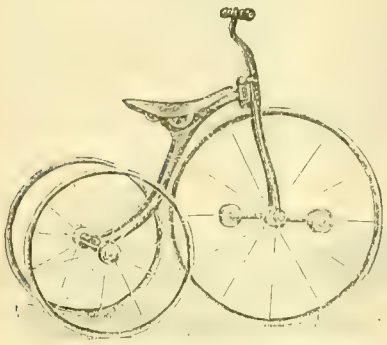
Adjustable Shuttle, entirely Self-Threading.

Very Large Bobbins, holding upwards of Fifty Yards of Cotton.

Loose Pulley for Winding Bobbin.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

(TRADE ONLY.)



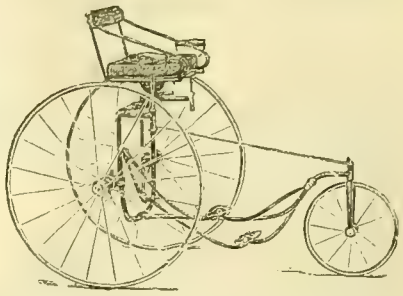
No. 1 BOYS' TRICYCLE.

20×13 Rubber Tyre Wheels for boy 5 to 6 years ... ... 20/ nett.
Larger Size for boy 6 to 12 years ... 30/ „



No. 2 BOYS' TRICYCLE.

20×13 Rubber Tyre Wheels for boy 5 to 6 years ... ... 20/ nett.
Larger Size ditto for boy 6 to 12 30/ „



No. 3 Boys' or Girls' Tricycle.

20 in. Rubber Tyre Wheels... ...

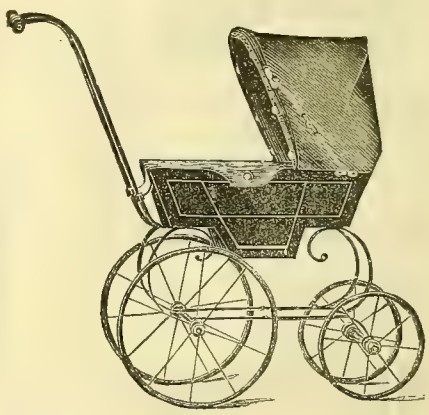
Larger Sizes equally cheap.



Dolls' Bassinettes.

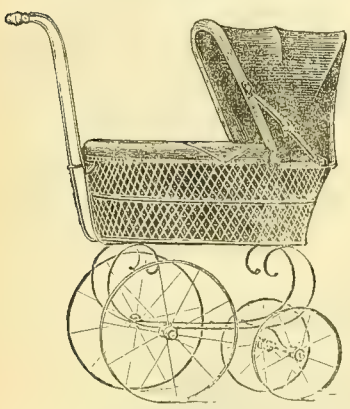
The PARISIAN LAUNDLETTE.

Rubber Tyre Wheels, China Handle, Upholstered in Leather Cloth, Carriage Lace, beautiful Body, Apron. All complete.
Without Brass Joints... ... 12/ nett.
With ditto ... ... 12/9 „



The RUSTIC.

Rubber Tyre Wheels, Beautifully Painted Wood Body, Upholstered Leather Cloth, Carriage Lace, Apron, China Handle, &c. Splendidly finished.
Without Brass Joints... ... 11/
With ditto 11/9



The OBIN.

Iron Wheels, Beautiful Cross-wire Body, neatly Painted, Upholstered Leather Cloth, Carriage Lace, China Handle, Apron, &c.
Without Brass Joints... ... 10/
With ditto 10/9



The CORRUGATED.

Iron Wheels, Beautifully Painted, Upholstered in Leather Cloth, Carriage Lace, Apron, China Handle.
Without Brass Joints... ... 10/
With ditto 10/9

I have gone into this matter very fine, and a sample order will convince you of the style and finish, and certainly of the prices, and considering our profits are very small indeed, all orders must be accompanied with cash. A ready sale is sure to be obtained for this class of goods.

(TRADE ONLY.)

JOHN HARROP,

BASSINETTE AND TRICYCLE MANUFACTURER,

56, Dantzic Street, Manchester.

Works: BURY STREET MILLS, LANCASHIRE HILL, STOCKPORT.

The week-day service lasted about half an hour, consisting of prayers and lesson, and singing of one hymn. Tuesday and Thursday, in the place of lesson, a short address. You were not allowed to talk to each other at any time, but especially in chapel, warders being distributed amongst the congregation, keeping a very vigilant eye upon you—however, with all their alertness, one managed, before and after the service, when the bustle of coming and leaving was going on, just to get an exchange of a word or two with a neighbour.

Service over, and having returned to the cell, the rest of the day was spent as follows:—

Usually I went out to work three times a day, each period lasting about one hour and a half. When not out at work shut up in the cell cleaning utensils, and picking cocoanut fibre, which is used for the bed mattresses, brushes, &c.

12.—Dinner bell rings, and then after that is served you are left to yourse'f until about 2 p m. After each meal you clean your utensils.

5 p.m.—Supper is served, and then you are locked in until 8 p.m., at which time the bell rings, when you put down plank, make your bed, take all your clothes off excepting shirt, and place them in your stool, which, when the door is opened by the officer, you put outside, and then you are locked up for the night. You have the interval from supper to bed-time to yourself, without intrusion, which I spent usually in reading, marching up and down cell, humming over (noiselessly) familiar tunes, and in general meditation.

The hard labour consisted of working a crank at the pumps, *i.e.*, pumping water by means of a crank; this was in a building adjoining our ward. It was a long building, with about twenty compartments each side. These compartments were cells or stalls, divided from each other by brick partitions, and you were locked in. Above your head was a raised platform, so that the officer in charge could walk round, looking sharp after you, bullying with a vengeance, and not at all particular as to choice of language. I had a sore finger, caused by the friction of the handles in turning the crank, and on one occasion, because I simply for a moment used only one hand whilst I wet the sore finger, the said officer bullied me frightfully, having no mercy.

I did the main part of my labour on the pumps, but also occasionally worked a crank at the mill, grinding the corn. This was very hard, and we did not keep at it so long, having relief. Also turning handles of machine used for trimming off the cocoa mats made by prisoners. This was the most trying of all, as the speed at which we had to work caused you to perspire profusely, and you left that particular work feeling considerably fagged.

I might mention that the long-term men, after serving a period of the solitary work and confinement, such as I had to undergo, were utilised for the work of cleaning the prison and general work in connection with the prison arrangements, assisting in the kitchen, and other work of a trustworthy kind; also in cocoa mat making, boot making and repairing, and various other trades, as required in keeping the prison buildings in necessary repair.

The officers in charge of the various wards all appeared to have a tendency to speak severely and harshly, in their various requests and orders. Unfortunately, the one in whose charge I was was an excee lingly harsh, unjust, and brutal sort of man, and appeared to delight in giving me all the pain of mind he could inflict, seeking the most trivial and outrageous means of tantalising and annoying, and it was only after my threat to him of my determination to report him that he somewhat abated this species of aggrayation. Fortunately he was away for his holidays the last few days I was there, and I had a kind old hand supplied, so that I appreciated the change.

Sunday.—The first bell did not go before 7·30 a.m. Then breakfast followed soon as you were dressed and had got the cell clean. 10 o'clock.—Chapel bell rang, and you marched off to the service, which lasted about the orthodox time, viz., an hour and a half. 12 o'clock.—Dinner. Afternoon service again 2·30 p.m. 5 p.m.—Supper, and so on as usual.

Sunday was the best day to my mind, although very often some portions of it were the saddest, especially the latter part, after the afternoon service was over, as in the leisure following one could not help picturing scenes of happiness and enjoyments before experienced, and as one's thoughts dwelt upon friends and home, the separation was felt acutely, and the confinement overwhelming.

The service on the Sunday was full Church of England ritual with sermon; the governor generally reading the lessons.

The seats in the chapel were arranged in long galleries, running up gradually from the floor, and divided into four parts, partitioned off about 5½ ft. high, each part seating upwards of 600 or 700, and as the place was generally filled, the congregation numbered say about 2,500. Sitting, as I did, at the top seat of one of the centre galleries, I had a good opportunity of surveying the whole scene, and a very impressive sight it was. Boys from fourteen years old, some of whom had faces of interest, with anything but criminal stamped upon them, but these were there very likely as a result of wicked parents, bad training, and poverty.

Men in their full manhood, old men with hoary heads, and bending forms, all of whom furnish a subject of study for the intelligent mind to contemplate.

Some faces betokened refinement, education, and ability, evidently having held good social positions, but now character lost, reputation gone retribution come, and perhaps all because of some sudden yielding to temptation.

Others, again, bore upon their features evident indications of their being capable of all that was evil and bad, hardened in wickedness and criminality, taking their punishment as a matter of course, and, at the expiration of whose sentence, going out, only to plunge into further vice, and take their "luck" (as they say) whether they have to suffer punishment for same or not.

One man who sat next to me at chapel had already done two periods of seven years each, and was now in for ten years, and he appeared to take it in a perfectly cool and contented matter-of-course style, his age being about thirty-five.

But the saddest sight of all was the aged man, with hair quite white, having almost reached the three score years and ten, still apparently hard and callous, conveying to one's mind the fact that they seem to be past reclaiming, for everyone knows the numerous agencies that are in force for assisting and looking after the discharged prisoners, besides the influence and help which is afforded them by the chaplain when they leave the prison, if they care to accept his assistance.

The singing of the hymns to some of the good old-fashioned yet sweet and musical tunes, in which the greater number of the congregation appeared to join, and which was led by the schoolmaster, who presided at the harmonium, was very effective and impressive, and I should imagine often brings to the recollection and causes the memory to picture scenes of long ago, influences of earlier days, when in some cases advice was given and example set by loved ones since departed, and to the heart not yet hardened to all good influences have a good result in leading them to ponder over their past life and determine to turn from the life of sin and criminality to that of rectitude and good living.

This to my mind was the best part of the service, as with the other part, sermon included, there was a formality and sameness.

The arrangements as to cleanliness were good, clean under-linen being provided every week, also a warm bath every other week, this being much better fitted up than the one in the reception ward.

The diet consisted for the first seven days as follows:—8 oz. brown bread, with water to drink—this to breakfast and supper.

Dinner.—1½ pint of stirabout, a very appropriate name, as it requires considerable stirring to make it any way eatable. This consisted of 3 oz Indian meal, with same quantity of oatmeal, boiled in water, and was simply awful stuff. I could never get through half of it.

At the expiration of seven days a somewhat more welcome change came.

Breakfast and supper, always the same:—½ pint skilly with 6 oz. bread.

Dinners.—Monday and Friday, 6 oz. bread, 6 oz. potatoes; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint peasoup; Sunday and Wednesday, 6 oz. bread, 6 oz. suet pudding.

It may thus be imagined that the food was considerably different to what one had been previously accustomed to, and, combined with the labour and confinement, I felt myself getting perceptibly weak and languid, and after the first two weeks were over, counted the days, and then the hours, as the time of deliverance approached. Thus, when Wednesday, August 24th, arrived, I did not require the bell to arouse me, but was up "with the lark in the morning," waiting to be ushered out of cell, which was shortly after our clothes were given in.

Being then marched off to another ward, where I found about twenty prisoners waiting in a row, and having joined them, I looked round for Linden, and soon spied him coming up behind, looking very white, but this time with a smile on his countenance (I had only seen him twice before, since we parted after leaving the reception ward, and then only to catch a glimpse of him in another gallery at chapel, he then looking very dejected).

We were then marched off into the reception ward, and it was with a much lighter heart and more cheerful prospect than the last occasion.

We then proceeded to change our clothes and prepare for the governor's farewell, "You may go," which happened at 8·30 a.m., and with a ticket for breakfast (if we like to use them) at an adjoining coffee stall kept by the Prisoners' Aid Society, and an order upon the station master at Clapham Junction to grant us a ticket to the nearest station at which we resided, we were set at liberty.

Yours truly,

W. J. Markham.

Sept. 27th, 1887.

A New Wholesale Machine Agency.

MR. R. J. JOHNS, who for some years has managed the sewing machine and domestic branch of Messrs. John Murdoch & Co.'s business, has ceased his connection with that firm. He has commenced business on his own account at temporary premises at 21, Kellett Road, Brixton, London, S.W., under the style of R. J. Johns & Co., and has been appointed sole agent for London and the South of England for the Cherry Tree Company, washing, wringing, and mangling machine manufacturers, Cherry Tree, near Blackburn.

We must congratulate Mr. Johns on having secured a valuable agency, and the Cherry Tree Company on having made terms with a representative whose knowledge of the trade is second to none, and whose energy and business acumen is unquestioned by all who know him. Mr. Johns has a complete knowledge of both the wholesale and the retail trade. It is well known that he has had a deal to do in working up the huge business which Messrs. Murdoch & Co. now do in domestic appliances. He has been a large buyer of machines of all kinds, and possesses a good practical knowledge, which will serve him in good stead in his new undertaking. Many in the trade know that he has been patronised by royalty on more than one occasion. Mr. Johns will not confine himself solely to the manufactures of the Cherry Tree Company, but will supply to dealers sewing and other domestic machines, perambulators, musical instruments, watches &c. He starts business with our sincere wishes for his future success.

A MACHINE DEALER in Finchley has just offered his creditors 10s. in the pound. At the private meeting this was refused, the creditors insisting on 17s. 6d. The debtor has since offered 12s. 6d., which offer is now under consideration. The debts amount to about £150.

Jottings.

The Singer Manufacturing Company pay to the Commissioners of Supply of the county of Dumbarton £71 0s. 3d. per annum for the constable stationed at their Kilbowie factory.

* * *

According to the *Industrial World*, a lately devised novelty is a rotary fan attachment for baby carriages, patented by Michael H. Connerton, of Philadelphia. There is a vertical fan shaft extending upward in front of the carriage, box, or basket, with a fan at the top. The shaft is provided with a pulley at its lower end which is connected by a belt to a large pulley on the running gear of the rear axle.

* * *

In our last issue we announced the formation of a new sewing machine concern called the Noble Manufacturing Company, Limited, and several subscribers ask if the machine is yet on sale. The machine is not yet on the market, and will not be ready for the trade for a month or two. The company are busy fitting up a factory, and are making every preparation for a large output.

* * *

The Noble machine possesses several novel features, all of which we will explain in due time.

* * *

The Singer sewing machine works at Kilbowie, Scotland, embrace 21 acres of floorage, employ nearly 5,000 artisans, and utilise the combined power of eight 250 horse-power engines.

* * *

The Singer Company made last year at their Kilbowie factory no less than 20,000,000 machine needles.

* * *

Several of our statesmen have recently told us that trade is improving to a sensible degree. This is assuredly correct in the case of the sewing machine trade. We hear on all hands of an improvement in the number of orders booked by wholesale firms.

* * *

Mr C. Lohmann is particularly busy. Last week his sales "footed up" 1,500 machines. This may sound incredible, but we were permitted to see the original orders for not less than 1,000 of this number.

* * *

Messrs. Bradbury & Co. are unusually busy at their Oldham factory, and so too are Messrs. Jones, at Guide Bridge.

* * *

We further learn that several German makers are working to their utmost capacity.

* * *

There is one dark cloud to the picture—dealers report in many parts of the country small collections. One of our correspondents, however, informs us that his average collection is 2s. 3d. per week.

* * *

Before leaving Manchester the members of the British Association visited Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s sewing machine factory at Oldham. They spent several hours examining the machines and the processes of manufacture, and were highly pleased with what they saw. Before leaving, the visitors, many of them practical mechanics, were pleased to say that they had not visited a manufactory anywhere more replete with perfect machinery than the Wellington Works.

* * *

On the 18th July last a County Court judgment to the amount of £10 1s. was registered against Mr. G. Wood, perambulator manufacturer, 4, Willaby Street, New Denton, Nottingham.

* * *

The first and final dividend of 2s. 4d. in the pound has just been paid in the failure of Watson & Keighley, wringing machine manufacturers, Bingley, Yorks.

* * *

A receiving order has been granted in the failure of Messrs. J. Steel & Co., dealers in domestic machinery, Mr. John G. Villar, auctioneer, Cheltenham, being the trustee. This firm had branches at 5, North Street, Cheltenham, 23, Eastgate Street, Gloucester, 18, St. Nicholas Street, Worcester, and Lowlands, Redmarley, Worcester.

* * *

On the 5th August a County Court judgment for £23 9s. 10d. was registered against Mr. C. W. Coombe, perambulator manufacturer, 192, Tottenham Court Road.

* * *

We omitted to state in our last issue that Mr. W. Blake's connection with Messrs. John Murdoch & Co.'s Hampstead Road branch has ceased.

* * *

Mr. Ash, of Southsea, is, we are glad to learn, much better in health. By the way he does a good trade in pianos in addition to sewing machines. He now uses a van built in the shape of two pianos placed back to back, which forms a capital advertisement.

* * *

The stuff glove manufacturers, of Chemnitz, are now using knitting machines instead of looms.

* * *

Mr. C. Lohmann has just received from Wertheim's factory a chromo which is quite a work of art. It shows a woman treadling a machine, her husband sitting in a chair close to the machine fast asleep. The noiseless character of the machine is further illustrated by the introduction of several mice, which play around the feet of the operator. There is no mistaking the fact that this show card is intended to show an extraordinarily silent machine, and such a machine is the Wertheim.

* * *

Mr. Lohmann has received a new noiseless machine from Wertheim's factory. The wooden table is fitted on an iron frame, which materially reduces the noise of working.

* * *

Mr. R. H. Williamson, who occupied the position of clerk and bookkeeper at Messrs. Jones & Co.'s Nottingham branch, has received the appointment of manager at Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s Hanley depot. He will have under his control the whole of the Potteries and district, and we wish him every success.

* * *

The White Sewing Machine Company will, about Christmas next, remove from Queen Victoria Street to 48, Holborn Viaduct. They report business as being very brisk.

* * *

Mr. C. Swepson is doing a good business at the Domestic Machinery Depot he opened at No. 2, Bank Buildings, High Street, Streatham, S.W. Many persons might have thought that little business could have been done in this district, but the reverse is the case.

* * *

By the way, Mr. Swepson is one of the oldest living members of the trade. He is in the unique position of having for more than twenty-one years had to do with sewing machines. His first engagement was with the Grover & Baker Company, from the time they opened in this country and until they disposed of their business to the Domestic Company. At present, he is associated with Messrs. Gordon & Gotch in furthering the interest of the Domestic Company.

* * *

Mr. Swepson is frequently to be seen at the American Exhibition, at the stand of the Domestic Company. Here are now to be seen two specimens of work done on the Domestic machine, just arrived from New York, which experts will agree are unusually fine. Visitors to the Exhibition should particularly notice these samples of work.

* * *

We understand that Mr. Higgin, the London manager for Messrs. Jones & Co., has recently taken larger premises for his firm's central office, at No. 1, City Road. The Long Lane branch, which has for some years done service as Messrs. Jones' principal London office, will shortly be closed, and all the stock removed to the new address. Extensive alterations are already being effected.

* * *

We really must congratulate Mr. Higgin on his selection of new premises. They occupy one of the finest sites in the City of London. Trams and 'buses from all parts of the north and north-east pass the door. It will be recognised by many of our readers that No. 1, City Road was for many years the address of Messrs. Wood & Co. It is a corner shop and will be a huge advertisement for its tenants.

* * *

The principal sewing machine agent in Woolwich is of

German nationality, and, strange as it may appear to our cousin Germans, he has a decided preference for English-made machines, and does the bulk of his trade with an English house. The gentleman in question, however, is a practical sewing machine maker, and knows precisely the value of good machines; this explains a good deal. We refer to Mr. Reinhold, of Wellington Street.

* * *

The two largest and finest sewing machine shops we have seen in London are on the south side of the water, and are owned by Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., in Newington Causeway, and last, but far from least, Messrs. G. Collier & Sons, in Clapham Road; the latter especially is a gigantic show-room, splendidly fitted. Mr. Ebenezer Collier, along with his father, have indeed built up a wonderful business in South London, and are to be congratulated on the progress they have made these last few years.

* * *

A correspondent informs us that the hemstitch machine trade, which was particularly busy the early part of the year, is now very dull.

* * *

Mr. B. Neumann, dealer in sewing machines, late of 45, Cloth Fair, has just removed to 28, Monkwell Street, Falcon Square, E.C.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Bayley, of the Boston, U.S.A., office of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, is now on a visit to England.

* * *

Mr. J. B. Smith, formerly of the firm of Bradbury & Co., in the West of England, has now been appointed to the management of the Wheeler & Wilson Birmingham office.

* * *

Mr. J. W. Urquhart, formerly of the Singer Company, has been appointed to take charge of the Wheeler & Wilson business in Nottingham.

* * *

Mr. G. Hunter, who formerly represented Messrs. Bradbury & Co., at Bristol, is now engaged in mission work.

* * *

Mr. J. E. Carver has now a branch office at 75, Piccadilly, Manchester, where all requisites for sewing machines are kept in stock.

* * *

Messrs. John McBride & Co., 27, Rosemary Street, Belfast, are agents for Mr. Carver in the north of Ireland.

* * *

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DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

BERNHARD DUKES,

Tel. Address: APPLICANT, London.

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PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

TRADE MARK.

The most favourite Family and Tailoring Machines, are of the very best quality and workmanship, with numerous practical improvements and unequalled finish.

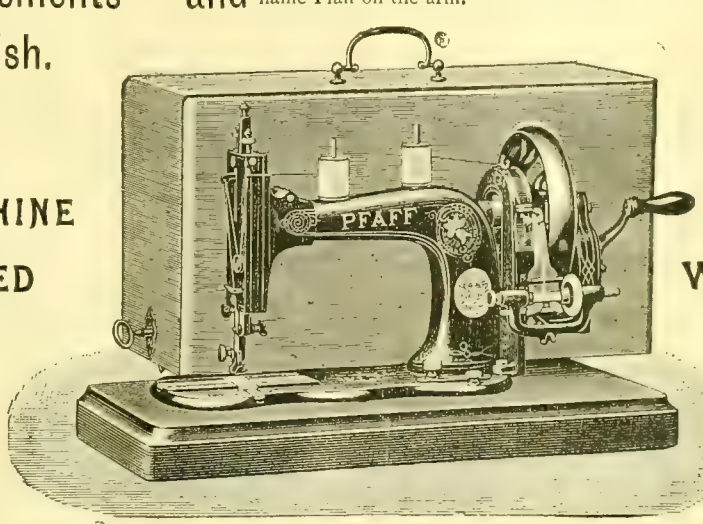
Every Pfaff Machine bears my trade mark and also the name Pfaff on the arm.

All the important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

PERFECTLY NOISELESS MOTION WITHOUT ANY EXTRA COST.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION



Price Lists and Terms on Application.

The PFAFF "B" Perfect Sewing Machine, High Arm Family Hand Machine on wood base with handsome walnut cover.

G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 21, FEATHERSTONE ST., E.C.

Useful Recipes.

Furniture.—To improve the appearance of furniture take a soft sponge, wet with clean cold water, and wash over the article. Then take a soft chamois skin and wipe it clean. Dry the skin as well as you can by wringing it in the hands, and wipe the water off the furniture, being careful to wipe only one way. Never use a dry chamois on varnished work. If the varnish is defaced and shows white marks, take linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts, shake them well in a phial, and apply a very small quantity on a soft rag, until the colour is restored ; then with a clean soft rag wipe the mixture off. In deeply carved work the dust cannot be removed with a sponge. Use a stiff-hair paint brush instead of a sponge.

Furniture Dressing.—One oz. of turpentine and a lump of asphaltum, half the size of an egg ; melt in a tin on the stove slowly, then add varnish when cool until quite thin. Apply with a varnish brush.

To Case-Harden Iron.—To 4 oz. saltpetre add 3 oz. corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. alum, 1 pint common salt, 1 quart alcohol, and 3½ gallons of spring water. Mix well. Heat the iron to a cherry red and immerse.

To Harden Iron Tools.—Take precipitate of sulphur (it is a yellow crystal) and use it as you would borax. When the crystal is melted and the iron is a cherry red, immerse in water.

Cleaning Windows.—Levigated Turkey stone applied to windows with a damp cloth is a capital way of cleaning the same.

Jottings from Australia.

Contributed by Lock-Stitch.

At the Adelaide Exhibition the sewing machine trade is not very extensively represented. Not a single English machine firm, other than the Singer Company, is present. The "Flora" Toy Machine is on show.

* * *

Among the Americans present are the Davis' Vertical Feed and the White Company.

* * *

Several washing machine makers are represented, among them being Messrs. Brooksbank & Ramsden, G. H. Nicoll & Co., and W. S. Summerscales & Sons.

* * *

Perambulators are exhibited by Mr. C. Thompson.

* * *

Mr. James Foster, of Preston, shows his well-known knitting machines.

* * *

The Harrisson Patent Knitting Machine Company are also represented.

* * *

At 32, Market Street, Sydney, are to be found the show-rooms of Messrs. J. Silberberg & Co. They are now doing a good trade in the "Silberberg" and also in Durkopp's machines.

* * *

Wertheim's machines have a very large sale throughout Australia. Mr. H. Wertheim has sole charge of the Australasian business, with offices at Melbourne and Sydney. He is also pushing the sale of the Hapsburg pianos.

* * *

Out here they speak of the hire-purchase system as time payment.

* * *

Wallach, the Universal House Furnisher, of 158, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, is largely extending his huge premises. Here one can purchase every requisite in completely furnishing a house.

* * *

Mr. F. B. Wheeler, of 6, Queen's Place, Sydney, is an enterprising merchant, always open to accept agencies from first-class English manufacturers.

* * *

The Australian Whiteley's are Anthony Hordern & Son, of the Palace Emporium, Haymarket, Sydney. They deal in every class of domestic appliances.

* * *

The firm of Farmer & Co., of Victoria House, Pitt, Market, and George Streets, Sydney, is an excellent example of the Australian colonist. They have built up a huge business in furnishing requisites of all kinds.

* * *

One of the best stocks of sewing machines in New South Wales is kept at the establishment of Mr. G. J. Wells, 1, Hunter Street, Sydney. By unremitting attention to business, and a keen insight into the needs of the public, Mr. Wells has built up a business which does him great credit. He does both a cash and a credit trade.

* * *

Another go-ahead firm of sewing machine dealers is that of Messrs. J. Sutton & Co., 174, George Street, Sydney, and 162, King Street, Newtown, New South Wales. They keep large stocks of the Vertical Feed, White and New Home machines, knitting machines, and domestic appliances generally. Several good mechanics are kept on the premises capable of repairing any machine entrusted to them.

* * *

Messrs. Hebblewhite & Co., 416, George Street, Sydney, act as agents for the Wilcox & Gibb's machine, in addition to dealing in all kinds of domestic appliances.

* * *

From the 21st May to the 18th June last 1,988 sewing machines, valued at £4,417, were imported into Victoria.

* * *

Of the above the Singer Co.'s machines were valued at £1,394, McLean, Bros., & Rigg ranking next with £1,000, and various American makes were valued at £1,264. No duty is charged on these goods.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

10,946. J. Hammett, for apparatus for preparing fabric to receive embroidery or stitching on edge of fold, or pleat formed in a vertical position.

10,964. S. A. Rosenthal, for improvements in sewing machines.

11,009. J. Moss and C. B. Hunt, for improvements in or connected with loop lock-stitch sewing machines.

11,214. J. Jackson and P. A. Martin, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

11,303. J. Foot and R. J. Foot, for improvements in sewing machines.

11,329. J. H. Atkinson, for an improved hood, stay, or joint for perambulators, carriages, and the like.

11,346. R. Pottage, for improvements in sewing machines which may be used for producing stitches and ornamenting the edges of leather bands or other articles.

11,446. P. A. Darraig, for improved sewing machines for corsets.

11,518. C. A. Rollason, for improvements in perambulators.

11,523. C. A. Rollason, for improvements in perambulators.

11,568. J. David, for improvements in electrically driven sewing machines.

11,576. R. Fryer, for improvements in sewing machines.

11,711. R. Ashton, for improvements in the method of working and actuating brakes on bassinettes and other vehicles of a like kind.

11,779. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Peerless Button-hole Attachment Company (Incorporated), of United States, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

11,784. T. W. S. Wheatley and E. J. Thompson, for improved sewing silks.

11,791. J. Gutmann, for improvements in sewing machines.

11,869. F. H. Bennett and J. Dowling, for improvements in button hole sewing machines.

11,926. H. Hengstenburg and R. Wittenstein, for a novel construction or arrangement of heart-shaped cam and needle-bar appliance for sewing machines.

12,041. W. P. Thompson, a communication from L. W. Tifield and A. I. Jacobs, of United States, for improvements in and appertaining to machines for sewing books.

12,049. L. Muther and R. G. Woodward, for improvements in sewing machine cutting knives or trimmers.

12,134. F. Taylor, for improvements in bearings employed in sewing machine stands.

12,170. M. Willard, for preventing accidents with perambulators.

12,178. R. Reader and G. Kay, for improved appliances to be used in connection with sewing machines to simultaneously scollop or fashion and bind the edges of lace and other fabrics.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1886.

8,674. C. R. Gorman and C. J. Fletcher, for improvements in perambulators, invalids' wheeled chairs, and other like carriages.

9,858. J. C. Cottam and A. D. Moll, for improvements in pocket sewing machines.

10,112. F. Dowling and C. J. Croft, for attachments to sewing machines.

10,123. J. C. Cottam and A. D. Moll, for improvements in sewing machines.

10,224. J. J. Robinson, for improvements in sewing machines.

10,238. F. H. Bennett and J. Dowling, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

The SEWING MACHINE TRADE

are invited to send for our List of SPECIALTIES suitable for the Autumn and Winter Trade.

All our lines are well adapted to the Instalment Trade, of which we have had a wide experience. We are prepared to grant special credit facilities, and to allow liberal cash discounts. We can supply our customers with illustrated lists bearing their own name and address, and we shall be pleased to give estimates for all kinds of stationery used in the Credit Trade. Our Show Rooms are the largest of their kind in London, and we heartily invite a call from all members of the trade who find themselves in our neighbourhood.

Specialties.

SEWING MACHINES.
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES.
INDIA RUBBER WRINGERS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
SPENCER PIANOFORTES.
CARPENTER'S ORGANS.
ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
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PEERLESS MELODEONS.
ORGUINETTES AND CELESTINAS.
FARRINGDON WATCHES.
PORTRAIT ALBUMS.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LIMITED.

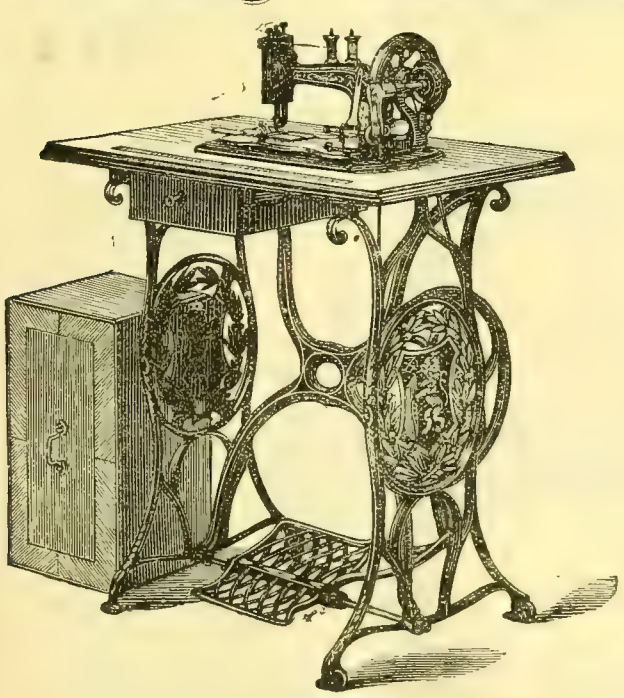
91 and 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

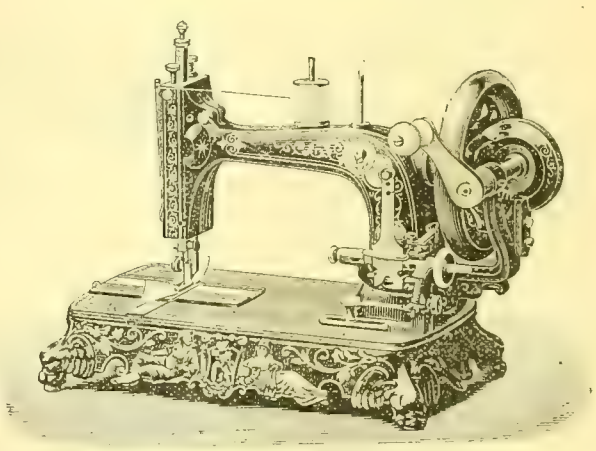
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



THE "CINDERELLA."



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Specialty—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

S. BETTMANN & CO.,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

10,288. C. O. Müller, for modifying a Grover Baker sewing machine so that four-thread ornamental stitching may be produced with it.

10,557. F. Cree, junior, and L. F. Marsh, for attachments for sewing machines for pleating one or more plys of material, and simultaneously sewing the same for hat linings and other fabrics.

11,013. A. Helwig, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for making button-holes.

12,392. R. J. Urquhart, for improvements in steering perambulators and bath chairs.

12,893. W. Beecroft, for improvements in sewing machines.

1887.

6,079. F. Egge, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

6,414. B. Rudolph, for improvements in sewing machines for sewing knitted fabrics.

6,418. D. Mills, for improvements in button-hole mechanism for sewing machines.

6,926. R. Otto, for improvements in sewing machines.

7,620. J. Y. Johnson, a communication from J. R. Hebert, of New York, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

10,557. *Attachments for sewing machines for pleating one or more plys of material, and simultaneously sewing the same for hat linings and other fabrics.* F. Cree, jun., of 1, Vernon Street, Hyde, Cheshire, machinist, and L. F. Marsh, of 33, Victoria Street, Bristol, hat manufacturer.—Dated August 17th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to attachments for sewing machines for pleating one or more plys of material and simultaneously sewing the same for hat linings and other fabrics, the object being to pucker up or "kilt" a plain or fancy fabric at the edge only, and sew or stitch it down upon a backing or stiffener, which may be a single ply of fabric, or a compound fabric, such as silk upon buckram, paper, cardboard, pasteboard, or the like, or two or more fabrics of the same or different colours or textures may simultaneously be puckered or "kilted," each one being led to the needle in distinct lines either by themselves or in conjunction with braid, tape, or ribbon for ornamenting the linings of hats, caps, and articles of wear and fabrics generally.

The attachments are applicable to almost every kind of sewing machine, and part of the attachments are fastened to the head and part to the work plate, the puckering or kilting blade or appliance, which is springy, being swivelled or centred upon the back plate and operated by a cam, or by one or more studs on a wheel in gear with a wheel on the main spindle, the degree of throw of the kilter being regulated by a screw-pin returnable by a spring. When ornamenting a hat lining or the like with a stiff backing, we fit a "tipper" to a sliding plate over the shuttle race to determine the distance of the sewing from the edge. The kilter blade has a hole in the feeding portion of it, in which a spring paul acts, and yields to the pressure of the material. One of the appliances on the work plate is a simple blade of springy steel, under which the stiffener passes, and is fed to the needle, and another appliance thereon is a folded piece of metal, as a guide to lead the silk or other fabric on to the stiffener. On the head of the machine is a three-bladed guide for the additional plys of fabric, tape, braid, or the like.

12,893. *Improvements in sewing machines.*—W. Beechcroft, of Swinegate, Leeds, Yorks, mechanical engineer.—Dated October 9th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to improvements in various parts of sewing machines, such improvements being applicable to chain-stitch and other types of machines. The improvements have reference to means employed for imparting the requisite tension to the thread. The required motion is obtained for this purpose by preference from the needle lever. On this lever is provided a lip or projection having therein a set or regulating screw, on the head of the machine a bell crank lever is mounted in suitable bearings. An adjustable radial reciprocating movement is imparted to such bell crank lever from the lip or projection on the needle lever, such movement being varied at pleasure by the set or regulating screw.

The upper end of the bell crank lever engages with a horizontal rod mounted so as to slide freely in bearings provided on the head of the machine.

At the outer end of this rod is attached a disc, and between it and a fixed disc concentric therewith is passed the thread. By moving the herein before mentioned rod horizontally the disc thereon is moved to or from the fixed disc. When the discs are brought together the thread is firmly held between them, and when separated each thread is free to pass.

The specification also describes a take-up arrangement for taking up the slack thread as the needle bar ascends. The improvements have further reference to a positive feed motion, the movement for which purpose is obtained from the driving shaft.

6,926. *Improvements in sewing machines.* R. Otto, of Plauen, Germany, manufacturer.—Dated May 11th, 1887. Price 6d.

This invention relates to a new or improved construction of sewing machines, by means of which it is possible to sew broad seams or welts in a web-like manner, the peculiarity of this improvement being that, besides the ordinary needle thread and shuttle thread, two catchers and two so-called chain threads are employed for the formation of loops. The said chain threads lie at the edge of the seam, are changed crosswise with each other, and at the same time two catch threads are inserted, one above the other, below the cloth, and sewn fast by means of the needle thread and shuttle thread.

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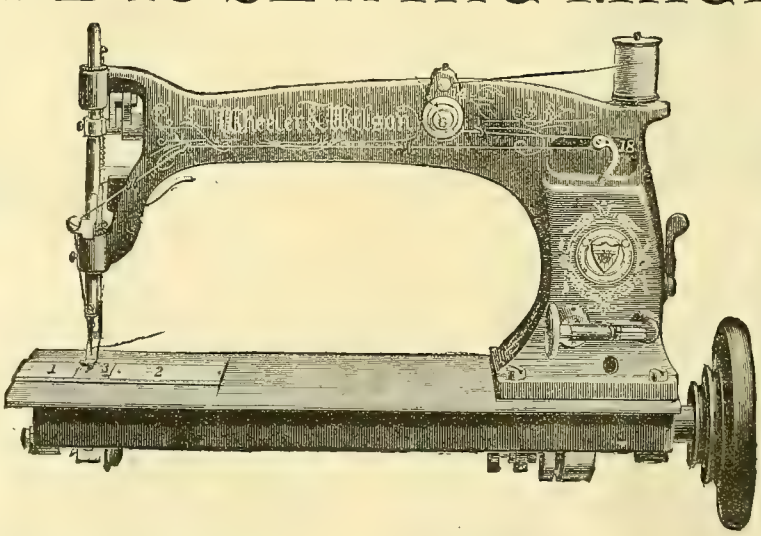
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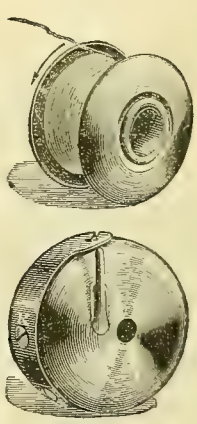
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7,620. *Improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.* J. Y. Johnson, a communication from J. R. Herbert, of Brooklyn, New York.—Dated May 25th 1887. Price 8d.

This invention relates to improvements in button hole attachments for sewing machines.

By employing the improved button-hole attachments, straight stitches and diagonal stitches can be formed. The spaces between the stitches formed by the improved button-hole attachment gradually narrow towards the ends of the button-hole. This is a matter of importance, since by thus forming them the ends of the button-hole are made very strong, and are able to resist the strain upon them when in use without losing their shape. This formation of the button-hole stitches is due to the fact that certain parts of the mechanism move less rapidly while the stitches toward the end of the button-hole are being sewed.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 9TH, 1887.

367,796. J. Douglas, Elizabeth, N.Y., cutting mechanism for button-hole sewing machines.

367,910. D. B. Haselton, Charleston, S.C., starting attachment for sewing machines.

367,920. W. A. Mack, Norwalk, Ohio, stand for sewing or other machines.

367,972. L. H. Goodwin, Cincinatti, Ohio, spool holder for sewing machines.

368,008. H. C. Robertson, Charleston, S.C., combined stool and sewing machine cover.

368,035. J. D. Wentworth, Lynn, Mass method of making button-holes.

368,124. W. E. Bennett, Boston, Mass, method of securing buttons to materials.

368,134. W. O. Crain, Baltimore, Md., button attaching machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 16TH, 1887.

368,379. W. P. Clark, Elberton, Ga., hand power for sewing machines.

368,538. J. W. Lingley, Quincy, Mass, sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 23RD, 1887.

368,760. T. F. Evetts, Leon Junction, Tex., bobbin winder for sewing machines.

368,897. M. V. Palmer, Willimantic, Conn, machine for winding cops for sewing machine shuttles.

368,923. A. Johnston, Ottumwa, Iowa, ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 30TH, 1887.

368,925. E. E. Angell, Malden, feed mechanism for sewing machines.

369,105. J. J. Ebneter, Adlerberg, St. Gall, Switzerland, fabric holding frame for embroidering machines.

369,141. B. F. Warren, Boston, Mass, presser foot for sewing machines.

369,255. J. Marhoeffer, New York, N.Y. quilting machine.

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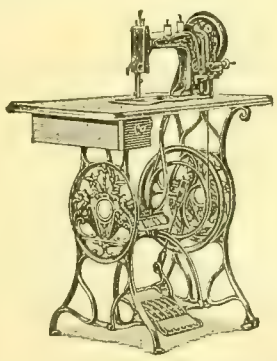
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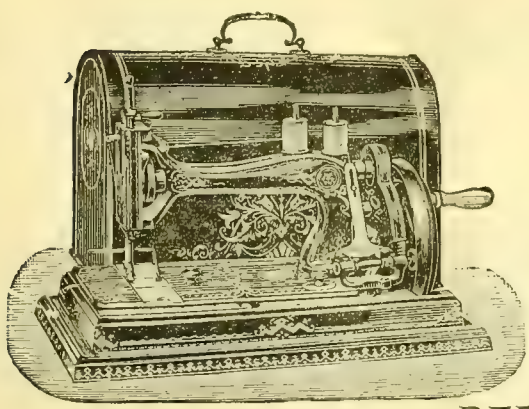
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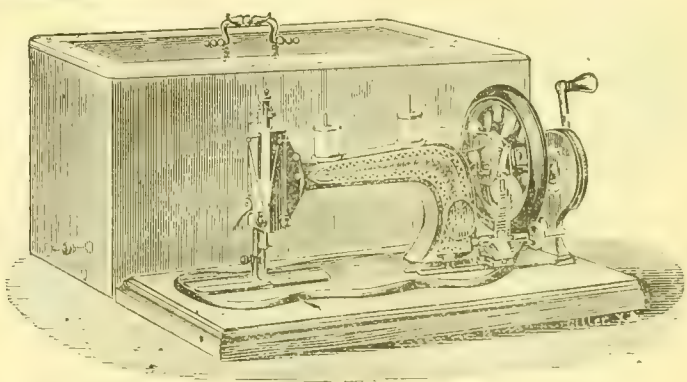
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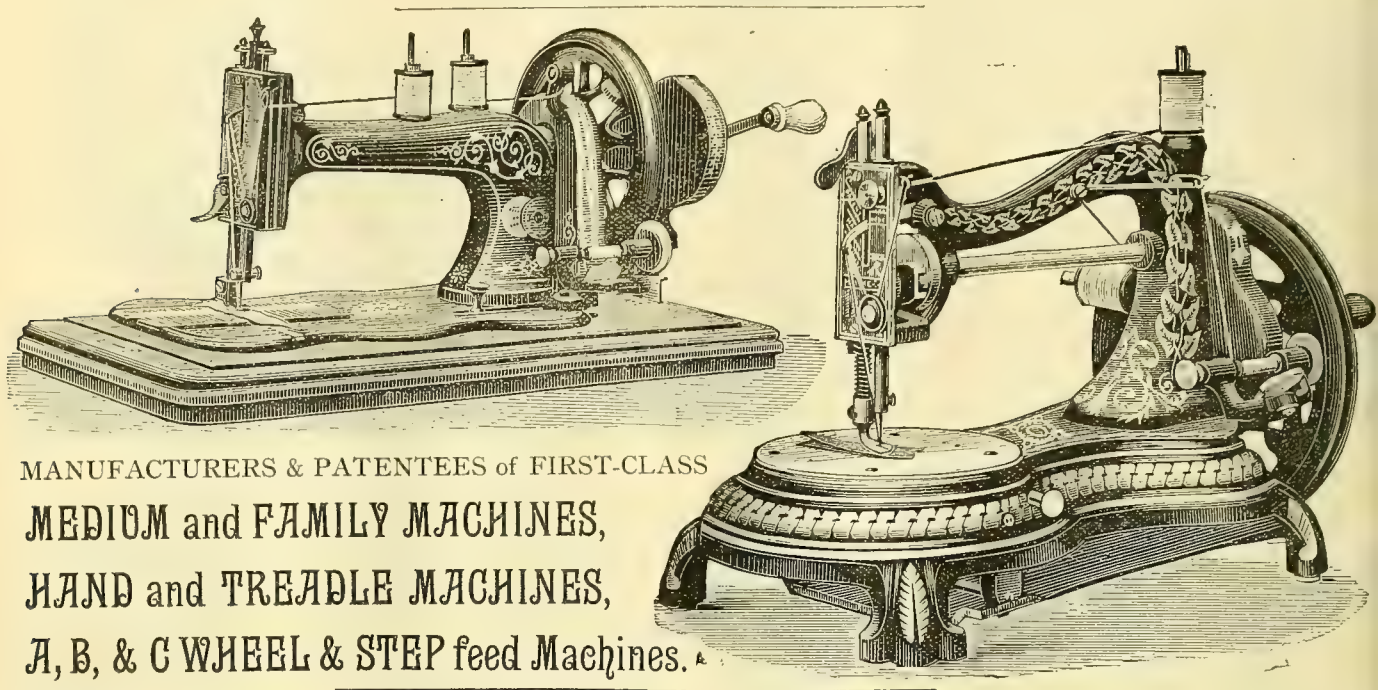
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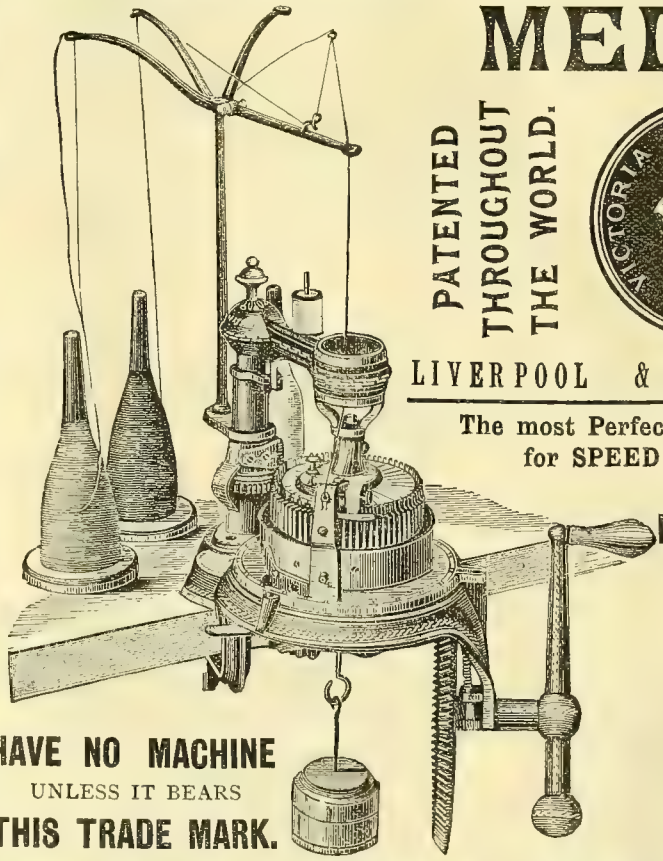
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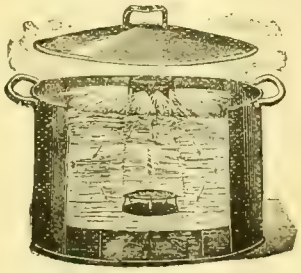
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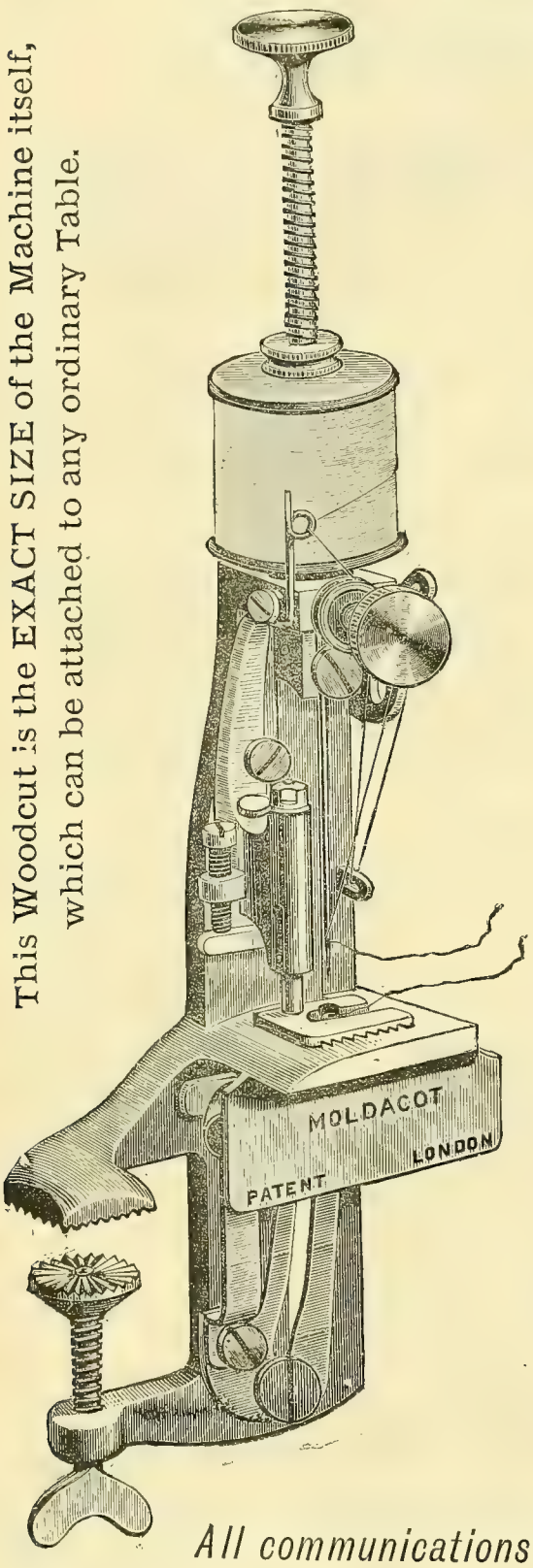
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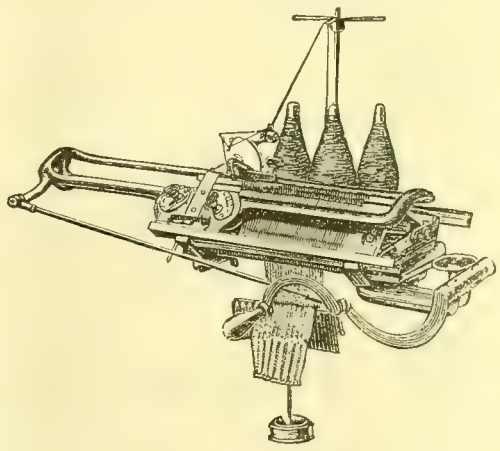
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,, 2A G.	204 ,,	12¾ inch.	8	23	0	0
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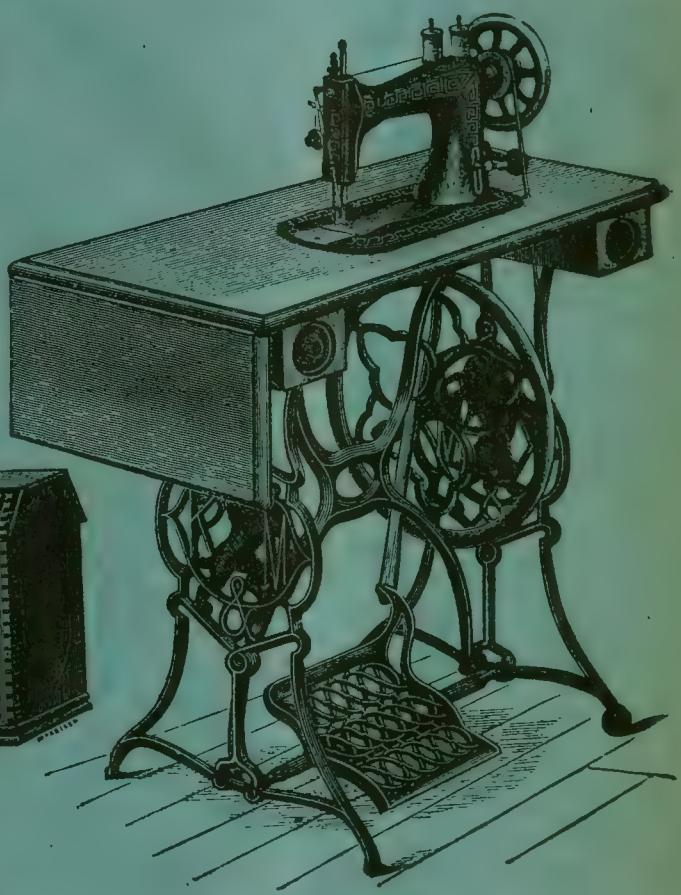
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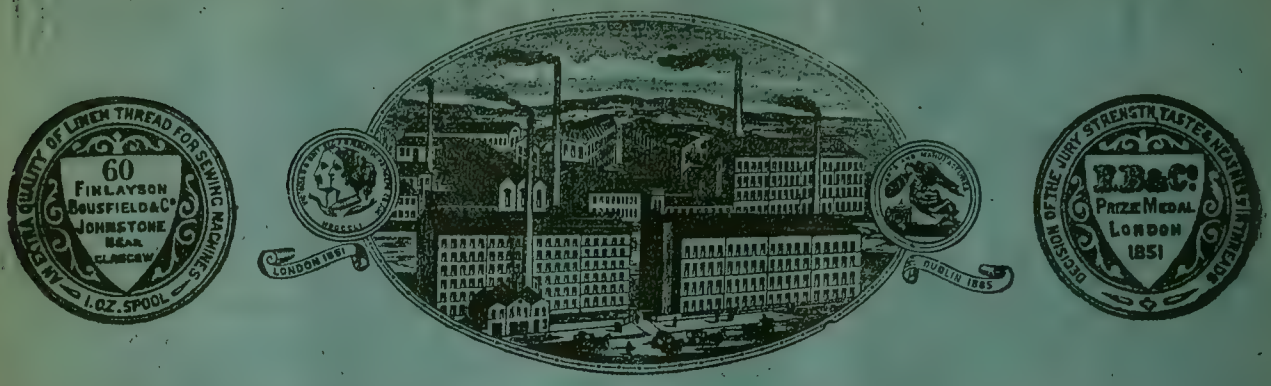
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Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.

FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & Co.,



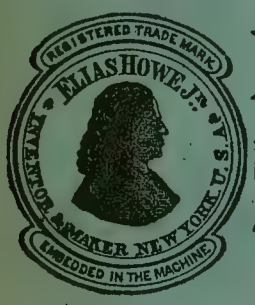
MANUFACTURERS of LINEN THREAD.

SUPERIOR IN **STRENGTH, QUALITY, COLOUR.**

AWARDED **GOLD MEDAL,** EDINBURGH, 1886.

SUITABLE For all kinds of **SEWING MACHINES.**

FLAX MILLS, JOHNSTONE, SCOTLAND, & GRAFTON, U.S.A.



ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

THE

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are the Sole Manufacturers in Europe of the genuine HOWE MACHINES.

The New Howe F No. 6

Is Now Ready for Delivery.

Every one interested in Sewing Machines should see this

New High Arm Machine

It is unequalled by any Machine for the beautiful and varied work it will perform. It is

Silent and Rapid!
Easy to Learn!!
Moderate in Price!!!

For Terms apply to the

Factory, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Show-rooms in LONDON, 48, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Agents will be appointed in towns where there is not one at present.



Printed and Published by Lawrence, Sewell, & Co., St. Paul's Buildings, Paternoster Row, E.C., to which address all communications should be sent.

THE "VERTICAL FEED."

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
The Hardware Trades' Gazette.

Vol. XV., No. 207. NOVEMBER 1st, 1887. Price 4d.

DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co.,
GILFORD, IRELAND.

MEDAL AWARDED FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE IN QUALITY
DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co. GILFORD. IRELAND.
PHILA 1876

LONDON—40, NOBLE STREET.
NORTHAMPTON—15, BRADSHAW STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF LINEN THREADS.

Highest Medals were awarded Dunbar & Co.'s Threads wherever exhibited, for Hand or Machine Sewing of all descriptions, suitable for all purposes, Shoes, Sole Sewing, Tailors, &c.

DUNBAR & Co.'s THREADS ARE THE BEST.
Samples and Prices on Application.

SIMMONS & CO.'S
NEW CITY WHOLESALE AND EXPORT
PERAMBULATOR SHOWROOMS
ARE AT
70, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.
Close to Moorgate, Broad Street, and Liverpool Street Stations.
Buyers are Invited to Inspect the Samples Exhibited.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—
TANNER STREET, BERMONDSEY ST., LONDON, S.E.

"AMBO" BRAKE.


JONES' SEWING MACHINE

BEST MACHINES IN THE WORLD FOR AGENTS & SHIPPERS TO HANDLE

Afford a greater margin of profit to dealers than can be obtained from any other Machine in the Market.

WE CAREFULLY PROTECT OUR AGENTS' DISTRICTS.

Factory: GUIDE BRIDGE, near MANCHESTER.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND
EXCLUSIVELY MANUFACTURING
FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES.

MANUFACTORY:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

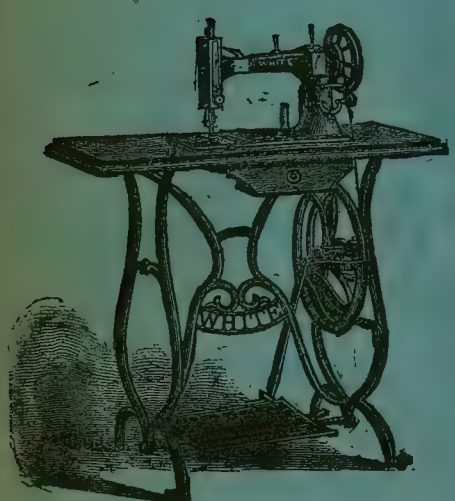
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN OFFICE—

19, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

WHITE SEWING MACHINES,

The Popular Favourites for Noiselessness and Easy Treadle Movement.



THE IMPROVED WHITE MACHINE.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

"WHITE" SEWING MACHINE.

Gold Medal Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883, Gold Medal Nice, France, 1884, and Medal for Superiority at the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.

600 MACHINES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD EACH DAY.

500

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS IN ENGLAND ALONE SELL THE

"WHITE."

SAMPLES OF WORK AND PRICE LISTS GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Try a "WHITE" before purchasing.

No other Machine ever had such a Record of Popularity.

LIBERAL TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE DEALERS.

All Sewing Machine Dealers and Operators are invited to call and inspect this—the latest Improved and Best Silent Lock-Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machine—or send for Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., to

THE

WHITE SEWING MACHINE Co.

19, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

28, RUE DE TURIN, PARIS, FRANCE. 81, RUE DE MIDI, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

HEERENGRACHT 556, AMSTERDAM.

The CHERRY TREE MACHINE Co.

CHERRY TREE NEAR BLACKBURN, Lancashire, England.

SOLE PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"MODEL" - "QUEEN" - AND - "CLIMAX"

WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES, INDIA-RUBBER WRINGERS, &c.

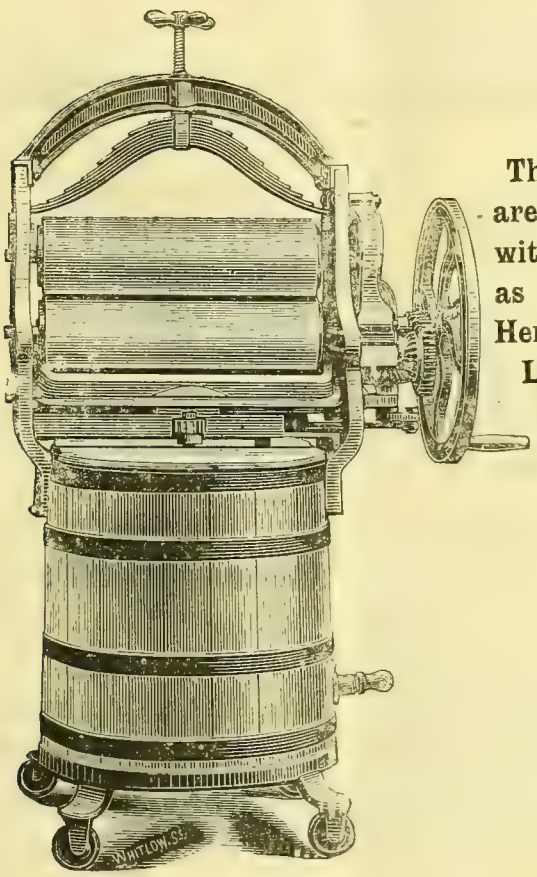
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MODEL WASHER,

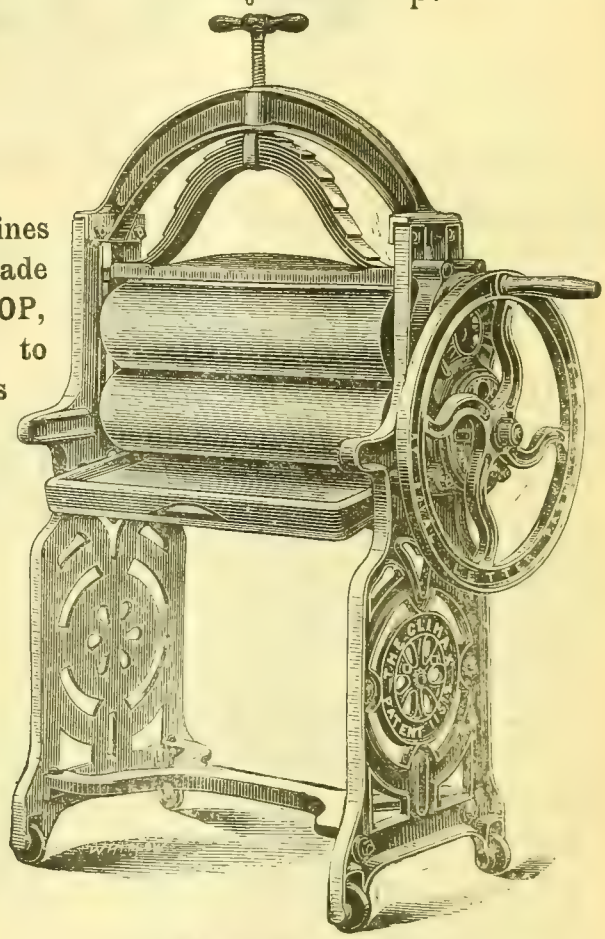
Wringer and Mangler Combined.

BOW TOP.



THE CLIMAX MANGLE.

With Bow Top.



These Machines are also made with FLAT TOP, as supplied to Her Majesty's Laundry.

We have adapted our patent "CLIMAX" Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have also patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidently falling completely over.

With the improvements recently added, as stated above, the "MODEL" is by far the best Machine in the market, and we feel sure that the prejudice which exists in some minds against all Washing Machines would disappear if our "MODEL" Washer were given a trial.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.

In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are *five* cog wheels, *two* being to make the rollers rotate equally, and *three* to reduce the speed. With the "Climax" Gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

The wheels are strengthened by flanges, and it is almost impossible to break them.

There are no cogs on the fly-wheel.

The stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with.

There is less friction and less noise in working.

Finally, it is stronger, easier to work, more durable and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

CATALOGUES AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—**R. J. JOHNS, 21, KELLETT ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON, S.E.**

W. J. HARRIS & CO.,

LONDON.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

OF

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

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SPECIALITY FOR 1887.

THE

VICTORIA BASSINETTE,

TRADE PRICE,

Only 23/6 Complete.

This Carriage we guarantee to be the cheapest, and command the quickest sale of any in the Market. Mounted on four bicycle wheels, rubber tyres 19 in. and 13 in. high, fitted with china handle, brass jointed reversible seamless cover, safety holdfast brake, and upholstered in Crocket's No. 2 leather, very pretty design, and finished throughout in the best workmanlike manner.

Sewing Machine Agents and Canvassers in want of a first-class article to sell on the hire system at a reasonable price should not fail to give our Victoria Bassinette a trial. Admired and praised by everyone.

DESIGN AND FULL PARTICULARS POST FREE.

Chief Offices:

219, OLD KENT ROAD,

AND

49 and 49a, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.

Manufactory: ALFRETON STREET, S.E.

BRADBURY'S ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

WITH EITHER WHEEL OR STEP FEED.

NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

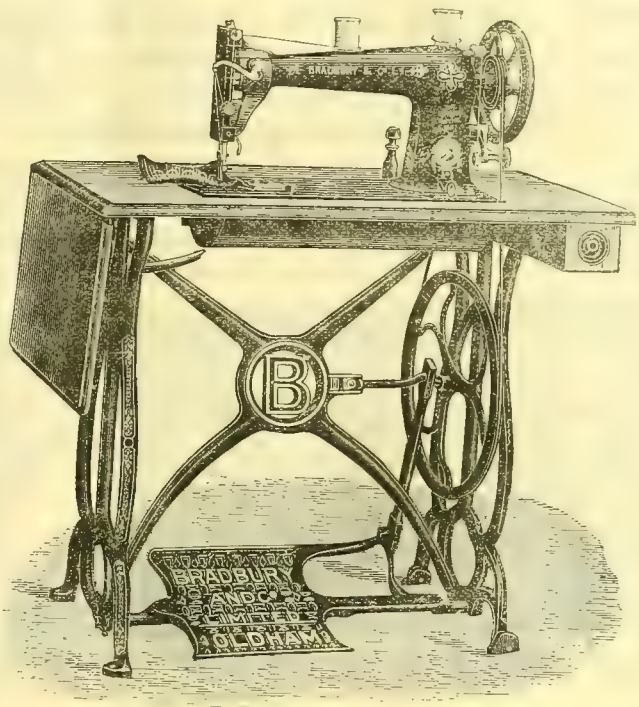
SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY!

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

THE SHUTTLE MOTION IS PERFECTION.

ALL WEARING PARTS ADJUSTABLE, AND ARE MADE OF THE FINEST TEMPERED STEEL.

No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.
No. 2.—Wheel Feed Machine.
Price £7 10s. ☞



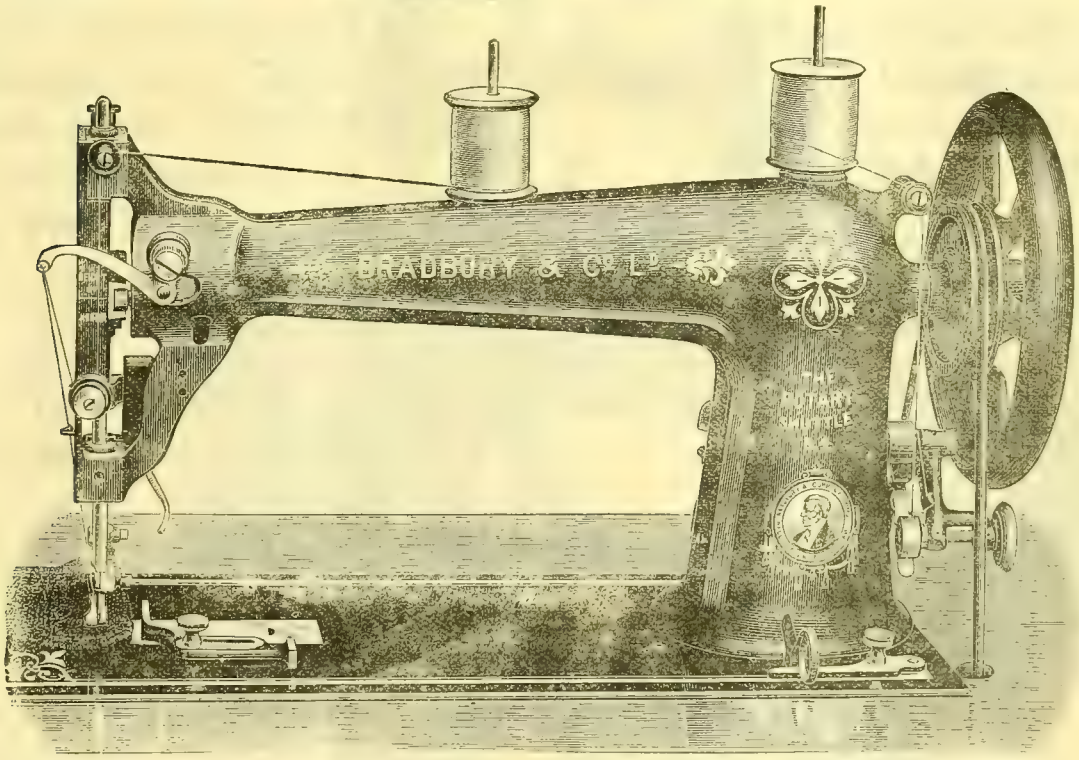
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

—o—

We make the Rotary in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or STEP FEEDS,

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.



No. 4. STEP FEED MACHINE.
More space under the arm than any other Machine. Height of arm 6¼ in.; length 12¼ in.
PRICE—No. 4 Step Feed, with Stand and Leaf Table complete, £9.
PRICE—No. 4 Wheel Feed, Stand and Leaf Table complete, £9 10s.

The Rotary Machine sews equally well when run backwards or forwards.
The Wheel Feed Rotary is pronounced by several leading Boot Makers "An unparalleled success."
The Wheel Feed Rotary is the Quickest Leather Machine in the World.
The Step Feed Rotary is unequalled for Cloth or Fustian, and all Tailoring Purposes.
The Rotary Machine is the Quickest Lock-stitch Shuttle Machine in the World.

BASSINETTES! BASSINETTES!!

Write for Bradbury's August Wholesale Price List of Bassinettes. The same high-class quality at greatly reduced prices. Ten distinct varieties.

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS. APPLY

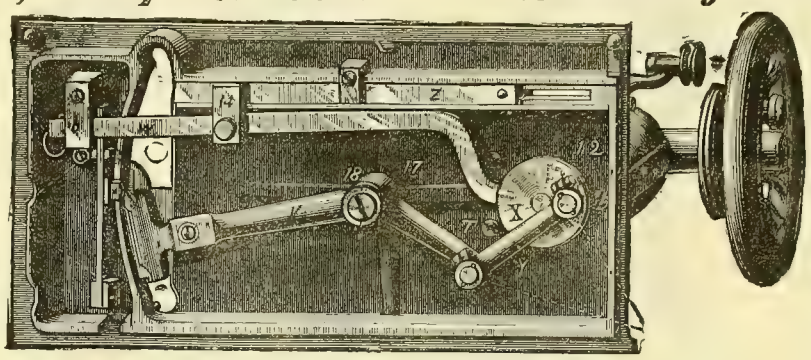
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



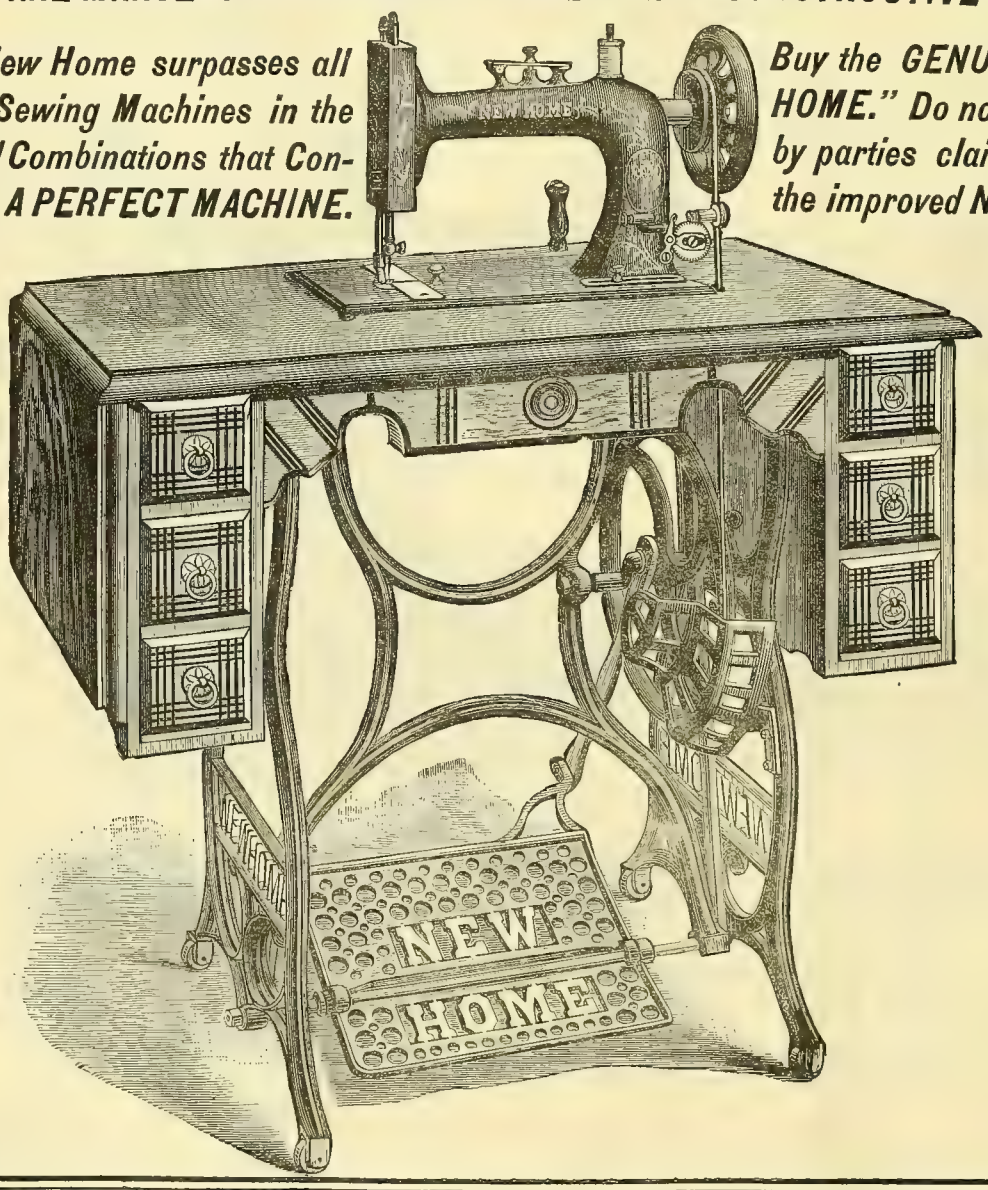
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

THE ORIGINAL



THE GENUINE

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

HENRY WEBSTER,

41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

Send for Quotations or Call and Inspect

J. E. CARVER'S

NOVELTIES & SPECIALITIES

IN

SEWING MACHINES.

The New
PARAGON

ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINES, manufactured by the Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, make **2,500** Lock-stitches per minute. The latest and greatest achievement of American scientists.

The New
PHŒNIX

Improved "Wheeler & Wilson" Machines are the best made, most complete, and perfect Machine of this system in the world.

The
STELLA
"SINGER" SYSTEM.

Are admitted by all who have examined them to be the most highly finished "Singer" Machines ever made. They have high or low arm and with improvements unknown in any other Machines.

The
DOMINA
"WHITE" SYSTEM.

These Machines are similar in construction to the "White" and Domestic Machines. For style and finish they are incomparably better than any other of this pattern.

J. E. CARVER,

Manufacturer and Merchant,

38, ALDERSGATE STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW "VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINE.

JUBILEE MACHINE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

IMPROVED "NEW HOME" MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

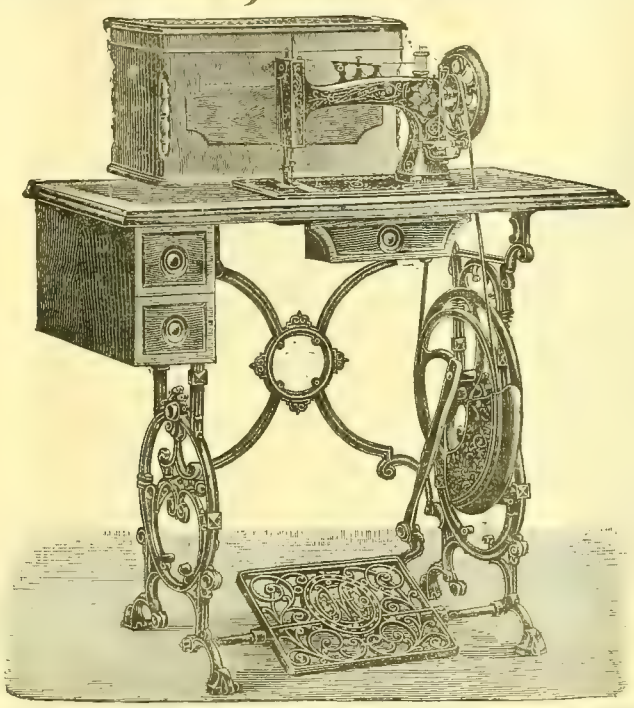
H. MUNDLOS & CO.,

NEUSTADT, MAGDEBURG.

DURABLE

AND

SILENT.



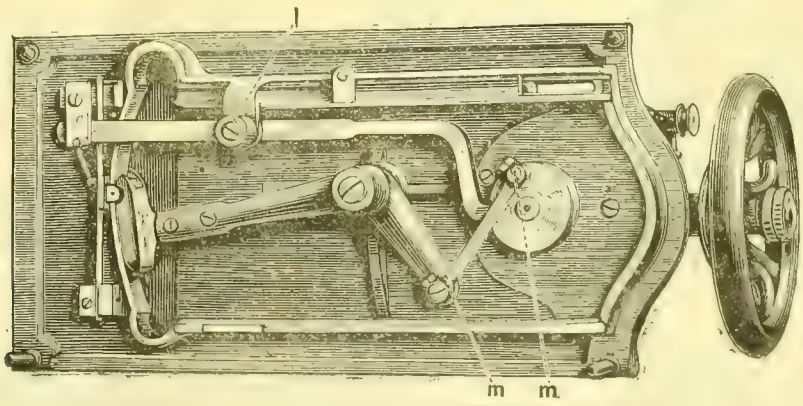
LIGHT

RUNNING.

SIMPLE.

VICTORIA STYLE No. 2.

This Machine is made in various styles for family and manufacturing purposes, plain and highly ornamental. It is provided with all the latest improvements, and surpasses other machines owing to the simplicity of its mechanism and its light, noiseless, and quick action. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT that repairs may be almost entirely dispensed with, for all parts subject to friction are adjustable, by which unusual durability is obtained. The illustration below shows the simple and ingenious mechanism of the "**VICTORIA**" Machine. All parts subject to friction are made of hardened steel; the engraved letters show the parts to be oiled.



WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES,

C. LOHMANN,

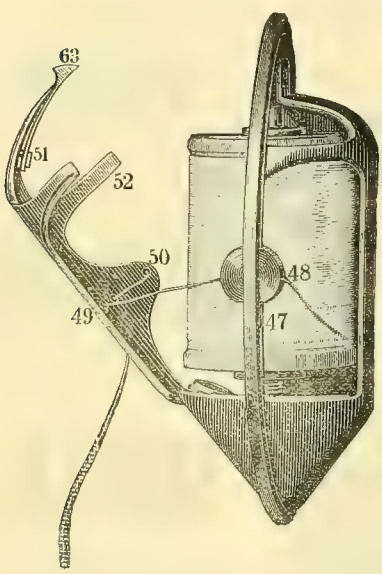
43, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

JUNKER & RUH'S

ROTATING SEWING MACHINES

with two Spools, sewing on both sides, directly from the Cotton-reel, a perfectly beautiful Lockstitch.

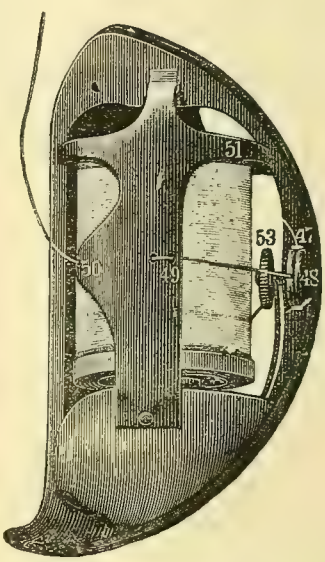
These Machines are manufactured in different sizes for Hand and Treadle, as well as a High-Arm Machine for Heavy Trade, such as for Dressmaking, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, and for all kinds of Manufacturing Purposes.



OPENED COTTON-HOLDER.

TRADE MARK.

Without which none is perfect and genuine.



CLOSED COTTON-HOLDER.

We also beg to recommend our

IMPROVED SINGER & GROVER & BAKER SYSTEM MACHINES.

Throughout the civilised world our Machines have been in the front rank, and have been sold exclusively by the best and most successful dealers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies:

AD. RIES & CO.,

94, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

EASE, ELEGANCE, AND DURABILITY.



THE "ROVER."

The Bodies are made of Various Woods—Deal, Birch, Pine, Walnut and Mahogany—Stained and Varnished, and thoroughly Seasoned. The Carriage is Twelve Pounds Lighter than any Wicker Body Bassinette; at the same time it is Considerably Stronger, and is much Easier to Propel on the Road or Uphill. The Springs are of the Best Quality, and cause the Carriage to ride Easily and Comfortably for the Child or Children. It can be used as a Bed for one Baby to Lie down, or for two Children to Recline in Comfort. Mounted on Rubber Tyre Bicycle Wheels (Best Quality only) with Brass Lubricators for Oil Upholstered in Leather Cloth, nicely Braided. Reversible Carriage-Made Hood, China Handle Mounted with Brass Fittings, Buckle Straps, and a

HANDSOME BEARSKIN RUG COMPLETE.

LLOYD & CO.,

MAKERS OF THE "ROVER" BASSINETTE,

131, Borough, High St., London Bridge, S.E.

KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1867),

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

Invite attention of the trade to their new

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

The "Lion."

(PATENTED).

It is carefully and accurately fitted and finished.

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

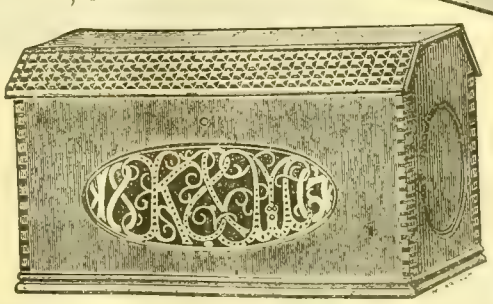
It is therefore

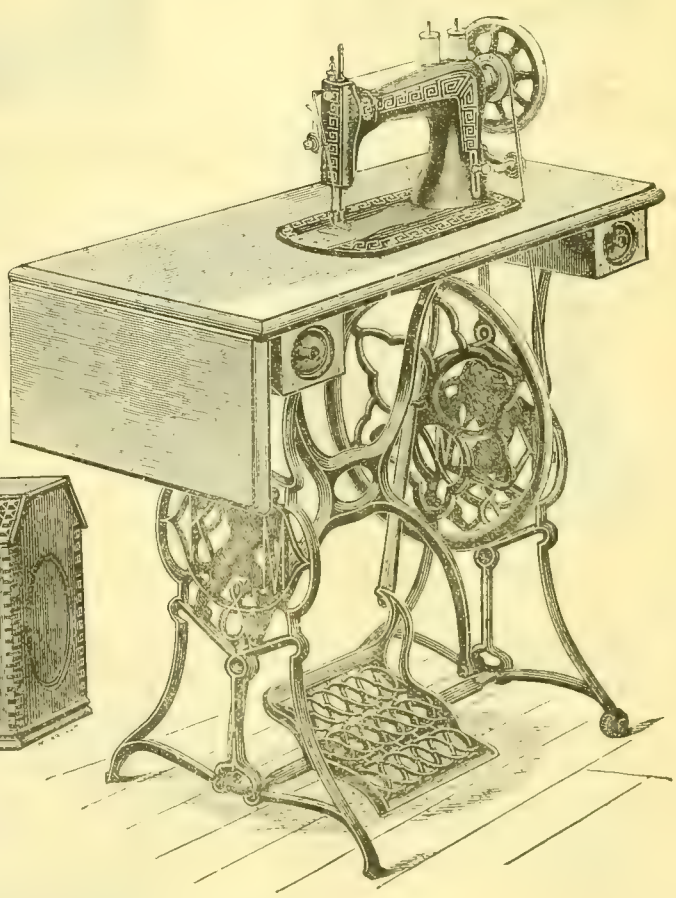
THE BEST MACHINE TO HANDLE

K. & M. manufacture, besides their well-known domestic and manufacturing machines, SPECIAL MACHINERY

SACK and SAIL-MAKING & CANVAS BELT STITCHING, KILTING, WRINGING, and for GATHERING.

Please send for Quotations and Price Lists, post free.





CHIEF OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY:

BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

BRANCH OFFICES:

DUNDEE: 52, REFORM ST. MANCHESTER: 52a, HIGH ST.

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, LOCK-STITCH

AMERICAN DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES,

ALSO KNOWN AS

THE LIGHT RUNNING SILENT MACHINES.

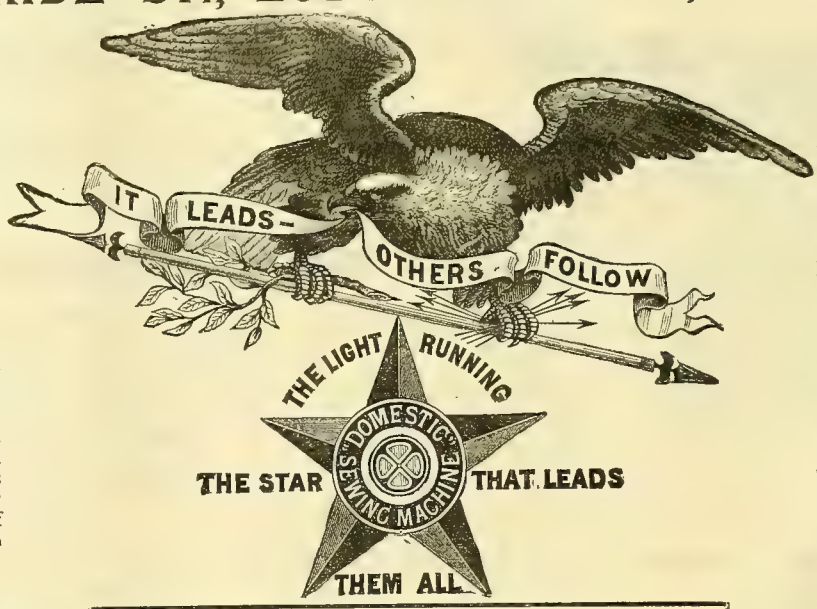
Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland—

15, ST. BRIDE ST., LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

The "DOMESTIC" IS NOW THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE prominently in the market There are some Machines bearing old names, but they are not the Machines that brought repute to those names, nor were they known when the "DOMESTIC" was brought out.

It has the Stamp of the Approval of Time,

And of all the "NEW DEPARTURE," "NEW PRINCIPLE" Machines now known, it was the first, and from the first it has been the Leader, and all times and now it is *away ahead* in everything essential to the success of the Dealer, as well as to the comfort and satisfac tion of the user.



—:o:—

Keep the Facts in Mind!!!

The "DOMESTIC" Machine and all its furnishings are of the best, and can be compared with imitation Machines only as Fine Wool with Shoddy.

The cheap-made Machines *cannot yield the greater profit and greater satisfaction* that the "DOMESTIC" gives.

—:o:—

WOOD-WORK UNAPPROACHED

IN

Principle, Style, and Finish.

COVER

OF BENT WOOD

AND

With many Panels, Strong, Light, and Handsome.

SIDE DRAWERS

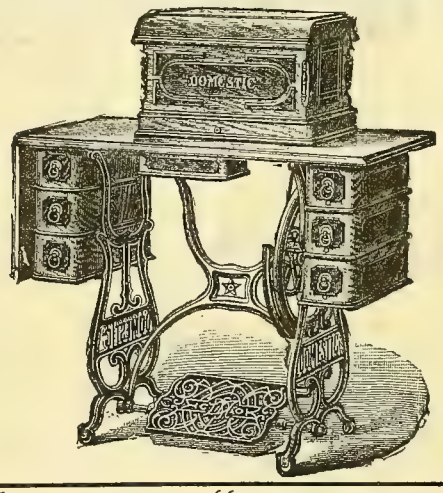
with ends and sides panelled.

These drawers are attached on a new principle.

STYLE NO. 4

Acknowledged to be of all Sewing Machines

✻ THE ✻ MOST ✻ ELEGANT ✻



TABLE

AND

LARGE EXTENSION

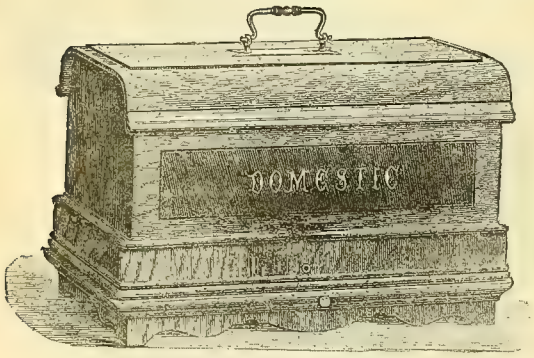
of "built-up" wood. Impossible to warp.

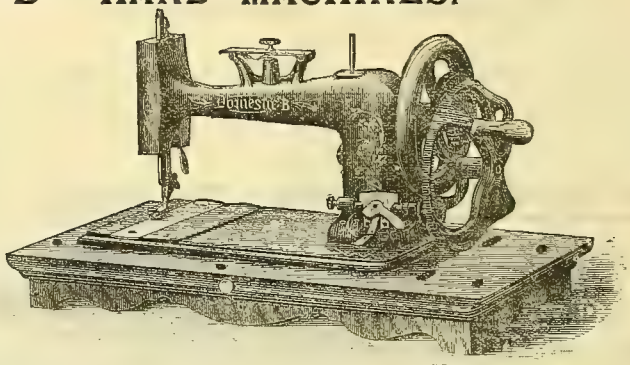
MORE

Silver Plating

than on any other Sewing Machine. All drawer end irons, the ring pulls, fly wheel, &c., &c., are silver plated.

THE NEW "A" AND "B" HAND MACHINES.





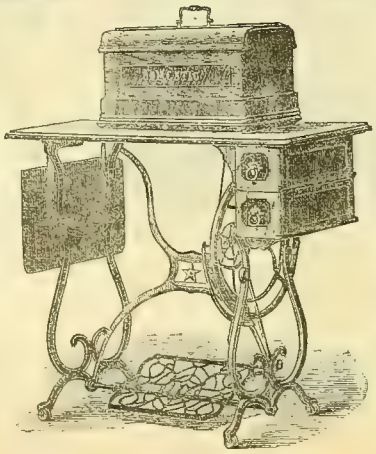
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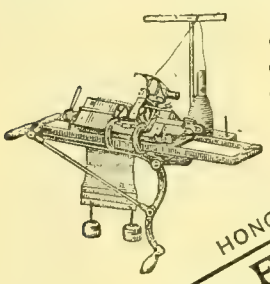
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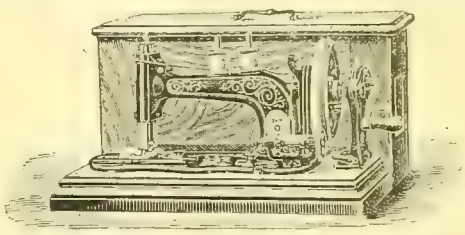
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The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

DISTRAINING ON A MACHINE WHILST IN ACTUAL USE.

The adjourned hearing of the summons issued by Patrick Jordan against Henry Brougham Doughty was taken on the 11th ult.

The facts were fully reported in our October issue, and the case was then adjourned for a fortnight to enable the parties to settle the matter out of court.

Mr. Cowdell (for Mr. Wansbrough, of the Singer Company) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Overend for the defendant.

On the case being called,

Mr. Overend stated that he regretted the parties had not been able to come to terms. The defendant had, however, done all he could to meet the complainant.

Mr. Cowdell then briefly recapitulated the salient points of the case, and argued at some length that the machine being in actual use it was absolutely privileged from seizure; further, the inventory was informal. He cited authorities to support these contentions. He characterised the way in which his client had been treated by the defendant as most cruel, and said that he was entitled to damages.

The magistrate, interposing, again expressed the opinion that this was a case for a civil court. He had no power to give the complainant damages.

Mr. Overend, addressing the magistrate, said his client, the hard-hearted landlord, had, instead of what was said by the other side, shown the complainant every consideration, and had even offered to accept a much smaller amount than what was due to him. With confidence he submitted that the summons must be dismissed.

After some discussion between the respective learned gentlemen who appeared in the case, Mr. Overend consented to an order on the rent being paid. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and taking into consideration the way the complainant had treated his client, and the fact that he had been threatened with proceedings elsewhere, he asked the magistrate to mark his sense of the matter by giving the defendant his costs.

Under ordinary circumstances he (Mr. Overend) would not have made this application.

Mr. Cowdell was quite sure the magistrate would not grant this application.

The magistrate said he did not think it was a case in which he could allow costs.

THE POWER OF A LANDLORD TO DISTRAIN ON HIRED GOODS.

William Lapworth, agent, of 14, St. Martin's Place, and William Archer, hatter, of 104, Dale End, on the 20th ult. sued the Singer Manufacturing Company, whose Birmingham depot is at 93, New Street, to recover £2, the value of a sewing machine. Mr. Dyson appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rogers (Messrs Johnson, Barclay, & Co.) represented the defendants. Mr. Dyson stated that Archer was the landlord of a house in Great Francis Street, of which a dressmaker named Willoughby was tenant. He instructed the other plaintiff Lapworth to distrain for £3 rent, which the tenant owed. Amongst other goods which the tenant had in the house was a sewing machine, hired from the defendant company, and on which 25s. only had been paid. The bailiff seized the machine and removed it to the house of Mrs. Richmond, in Lawley Street, where a representative of the Singer Company found it, and obtained possession of it from Mrs. Richmond. Lapworth in his evidence stated that the few goods he found in the house besides the machine were only worth 15s. These he sold to the tenant for 10s., and took the machine. In cross-examination he denied that Mrs. Willoughby was engaged in making a dress with the machine at the time he entered, and also that he had to remove the dress before he could take away the machine. Mr. Rogers said that the question was a most important one, as defendants in this district alone had over 15,000 machines out on hire. He submitted that landlords could not distrain upon implements of trade that were in actual use at the time of the seizure, the reason being that the attempt to distrain might cause a breach of the peace. Each co e d

"actual use" must be decided on its own merits, but it was not necessary to show actual manual possession. He cited cases in support of that contention, and said he should show that in this case the dressmaker was using the machine when the bailiff entered. Mrs. Willoughby gave evidence that she was using the machine when the bailiff called, and that the bailiff removed her work from the machine before he took it away. His Honour, believing the evidence of Mrs. Willoughby, gave a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that under the circumstances the seizure by the landlord was wrongful, and the defendants had a right to recover their own property. He allowed costs on the higher scale; and, on application by Mr. Dyson, gave leave to appeal.

THE "BIRMINGHAM DAILY MAIL" AND THE ABOVE DECISION.

The law in regard to respective rights in goods held on hire does not appear to be very clearly understood. This was illustrated by the sewing machine case tried before Judge Chalmers yesterday. A dressmaker had a machine on hire from the Singer Manufacturing Company. She was in arrears with her rent, and the landlord sent a bailiff, who seized the machine while the woman was actually using it. On its removal to the custody of another person, a representative of the Singer Company obtained possession of it, and the right of the company to do this was upheld by the Judge. The decision would have been utterly unsatisfactory had it been otherwise. No doubt it is very bad for a landlord to be deprived of his rent through the impecuniosity of a tenant. But, surely, it would be a great deal harder if the sewing machine company were to lose their property in order to recoup the landlord. There are cases where the hire system is pushed too far, and goods are forced upon people by pertinacious agents, but the dressmaker in this case was probably to a large extent dependent upon the possession of a sewing machine for earning her living. The curious fact was mentioned that 15,000 machines are at present out on hire in this district alone, and by this one company. The decision yesterday, therefore, must be of interest to a very wide circle, for there are, no doubt, a good many of those 15,000 in danger from landlords' claims. As the law was laid down yesterday, it seems that under ordinary circumstances the sewing machine would have been legally seizable by the landlord, and the company only won the day because the dressmaker was actually using the machine, and it therefore came under the head of "implements of trade." An appeal may upset Judge Chalmers' decision, but if it does, the law will be proved much too favourable to the landlord.—*Birmingham Daily Mail*, October 1st.

DISPOSING OF A HIRED ARTICLE.

In the Second Court of the Town Hall, Sheffield, on the 19th ult., before Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., and Mr. J. Mallinson, J. Newham, bailiff, 420, Kent road, Heeley, was summoned for having converted to his own use and stolen a sewing machine, the property of the Howe Machine Company, Limited. Mr. W. E. Clegg prosecuted, and the case for the prosecution was that at the latter end of July the defendant visited the shop of the prosecutors in Pinston e Street and made inquiry of the bookkeeper, Miss Fanny Margaret Sill, if machines were let out on hire. She answered "Yes," and showed him how they worked. He asked the terms of purchase on the hiring system, and he was informed 1s. 6d. a week. He pointed out a machine, the cost of which was £7 15s., and in answer to an inquiry he was told that a deposit of 2s. 6d. more would be required on delivery. He said he could not decide then, but would consult his wife. On the 5th August the defendant again called, on that occasion seeing the manager, Mr. Moyzer. The terms of purchase were repeated, and the defendant said he had for five years been with Mr. Skelton, auctioneer, Attercliffe. The defendant asked for the machine to be sent to his house on the following Saturday at half-past twelve. The machine was sent, but the bookkeeper did not see the defendant, only his wife. In cases of hiring it was customary for the hirer to sign an agreement. The wife in the name of the defendant signed the agreement, and a hiring card was left at the house. Between the 9th August and the 13th September a collector made weekly calls for the payment of 1s. 6d., but not a penny was paid. The collector was always met with an excuse, and in September, in consequence of a statement on the part of the wife, he spoke of taking the machine away. On the 9th of the same month the defendant went to the shop and saw the bookkeeper, to whom he said, "I've a machine of yours, and if you don't fetch it away I have a good prospect of work, and will be able to make a payment of £1 or 30s. in about a fortnight." He was told that in that case the company would be glad to allow the machine to remain at his house. On the 14th September, about five o'clock, a bailiff known to the defendant was seen to go to his house. The man first went to the front door, and then to the back door. He returned in a short time to the front and whistled. A cabman then drove down the street, and the bailiff went into the house. The bailiff and defendant were seen by two neighbours to carry a machine out of the house into the cab, and to drive away with it. The defendant was not seen again till nine o'clock. On the 20th September the collector went to the defendant's house, and saw the wife. She made a statement to him, and he acquainted the manager with it. The collector was sent back, and this time he saw the defendant, who said he thought the company had fetched the machine away. He did not know anything about it, and referred the collector to his wife. The result of this interview was communicated to the manager, who the same evening went to the defendant's house. The door was locked, but he ultimately saw the defendant. He was informed by the defendant that a man had fetched the machine away, and that he believed the company had sent for it. The manager told defendant that he thought he had a hand in it, and that he should place the matter in the hands of the police. The defendant said he would go down to the office the following morning and accompany him to the Town Hall, and tell all particulars. The defendant never appeared. The police were communicated with, but neither the cab nor the machine had been traced. Mr. Clegg said the defendant had been boasting that the cabman would never be found, and that they would not see the machine again.—Committed for trial.

SELLING A HIRED MACHINE.

A tailor named Adams was charged before the Borough Justices of Bolton with having fraudulently converted to his own use a sewing machine belonging to Bradbury & Co., Limited, of which he was the bailee. In July, 1886, the prisoner obtained a machine from Messrs. Bradbury & Co's Bolton depot, and entered into an agreement to pay £7 for the article by weekly instalments. The agreement declared that until the whole of the £7 was paid the machine was not to be considered Adams' property. The prisoner paid about half the price of machine, but a short time ago sold it for 25s. to a second-hand furniture dealer. When arrested, prisoner stated he was obliged to sell the machine for want of food, and intended paying for it when he got work. He was committed for trial to the Quarter Sessions. The furniture dealer to whom the machine was sold stated that she did not know to whom she had re-sold the machine; the Chairman informed her that he looked upon her statement as being rather suspicious, and should advise her in future to keep a record of all such transactions. At the last Bolton Quarter Sessions the charge was again gone into. The jury having found the prisoner guilty, the Recorder said, if this had been the only case against the prisoner he should have been inclined to deal with him more leniently than he was doing, but, taking into account all the circumstances, he should sentence him to a month's imprisonment, with the hope that it would be a lesson to others, who might be in a similar position to Adams.

PLEDGING A HIRED ARTICLE.

At Worksop County Court, on 22nd ult., before Judge Bristowe, a Sheffield pianoforte dealer, Arthur Wilson, of West Street, sued Sarah Pattison, pawnbroker, of Worksop, for the sum of £35, thus divided, £30 the price of the piano, and £5 for damages. Mr. Bescoby was for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. M. Wilson, Sheffield, for the defendant. From the evidence it appeared that Wilson sold the piano on the hire-purchase system to Thomas Rollett, of Worksop. Up to April last, £28 15s. had been paid in the usual way. Since then Rollett had pawned the piano, the defendant lending on it £15. When Wilson found the piano was gone away he instructed his assistant to find it, and he succeeded in tracing it to the pawnshop, and on payment of 2s. had a peep at it. His Honour decided in favour of plaintiff, and ordered defendant to pay £30 or give up the instrument within seven days, in which case the order would be reduced to 1s.

PAYMENTS IN ARREARS.

James Mailett, quarryman, of Smallridge, Axminster, last week sued Albert Alcombe, of 25, Albion Place, Exeter, for the recovery of £4 4s., the value of a sewing machine. Mr. Tweed, Honiton, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown, of Exeter, was for the defendant. The circumstances are shortly these: Plaintiff's wife was in July, 1884, a domestic servant, living at Iveden, near Honiton, and the defendant during that month called on her and sold her a sewing machine for four guineas. He asked her whether she would have the machine on the hire or purchase system, and she preferred the latter. The machine was to be delivered to the girl's mother, Mrs. Chick, Smallridge, because the girl's master objected to such men calling at his place. Plaintiff's wife sent £2 to her mother with which to pay the defendant when he delivered the machine, and promised to pay the remainder at the termination of the next quarter, when her wages would be due. The mother, however, did not pay the money to the defendant which was sent by her daughter. Shortly afterwards the plaintiff was married to Mrs. Chick's daughter, and then the daughter took the machine to her own house. In October of last year the defendant went to the plaintiff's house, and then for the first time the wife knew that all the payments had not been made by her mother, and that 13s. 6d. was still due on the machine. The defendant, as the wife would not pay the remainder, forcibly seized the machine, and the plaintiff got nothing for the £3 13s. 6d. which she had paid him. Mr. Brown said his client denied selling anything to the daughter. In consequence of what the plaintiff's wife said, defendant's father went to her mother and she bought the machine on the hire system and signed the agreement. The mother had no right to part with the machine until the whole of the money was paid. Mr. Tweed said the contract was made entirely with the daughter. The plaintiff's wife bore out her advocate's statement, and she was corroborated by Beatrice Helyar, a fellow-servant. Plaintiff's wife's mother was called, and stated that when the machine was delivered she only paid the defendant's father 2s. 6d., and instalments until over £3 was paid. His Honour said he was quite satisfied that the machine was purchased on the hire system, and suggested that an amicable arrangement should be arrived at as the plaintiff's wife had paid over £3. The parties, however, could not agree. Defendant then proved the agreement which was entered into by Mrs. Chick. His Honour held that the machine was purchased on the hire system, and gave a verdict for the defendant without costs. He deprecated the touting system of men going down the areas and trying to sell servant girls goods when they were not in a position to pay for them. It was a very wrong practice, although the defendant acted within his legal rights. The clauses in the defendant's agreement were very hard on the hirer, for unless the instalments were kept up the defendant had the strictly legal power to distrain on the machine. He spoke very strongly against the practice.

SELLING HIRED ARTICLES.

At the Runcorn County Court, recently, before his Honour Judge Ffoulkes, an action was brought by S. Claff & Co., furniture dealers, of Widnes and Runcorn, against James Jolley, of Bridge Street, Runcorn, to recover £5 10s., being the value of a chest of drawers and the amount claimed for detention. Mr. Rideal, of Warrington, appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated that the circumstances under which the action was commenced were as follows:—It seems that on the 21st of February this year a man named Shaw, residing in Grenville Street, and who is a son-in-law of the defendant, hired a chest of drawers valued at £4 10s., and signed an agreement. Shaw made about fifteen payments, the amount paid being about £1 odd, the last being made on July 11th. After that time, as the payments were being neglected, plaintiffs looked after the defendant, and found that he had left his residence. They also discovered that the defendant had purchased the chest of drawers from Shaw, and was detaining them. A demand was made by the plaintiff for the return of the article, but defendant replied, "I bought it, and I will stick to it." After explaining the law on the subject, Mr. Rideal said that if the defendant had been properly advised there was no defence to the action, because the defendant could show no title to the goods. Emmanuel Blank, plaintiffs' manager

at Runcorn, gave evidence showing that Shaw signed an agreement on the 21st of February in his presence. His Honour, reading from the agreement, which was put in, said that it was one between the plaintiffs and the defendant, the former carrying on business at 12, Ellesmere Street, Runcorn, whereby the owners (the plaintiffs) agreed to let the hirer several articles of furniture described in the schedule which followed, the hirer having paid to the owners the sum of £4 10s., and for which sum credit was not to be given on account of the rent, unless and until the purchase had been effected, the hirer to pay to the owners the value at the rate of 1s. 6d. per week, payable in advance, and to keep such furniture in good order, and to allow them to inspect the same. His Honour said that according to the terms of the agreement the hirer had paid the full value of the drawers, and he did not see what more he could pay. Had the witness filled up the agreement? Witness: I filled up the agreement. His Honour: According to it you have been paid £4 10s. Witness: £4 10s. is the value of the drawers. His Honour: You say he has paid the value of the articles? Mr. Rideal (to witness): When the agreement was signed was £4 10s. received? His Honour: You cannot contradict his own written statement. Mr. Rideal said there was some ambiguity about the agreement. His Honour did not think there was. Mr. Rideal said his clients, notwithstanding the written document, said they had not received £4 10s. His Honour would not believe the plaintiffs in the face of the agreement. Mr. Rideal thought there was strong corroboration that the money was not paid, and that an error had crept into the agreement. Supposing there had been £4 10s. paid—— His Honour: You had better go on with your evidence. Mr. Rideal: If your Honour pleases. Abraham Claff was then examined, and said he was a nephew of the plaintiff, and that he heard Jolley say that he had paid Mr. Shaw for the drawers, and that he was going to stick to them. His Honour expressed himself of the same opinion as previously stated, and pointed out that the agreement set forth that £4 10s. had been paid, therefore there was nothing owing. A verdict for the defendant was entered, with costs.

ACTION AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.

Another case was brought by the same plaintiffs as above, and at the same court, against Mr. Luke Holmes, auctioneer, to recover damages for the detention of certain goods which had been let out on hire by the plaintiffs to a man named John Gough, of Stone Hills, Runcorn. Mr. Rideal also appeared for the plaintiffs in this case, and explained that the circumstances were somewhat different to those in the previous case. Notwithstanding the ambiguity in the contract, if a hirer paid the whole of the purchase money when he signed the agreement, then it was quite evident by the common-sense construction of the terms of the contract that there was no necessity for making any payments in the future. In that case the contract was signed on the 5th of October, 1886, whereby John Gough agreed to purchase certain goods on the hire system, and also signed another agreement on the 26th of March for a chest of drawers and mattresses, and after those dates Gough made no fewer than twenty payments. For what? If the agreement was to be construed literally there was no doubt that Gough had made the plaintiffs a present of these twenty payments. His Honour: He certainly did in the last case. Mr. Rideal observed that there was a wonderful difference in this case, because twenty payments had been made by Gough, who was a respectable boatman on the canal. He believed that Gough's wife, behind his back, went and sold his goods to defendant for 24s., and the husband charged his wife with feloniously stealing the same. The defendant appeared before the court, and swore that he had paid to Gough's wife 24s. for the whole of the goods in the house, and the wife was sent to prison. There was this distinction in this case: supposing that his Honour were to hold that John Gough had paid for the goods, yet, when he mentioned the circumstance, that week after week after the date of the agreement Gough made certain payments after the agreement professed to have paid for the furniture, his Honour, who desired to do justice between parties, would not allow such ambiguity to prejudice the plaintiffs' claim. Since the goods had been sold, defendant had offered to return one portion of the furniture, and he (Mr. Rideal) submitted with the greatest confidence that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover against the defendant, who had no title to the goods. Emmanual Black gave evidence showing that Gough signed the agreements for six chairs, a dresser, and other articles, and that Gough did not pay £1 12s. 6d. when the agreement was signed. When he heard that Gough's wife had sold the goods to the defendant he went to Mr. Holmes and demanded their return. After this Mrs. Gough was charged before the magistrates. His Honour: I don't think we have anything to do with that. Mr. Rideal: Very well. After other evidence, his Honour said he must come to the same conclusion in this case. The terms of the agreement, in his opinion, put the plaintiffs out of court. Mr. Rideal said he could not go beyond his Honour's decision. Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

SEIZING A HIRED ARTICLE.

Alexander Charles Ramsey, a sailor, was charged at the Hammersmith Police Court, on the 30th September, with assaulting Mr. William Benson, a pianoforte manufacturer, of Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill. Complainant deposed that on the previous evening the prisoner came to his house and asked for the return of £1 5s. which he had paid for the hire of a piano. Witness had removed the piano from the prisoner's house on the same day. He refused to return the money, and told him that he had used the piano. The prisoner called him a swindler and struck him in the eye, cutting it. He did not push prisoner. Mr. Paget questioned the complainant, who said the prisoner paid two instalments. The third was due on Saturday, but it was not paid. Witness then seized the piano. The tuner first knocked at the door, which was opened, and he went in. They took the piano away. Mr. Paget: Without his leave. Was he there? Witness: No, he was not. The prisoner showed receipts for the two payments, and alleged that the third payment was not due until the previous day. The piano was seized while he was at the complainant's house, where he had gone to pay the third instalment. Mr. Paget said the complainant had no more right to go into the prisoner's house and carry off the piano than he had to go into his (Mr. Paget's) house and take his clock. The complainant attempted to address the magistrate, who declined to hear him, and ordered him to stand down. He said the complainant had most unjustifiably and illegally attempted to enforce an agreement which he had induced the prisoner to accept. As the prisoner had exceeded his rights he fined him one shilling.

RESTITUTION OF HIRED GOODS ILLEGALLY SOLD OR PAWNED.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 21st ult., Sir William Charley, the Common Serjeant, gave judgment in regard to the restitution of property which had been stolen in some cases or obtained by false pretences, the final decisions in regard to which had been standing over for some time pending the appeal in the case of Klein and others decided at this court in September, 1885. In the case of Klein and others the goods had been obtained by false pretences from Messrs. Galpa & Crochard, of Amiens, and an application was made to the Common Serjeant for restitution of portions of the goods, some of which had been resold and dealt with by several persons, the pawnbrokers and others having no knowledge as to how the goods were obtained. The application was made under the Larceny Act, sect. 100. It was admitted that in the case of goods stolen the order for restitution should be granted, but it had been decided that the statute had no application to a case of false pretences, when the property in the goods had passed to third parties for valuable consideration and without knowledge of the fraud. The Common Serjeant, upon this decision, declined in a doubtful case to exercise the power of ordering restitution when his doing so would not deprive the prosecutors in any way of their right (if they had any) to obtain restitution in a civil action. Mr. Justice Denman, on the authority of Moyse *v.* Newington, decided in the case which was subsequently tried in accordance with the previous decision that on the conviction of the offenders the ownership of property obtained by false pretences which had been resold to persons who had no knowledge of the fraud did not revest in the original owner. The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lindley, and Lord Justice Lopes, however, reversed this decision of Mr. Justice Denman, being of opinion that Horwood *v.* Smith, and Lindsay *v.* Grundy, governed the case, and that those cases decided that on the conviction of a person for felony or misdemeanour in the obtaining of goods the property in the goods was, by force of the statute, revested in the original owner as against both purchasers in market overt and a *bona-fide* purchaser for value from a person who had a voidable title. On appeal to the House of Lords this decision was affirmed, though "with very great reluctance." The Common Serjeant, in consequence of this decision, now refused to rescind the order of restitution he had made in one case, and he made an order for restitution of property in the other cases.

SEIZING A HIRED ARTICLE.

An application was made to the Hammersmith magistrate, on the 1st ult., with respect to the ownership of a piano. The applicant said his daughter purchased a piano for ten guineas. On Saturday another man knocked at the door, which applicant opened, and inquired if he had a piano. He answered "Yes." The man then said that he had come for it, that he let it on the hire system, but the person to whom he had let it had not fulfilled his contract. He said he could demand the piano. Mr. Paget: Did you allow him to take it? Applicant: Yes, under protest. Mr. Paget also inquired if the applicant was acquainted with the person who claimed the piano at the time it was purchased. The applicant said he was. He supposed the man from whom they purchased the piano was honest, and that it belonged to him. Mr. Paget: Why did you allow the person to take your piano away? Applicant: I thought he could demand it. Mr. Paget thought the applicant had made a mistake, and was sorry he did not tell the person to go about his business and enforce his claim by law. He (the applicant) ought to have shut the door and shut him out, telling him if he wanted the piano to apply to the county court. He was afraid he had not the power to assist him. The applicant, who was referred to the county court, thanked the magistrate, and then withdrew.

A QUESTION OF DISTRESS.

This case was heard in the Peterborough County Court on the 13th ult. James Franklin Arnold, accountant, Peterborough, was plaintiff, and Joseph Newton, eating-house keeper, Broad Street, defendant; and Mary Ann Neale, pianoforte dealer, Narrow Street; Frederick Hearne, butcher, Midgate; Annie Newton, spinster, Peterborough; and Thomas Garvey, cattle-dealer, Newry, Ireland, claimants. Mr. H. B. Hartley appeared for the execution creditor, and Mr. Hart for the claimants. This was an interpleader case, the goods of the defendant having been seized and removed by Mr. J. Adnitt, high bailiff, under an execution in the suit of Arnold *v.* Newton, on August 11th, 1887, for £44 12s. 1d. Mr. Hart, in opening the case for claimants, stated that Joseph Newton was formerly the occupier of an eating-house in Bridge Street at the nominal rent of £14. In September, 1886, the landlord put in a distress for arrears of rent and all the goods on the premises were sold. The claimant, Hearne, was a son-in-law of Newton's, and purchased many things at that sale in his own name, and also of other buyers, to the value of £11 6s. 6d., which was the way in which his title became established. Mrs. Neale claimed a piano which had been hired by Miss Newton, and whose claim had been waived in favour of Mrs. Neale. The piano was valued in the agreement at £31 5s., of which £25 had been paid. Joseph Newton signed the agreement. Mr. Hart also detailed the claim of Miss Newton and Mr. Garvey. Mrs. Neale having given evidence, his Honour ordered the piano to be restored to her, remarking that the agreement was valid against any execution. Frederick Hearne also gave evidence, and produced the auctioneer's tickets for the goods he purchased. Cross-examined: He was an undischarged bankrupt, but desired to do his father-in-law a good turn. He lent him the furniture for 1s. 6d. per week. William L. Bristow, auctioneer, Mrs. Hearne, and Mrs. Newton also gave evidence, after which his Honour said he should allow that claim. Annie Newton's claim of £11 8s. was then investigated. She stated that she formerly lived with her father in Bridge Street. She had been in a situation for twelve months, but expecting to get married she left it and went home in April. Her wages were £24 a year and her board. Her claim consisted of linen and dress materials. Some of the things she purchased in Nottingham, where she previously lived, and others at Messrs. Elsey's, Peterborough, amounting to about £12, for which she produced the receipts. By request of Mr. Hartley his Honour adjourned the cross-examination of Miss Newton for a short time to enable Mr. Hartley to investigate the particulars adduced. The

claim of Garvey's, amounting to £3, was then taken. He stated that he was a linen-draper and cattle-dealer. He was frequently at Peterborough, and always stopped at Newton's, occupying the same bedroom. He purchased the furniture in the room when Newton had a distress in, and wanted some money, and then lent it to him. Cross examined: He frequently stayed in Peterborough for three months at a time. It was about thirty-six years since he first stayed at Newton's. Re-examined: He came specially from Ireland that day to support his claim. His Honour said he should allow the claim, as he was of opinion that it was a *bona-fide* one. Mr. Hartley having returned into court informed his Honour that he had inspected the vouchers of Miss Newton's and was satisfied with them. His Honour then gave judgment in her favour also, remarking that the position of an execution creditor was one of great peril, for although there might be a house full of goods they were frequently there only on the hire system or lent by relatives.

VARIOUS DISPUTES AS TO THE HIRE SYSTEM.

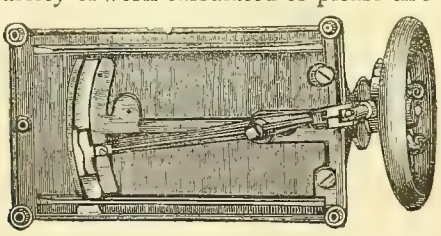
Several cases were brought by Messrs. Towler & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, against householders in Widnes, on the 7th ult., for balances of accounts for goods furnished on the hire system. In all except two Messrs. Towler & Co. had the verdict in their favour. In those in which they were unsuccessful Mr. Lewin appeared for the defendants, stating that in the interests of the poor people of the town he would endeavour to make Mr. Towler, who appeared as secretary of the company, in support of his actions, prove his claims up to the hilt.

In the first case John Platt, of Victoria Road, was the defendant. It was alleged by plaintiffs that in July, 1885, the defendant bought a wringing machine off one of their agents for £2, half of the cost being defrayed by defendant letting the agent have an old machine in exchange. The rest of the money was to be paid in instalments, and a card purporting to contain defendant's signature to the agreement was submitted. In support of this signature William Evans, the agent, but not now employed by Messrs. Towler, was called, but stating that he must tell the truth, he denied that the signature on the card was defendant's. Defendant denied having bought the machine. He said he never saw the card produced until after his wife's death, which took place on the 16th August last. In July, 1885, an agent of Messrs. Towler's did call at his place and wanted to sell a machine, but he would not buy one. One was, however, afterwards sent, and then, without his permission, the old one was taken away. Since then the machine had been used, but he had not agreed to pay for it, and had he known that the present action was going to be taken he would not have had the thing in his house. It was only at the solicitation of his wife that he did not throw it out when it first came. He did not sign the agreement for he could not write. His Honour gave judgment for defendant, with costs, and for the plaintiff on a counter claim, which was for the cost of the old machine, but did not allow costs.

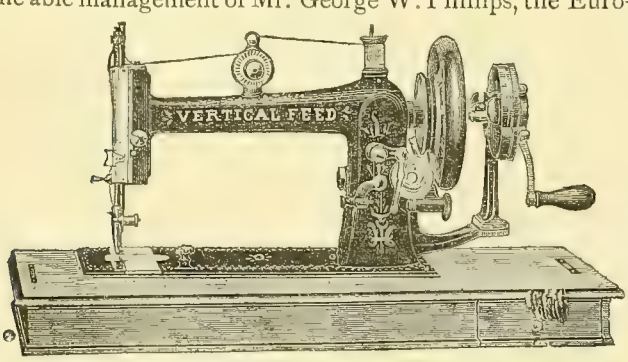
The second case having been adjourned, we withhold particulars till our next issue.

The Vertical Feed Machine.

IN another column we give a list of the awards at the American Exhibition, from which it will be seen that the Vertical Feed Company have succeeded in gaining the highest honours. We are not surprised at this, as there is no machine in the market which lends itself so well to producing a variety of work calculated to please the ladies.

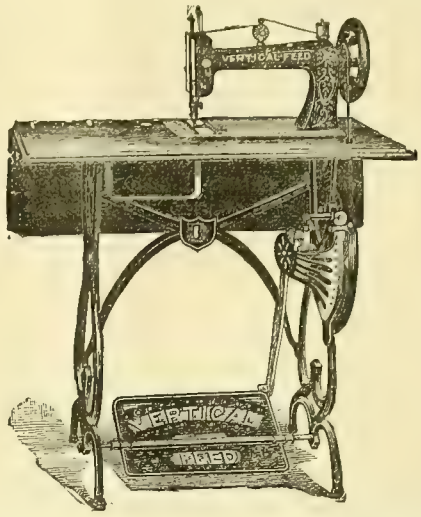


The special features of the Vertical Feed machine are, by this time, comparatively well known to dealers, as under the able management of Mr. George W. Phillips, the Euro-



pean manager, the company has succeeded in largely increasing and more firmly establishing a trade in this market. This machine differs from any other machine in the construction of its feed. As its name implies, the feed works vertically, and for this arrangement many advantages are claimed by the inventors, and appreciated by users.

The accompanying woodcuts do not show the working of the feed as well as could be desired, although they illustrate the extreme simplicity of the machine. We must, therefore, describe the feed in detail, but



would strongly urge those interested in the matter to examine the machine themselves. The inventor's description is as follows :—

"The Vertical Feed, the patent for which is the exclusive property of this company, is above the bed of the machine. The goods rest upon a perfectly smooth surface, being held firmly by the presser foot until the feed-bar has 'stepped' forward. At this time the needle penetrates the fabric, the pressure is automatically transmitted to the feed-bar (which comes down on the goods close behind the needle), and the presser bar is raised. When the needle has reached its lowest point the full pressure has been transmitted to the feed-bar, and it and the needle-bar are moved together the desired length of stitch, both moving in unison at their highest and lowest points." Thus no resistance is offered to seams or ridges when the feed takes place, the presser foot being raised before the fabric is moved along. It might be thought from this that the feed is very weak, and that the needle is very liable to break. These fears, however, are not borne out in practice. The breaking of needles is a very unusual event, the feed being sure and strong, and the stitches uniform in length. The machine, we know from experience, will sew all kinds of fabrics, no matter what be their thickness.

The great advantage of a vertical feed is in the regularity with which the fabric is carried forward, and a machine so constructed is undoubtedly adapted for doing the greatest variety of work without tacking or basting.

The Vertical Feed Company have made a *specialite* of art work, and supply with the machines a variety of most useful attachments. No matter where exhibited, we have always noticed that their machine becomes the centre of attraction, the reason being the special styles of work which can be done by its aid, owing to the novel feed employed. We need not dwell upon the various kinds of work which the machine will do, but might state that it will sew velvet or plush without drawing or puckering, and will execute twenty practical varieties of ruffling instead of twelve, which is usual with other machines. Numerous other styles of work which can be done by the Vertical Feed machine will at once occur to our readers.

The Vertical Feed Company are selling their machine very largely in this country, both for family and for manufacturing purposes. Tailors and mantle makers like them because they will not stretch the material when cut on the bias, and because they will not feed one ply of the work faster than another. Another point they admire in the machine is that it will stitch an edge as narrow as $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with perfect regularity. It is also a capital braider. Dress and costume makers prefer the machine for similar reasons, and because it is fitted with such excellent attachments for ruffling, hemming, embroidering, &c.

Altogether the Vertical Feed Machine is a most pleasing bit of mechanism. It is made of the very best of materials, and is capable of doing such excellent work that any dealer can conscientiously recommend it to his customers. Dealers visiting London, on calling at 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C., can inspect the machine for themselves, when their verdict will, we positively believe, coincide with our own.

The Use of the Word "Singer."

IMPORTANT PROSECUTION.

AT Bristol Police Court, on the 20th ult., before Messrs. W. Mills Baker and G. H. Leonard, Mr. John Sweet Willway, of 17, St. Augustine's Parade, appeared in answer to a summons, alleging that on the 26th of September, at the parish of St. Augustine's, he did "unlawfully expose for sale or purpose of trade, and in fact did sell Thomas Robertson, certain goods, or a thing to which a false trade description was applied, to wit, a sewing machine, to which the words, 'The Singer machine,' were applied, which machine was not a Singer machine, and was not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and which false trade description was identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name of the said Singer Manufacturing Company, carrying on business in connection with goods of the same description, and who had not authorised the use of such name, and which was reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the said machine was the manufacture of the said Singer Manufacturing Company, the word 'Singer' as affixed or applied to sewing machines, either alone or in conjunction or combination with any other words or marks, being the exclusive privilege of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with intent thereby then to defraud, contrary to the statute." A second information was for unlawfully applying or causing to be applied on the same day a false description to goods. A further information was for selling a machine on October 3rd, the words "Improved Singer system" being applied to it. Mr. Gilbert Dyke Wansbrough, of London, on whose information the summonses were issued, appeared in support, and Mr. J. H. Clifton defended.

Mr. Wansbrough, in opening the case, said this was a matter of very great importance indeed under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. For many years past it had been the practice of the London Custom House authorities, whenever a machine came there from abroad bearing the name of Singer, immediately to send to his clients and inform them of the fact, awaiting the complainants' instructions. On a number of occasions they had sent down a man, who erased the word Singer from these German machines, and once they broke the treadle with which the name had been interwoven. The prosecutors had a registered company in New Jersey, and works at Kilbowie, near Glasgow, employing 3,500 men. His clients had injunctions with regard to using their name in any shape or form, and in this firm's action against Loog it was laid down in the House of Lords that the company had an exclusive right to use the name of Singer as denoting sewing machines of their manufacture, and no one had a right to use the word for the purpose of passing off his goods as theirs, or to use the word in any way calculated to deceive, or aid in deceiving, the public. How these machines got into the country they did not know.

Mr. Clifton: We have had them for many years.

Mr. Wansbrough said that was all the worse, as it showed that they had been kept for the purpose of defrauding the public. This was not an existing patent, but a privilege—the right of a man to use his own name. In this case two machines were sold and invoiced to Detective Robertson as Singer's, and at identically the same price as Singer's, though they were wretched things manufactured in Germany. He contended that an absolute warranty was given, and asked the magistrates to protect his clients and the public under this Act.

The Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. T. Holmes Gore): I should have thought that the object was to punish the defendant if he has committed a crime; not to protect the public.

Detective Robertson deposed that on September 26th, in consequence of instructions from Mr. Wansbrough, he went with a relative to the defendant's shop and said he wanted a Singer's hand sewing machine. Witness paid £4 9s. for one—£4 19s. less 10 per cent.—which was invoiced to him as a Singer machine. A similar transaction occurred on October 3rd. One of the machines was labelled "The Singer machine," and the other "The improved Singer system, trade mark."

Cross-examined: Did not tell the young lady in the shop who he was. Did not ask for a machine manufactured by Singer and Co. She did not urge him not to have the Singer make, saying it was a very old pattern, and that they were not selling it. He chose a machine from the window. Did not ask whose make either of the machines was. Received the money from Mr. Wansbrough. On opening the machines next day he found a book of "Instructions for Using the Improved Sewing Machines."

Mr. Jno. Whitie said that since 1882 he had been general manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company in London, having previously been assistant manager, and connected with the company for about 23 years. Their machines sold in England were almost exclusively manufactured at Glasgow, and bore the company's name and trade mark, which he described. No other person had the right to use the name of Singer. No permission could have been given without his knowledge.

Mr. Clifton: We do not pretend that anybody gave us leave. We took French leave (laughter).

Cross-examined: There were several different kinds of sewing machines bearing the names of the original inventors, patentees, or makers, such as Wheeler & Wilson, and Wilcox & Gibbs. Singers' name was never patented or registered as a trade mark.

This being the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Clifton, in opening the defence, said the Singers were not the originators of these machines, though the name was a very old one and had been the subject of considerable litigation. Under the Act of 1862 it was decided by the highest of all our tribunals—the House of Lords—that the term "Singer machine" was merely the description of an article indicating a principle of the machine, and not that it was made by a particular person. The law had undergone no alteration since. In the trade a Singer machine was understood to mean a machine on the Singer principle. There was no intent here to defraud, as the Act required, and his client was one of the oldest and most respectable tradesmen in Bristol. Mr. Willway had never been asked, as the statute suggested, to give information, which he would have been happy to give; and then the statute would have absolved him. No communication was made to him, nor a request to desist from selling, but they charged him with several criminal offences. They were absolutely justified in using the terms "Singer machine," and "Improved Singer system." Probably his friend would be content with the defendant assuring him that in future he would have none of these machines on his premises—he would undertake that, and felt certain that his friend would accept it.

Mr. Wansbrough replied that unless the defendant undertook not to sell any more, and to obliterate the name from those he had, and submitted to a small fine, he could consent to nothing. It was a judgment he wanted.

Miss Kate Owen, defendant's assistant, who was then called, said that Detective Robertson did not ask her whose make the machines were. She never sold one of these machines before, and witness distinctly told Robertson that they were not sold now. They had no more of them, and witness did not think she even showed it.

Cross-examined: Defendant was agent for Wilcox & Gibbs, but witness did not know whether the prices were the same. Thought that anyone had a right to use Singer's name.

By the Clerk: Never gave anyone to understand that these were made by the Singer Co., and often told people to the contrary.

Mr. Wansbrough: Why did you not tell Robertson so?—Because he did not ask me. I only tell people when they ask. I have heard no complaints about these being German imitations.

Do you know where these machines come from?—Koenig, in Germany. They come just as they are, with the brass plate on, and, I believe, they come direct into Bristol port.

Defendant, who was then sworn, said he had been in business about fifty years. By the "Improved Singer system" he understood a machine similar in construction to that made by the Singer Company. Did not know the price of Singers. These machines had been in stock at least three years, and he did not know that the old things were there. Never sold one as a genuine Singer. As a rule, he preferred German goods, and did not buy English. He imported these machines into Bristol labelled as no

Cross-examined : Did not for one moment admit that he had committed an offence. Might have bought a few machines from the Singer Company, but did not know what the profits were. Had no desire to use their name.

This being the whole case,

The Clerk pointed out that section 18 provided for cases where false statements were made as to place or country of manufacture, but not as to name.

Mr. Wansbrough drew attention to section 3, regarding false statements and descriptions, direct or indirect. This was a false alteration of a trade description, and section 3 clearly applied.

The Clerk : That section does not say anything about the name of any manufacturer.

Mr. Wansbrough rejoined that clearly they came under the head of privilege. Their name was their own.

Mr. Clifton : What privilege excludes the world from using the name of Singer ?

Mr. Wansbrough, replying to the Clerk, said that Mr. Singer's children still carried on the business, living in England and drawing thousands a year. They had not authorised the use of their name. He put in a certified copy of the incorporation of the company in America.

The Clerk : Mr. Whitie did not prove that anybody had the exclusive privilege of being called the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Wansbrough : He can prove it ; he has only just returned from America, and knows the registration and the people who form the company.

Mr. Clifton : The law takes no cognisance of a company abroad.

After further legal argument, the magistrates reserved udgment.

Awards at the American Exhibition.

ON Tuesday last the Committee of Awards at the American Exhibition tendered the following decisions :—

The Domestic Sewing Machine Co., New York.—For a light running domestic sewing machine and handsome cabinet cases.

The Davis Vertical Sewing Machine Co., Watertown, N. Y.—For the best domestic sewing machine.

C. J. Bailey & Co., Boston, Mass.—For a good and low priced hand sewing machine.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.—For excellent sewing machines for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.—For machines for sewing button-holes.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.—For machines for sewing carpet seams.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.—For an improvement n oscillating shuttle sewing machines for domestic use.

The Post Sewing Machine Co., Washington.—For an improved sewing machine, combining lock and chain stitch.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., New York.—For a sewing mac hine combining simplicity of construction with an easy action.

The Trade in Egypt.

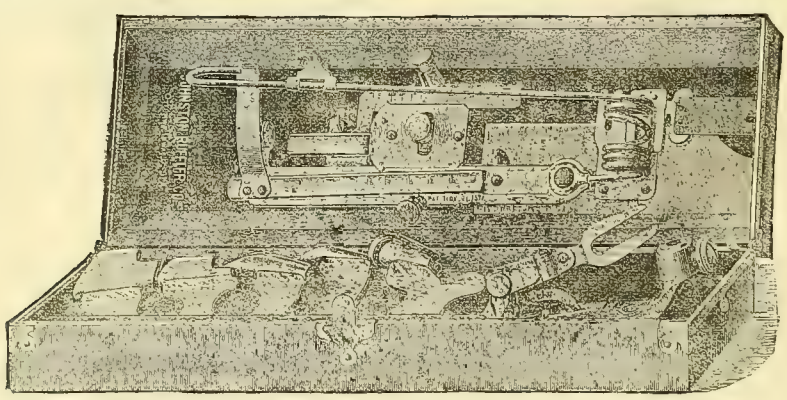
CAIRO, OCTOBER 17TH, 1887.

SIR,—I again take up my pen to let you know something of the machine trade in the Orient. Undoubtedly there is a great field in these parts for a trade in agricultural implements and domestic machinery. Throughout the whole of Palestine there is only one store where sewing machines can be purchased, and that is kept by a Jew residing at Jerusalem, who keeps in stock a few German machines. Any person wishing to select a good machine is compelled to go to Alexandria or Constantinople. In Jaffa I noticed recently a number of Greek and Turk tailors working the Howe machine, which they liked immensely. The great complaint of these people is the difficulty of acquiring good machines. If greater facilities were offered, beyond doubt sales would increase enormously.

An American sewing machine firm intends testing the Orient for business, and attempts are also to be made to introduce American stores into Syria and Palestine. Manufacturers therefore seem to be waking up to the openings for trade which undoubtedly exist out here.

English firms should take note of the above and not let "Jonathan" get all the business. KUR.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,

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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

PERAMBULATORS AND BASSINETTES.



WICKER BASSINETTE.

Noted for Durability, Good Style, and Finish.

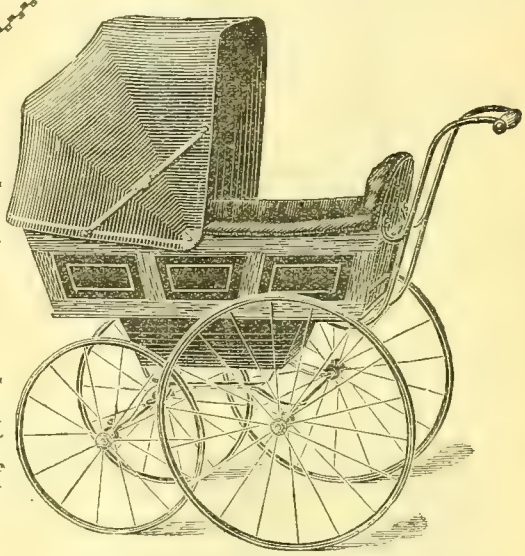
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The Oldest-established and Largest Makers in London.

Well-executed Design Sheet and Wholesale descriptive Price List sent on Receipt of Business Card.



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Works:—MITCHAM, SURREY, ENGLAND.

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SPECIALTY:

QUICK DRYING BLACK JAPAN FOR PERAMBULATOR WORK.

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PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY SHAPE AND QUALITY



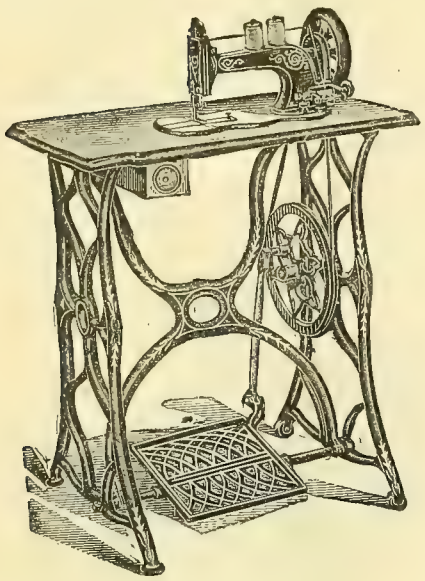
IN WOOD, WICKER, AND METAL.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine,

FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.



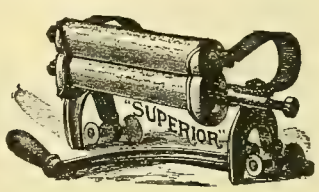
"NOVELTY" & "SUPERIOR" CLOTHES WRINGERS.

All Dealers in Domestic Machinery should send for our wholesale price list. We guarantee every machine we send out, and exchange *free of charge* all defective rollers. Our Wringers are well-finished and thoroughly reliable in every particular, and are therefore specially adapted for the instalment trade.

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BAILY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY

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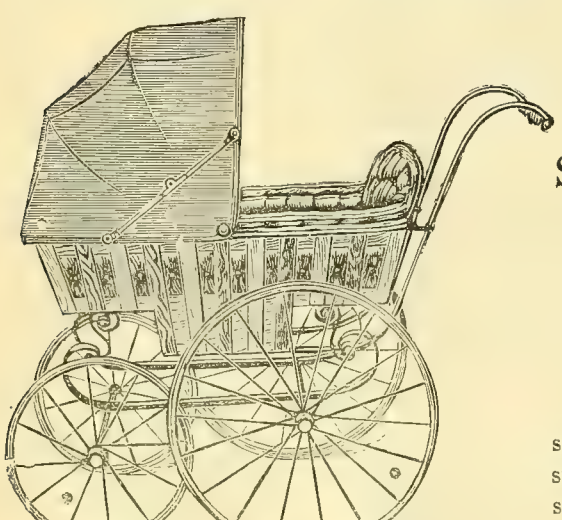


CHARLES COLEMAN & CO.,

"VICTORIA" STEAM PERAMBULATOR WORKS,

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Telegraphic Address: BASSINETTES, London.



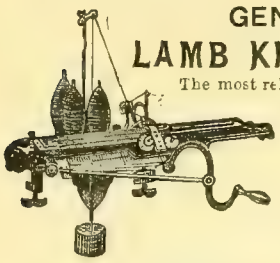
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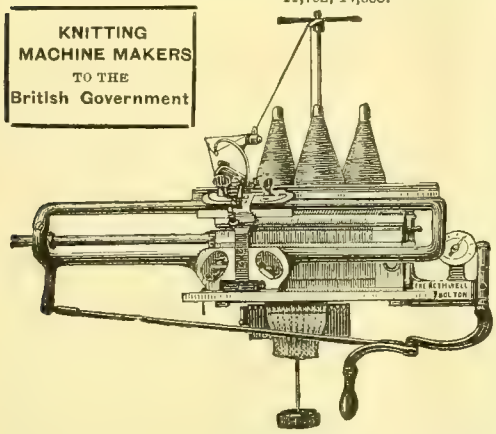
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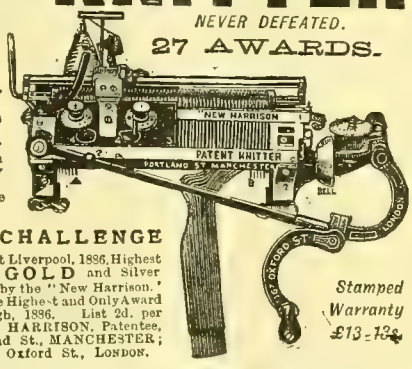
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
NOVEMBER 1st, 1887.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, Esq., Solicitor.

CHAPTER V.

THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

(Continued from our October Number.)

17TH SECTION.

THERE is another section of the statute which we must now proceed to consider. It is the 17th section, which reads as follows :—"No contract for the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise for the price of £10 or upwards shall be allowed to be good except the buyer shall (1) accept part of the goods so sold, and actually receive the same, or (2) give something in earnest to bind the bargain or in part payment, or that some note or memorandum in writing of the said bargain be made and signed by the parties to be charged by such contract or their agents thereunto lawfully authorised." It is submitted that this section does not refer to goods let on hire and conditional sale, for, though it is true that the statute does apply to certain cases where the "passing" of the property is conditional, yet we are of opinion that it only applies to cases of absolute sale, and cases where the passing of the property is conditional on the owner doing something, and not to cases where the owner has delivered the goods and nothing further remains to be done by him in order to fulfil the condition. And this impression appears to be confirmed by a subsequent Act known as "Lord Tenterden's Act" (9 Geo., c. 14, passed in the year 1828), which, after reciting that it had been held that the provisions of the 17th section of the Statute of Frauds "do not extend to certain executory (*i.e.*, in the sense of conditional) contracts for the sale of goods, which, nevertheless, are within the mischief thereby intended to be remedied," it was enacted that the provisions of the 17th section shall extend to all contracts for the sale of goods of the *value* of ten pounds sterling and upwards, notwithstanding the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time, or may not at the time of such contract be actually made, procured, or provided, or fit or ready for delivery, or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery. The effect of this statute is to substitute the word *value* for *price* in the 17th section of the Statute of Frauds. It will be noticed that Lord Tenterden's statute does not contemplate a case where goods are delivered, and where the passing of the property depends on *something to be done by the bailee* after delivery to him has been effected, but simply to cases where something has to be done *by the vendor before delivery*. Again, the 17th section treats of "buyer," and this term is clearly inapplicable to a person who is not a "buyer" in the present, and, possibly, may never be more than a mere hirer or bailee of the goods in question. We do not, therefore, propose to deal with this section very fully, but simply to give an outline of it in case any judge should adopt a different view of that section to ourselves. The first point to be noticed is that the 4th section says, "No action shall be brought," *i.e.*, leaving the contract itself perfectly legal, whereas the 17th section says, "No contract shall be good," unless the requisites of these sections are complied with. But it has been held that the difference is only in *words*, and that the *meaning* of the terms of both sections is the same. In the case of Maddison *v.* Alderson, 8 Ap. C. A. 488; 52 L. J.Q.B. 749, Lord Blackburn said :—"I think it is now finally settled that the true construction of the Statute of Frauds, both the 4th and 17th section, is not to render the contracts within them void, still less illegal, but is to render the kind of evidence required indispensable when it is sought to enforce the contract;" and in the case of Britain *v.* Rossiter (11 Q.B.D. 127; 48 L.J.Q.B. 363) decided in 1879, L.J. Brett said :—"In my opinion no distinction exists between the 4th and the 17th section of the statute." It is clear, therefore, from the authorities that we have just quoted, that these two sections do not affect the legality of the contract itself, and, consequently, even in cases falling within either of these two sections, although no contract, memorandum, or note has been made *at the time the contract was entered into*, yet there is nothing to prevent the parties from complying with the terms of the statute and reducing the contract into writing at any time *after* the transaction took place, so long as it is done *before* commencing an action on the special agreement. There is this great difference between the two sections : the 4th section treats of *any* contract not to be performed within a year, having reference, therefore, to *time*, whereas the 17th sections has no reference to time and applies only to contracts of ales of the value of £10 and upwards.

Again, in cases falling under the 4th section, writing must be used, whereas, under section 17th, writing need not be used at all, provided the "buyer" has performed any one of these things, viz., (1) accepted part of the goods so sold, and actually received the same, or (2) given something in earnest to bind the bargain, or (3) in part payment. It is not necessary for both parties to sign (and this refers to both sections), but only the person sought to be charged. We do not propose to discuss these two sections at any length, for that would occupy a great many chapters, and would lead to no useful result, for we are not writing a work on contracts generally, but simply on the law of hire and conditional sale of goods. For a minute examination, therefore, of this statute, we must refer our readers to any of the standard works on contracts.

There are, however, one or two points to which we would call attention. Under the 17th section there must be "acceptance" *and* "receipt" of the goods (that is, of course, in cases of sales of the value of £10, and where no writing has been used, neither payment in earnest, nor part payment). There may be a receipt of goods without

*All rights reserved.

an acceptance, but both of these conditions must be fulfilled so as to take a case "out" of the statute—anything may be given by way of *earnest*, the Act only says *something* must be given. As regards part payment, a farthing would be sufficient. But suppose goods are let out on hire and conditional sale, and assume, still further, that the judge holds, so far as the *contract* goes, that the particular transaction falls within the terms of the 4th section, and the goods have actually been delivered to the hirer, and that he will neither pay for nor return the goods, and no writing has been used: in such a case (if it can ever arise) it is clear that the owner could not sue on the *special contract* for want of compliance with the statute. But, because the *contract* cannot be sued upon, is the owner to be deprived of his property in the goods which still remains in him? We submit not. It has been held over and over again that the Statute of Frauds was intended to prevent frauds and not to be turned into a weapon for shielding fraud. And, although this maxim is a general one, we submit it applies in full force to a case like that under discussion. Besides, the owner, we submit, has a ground of action *independent of any contract* (1) on the bailment, (2) independently of contract or bailment, simply on the tort for the wrongful withholding of another's property and interrupting that other's lawful enjoyment of the same. As to the bailment, it is clear from the case of Reg. *v.* Macdonald *L. T.* Rep. vol. lii., N. S., pp. 583-5—for a fuller report of this case see *Times* L. Report, vol. i., p. 465—that a bailment can and may be sued on without reference to any contract. That goods let out on hire and conditional sale constitute a bailment is clear from what we have already stated in a former chapter, and also from the ruling laid down in the above case. That was a case still stronger and more forcible than the imaginary case under discussion. The facts, very shortly stated, were these:—An infant obtained furniture under an agreement for hire and conditional sale, and, before they were paid for, sold the same. He was prosecuted for larceny as a bailee. We shall not now call attention to the points of criminal law in this case, but simply call attention to the opinions of the judges as to the definition and meaning of the term bailment and as to the infant's liability irrespective of contract or bailment. Now a contract with an infant, unless it be for necessaries or in pursuance of some statute, *is absolutely void* (see Infants' Relief Act, 1874, Sec. 1). In the case under discussion, no question as to the contract being for necessaries was raised; the judges, therefore assumed that the contract was not for necessaries, and the point for them to determine was whether an infant could be criminally liable for disposing of the furniture. For the defence it was argued that there was no bailment (the prisoner was charged with larceny as a bailee) because a bailment was a contract, or, at least, founded on a contract, and, as the contract was absolutely void, the bailment that depended on that contract was absolutely void also, and that being so, the prisoner (so his counsel contended) was wrongly charged as a bailee, and ought not to have been charged in any other form, because the contract and bailment were void, and, therefore, nothing binding on the infant to return the goods in question. But then, the judges pointed out that, even supposing there was neither a contract nor a bailment, yet still the infant was bound to restore the goods to the owner, because the infant would be guilty of wrongfully withholding another person's property, for which an action would lie as a tort, wholly independent of either contract or bailment. They also held that there was a bailment even by the infant, and stated that it was independent of contract.

Mr. Justice Day said, speaking of the infant, "he would not, I agree, be liable on the special terms of the contract as to pay the instalments, but he would still be liable on the general bailment, that is, to give the goods back when the owner asked for them." Mr. Justice Wills said: "If your argument is good, it must put an end to the employment of persons under age. It will be unsafe to put goods into their hands for any purpose" (see *Times L. Rep.*, vol. i., p. 465-7).

Now, as this has been laid down with regard to infants, *with whom a contract is absolutely void*, how much more forcibly must it apply to hire and conditional sale cases where the hirer is of age and competent to contract?

As we have shown, the statute relating to infants makes the contract absolutely void, whereas the Statute of Frauds leaves the contract itself perfectly good. We, therefore, submit that even supposing a hire and conditional sale case to be "hit" by the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds, yet even then the owner would have a right of action against the hirer or anyone claiming under him on the bailment independent of the special contract. As to the form and manner of suing where the owner does not rely on the contract, we must reserve that subject for a subsequent chapter.

In our next chapter we shall endeavour to point out the importance of knowing that an unwritten hire and conditional sale contract may be sued on, and, on the other hand, the disadvantages arising when an owner has to rely on a mere verbal agreement, and the policy of always having written agreements.

(*To be continued.*)

German Sewing Machine Trade.

THE *Strassburg Neuesten Nachrichten* contains a lengthy article which is of some interest to the sewing trade in this country, although one portion contains somewhat stale statistics. The writer reminds us how skilful mechanicians and business men of almost all shades studied and experimented with a view to replace the sewing needle with some mechanism by which the simple needle work could be carried out easier and cheaper. Only about 40 years ago did they show successful results. The first machine exhibited at the exhibition in London only served as a curiosity to the spectators. Elias Howe was eventually successful in practically solving the problem. In 1841 he obtained a patent for the invention of a sewing machine. The public statistics of the United States showed in 1862 that, after the lapse of 20 years, 300,000 sewing machines were in use in that country alone, but only 75,000 of this number were then used for domestic purposes. From the United States the new invention was soon made known in England and on the Continent, and especially in Germany, where its application, manufacture, and the utilisation of accessories rapidly increased.

According to a general trades statistics of the German Empire, on June 5th, 1882, 378 different establishments were at that date engaged in sewing machine manufacture; 320 of these were head establishments and the rest were more of a secondary nature. In all the principal factories combined were employed 8,696 men and 196 women, making a total of 8,892 *employes*. 79 establishments were without steam or water power, neither were there any partners nor *employes*, and the remainder, 241, had connected with them 259 managers, 327 directors, and 8,227 *employes*. 89 factories with motive power employed between them 7,762 persons.

We may mention a few words on the results obtained in this important industrial branch. Although there are no authentic figures in regard to extent of the trade done in Germany, it may nevertheless be distinctly shown, says the German paper, that machines of German manufacture have a greatly improved prospect, which, however, is the case in most other countries. The export of sewing machines, moreover, shows a decided increase during the last few years. The amount in weight exported in 1885 was 13,126,200 lbs., and in 1886 13,790,200 lbs. The import of sewing machines into Germany was, on the other hand, 5,468,600 lbs. in 1885, and 5,141,000 lbs. in 1886. About 70 per cent. of these came from America and from Glasgow; 821,600 lbs. were imported directly from England, while Austro-Hungary took the third rank in regard to import.

RESTORING SEWING MACHINE TABLES.—Injured wood parts of sewing machines can be restored with a mixture of three parts of linseed oil to one part of turpentine. This is applied by means of a soft woollen rag, and, after drying, the wood is again rubbed with the rag.

CRACKS IN SEWING MACHINE TABLES.—One excellent process of filling out fissures in the wooden parts of sewing machines is obtained by mixing fine flour with boiled oil, lacquer, and turpentine, and finely grinding the mass in a colour mill. The ground mass is subsequently dyed as desired with burnt umber. This mixture discolours the wood very little, and the wood can afterwards be polished beautifully.

The Cherry Tree Machine Company's Works.

IT is our pleasure to record a visit to these works, which take their name from the village in which they are situated, viz., Cherry Tree, which is two miles from Blackburn, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and in direct communication with London by the London and North-Western Railway. These works, which in all cover two acres of land, are only separated from the railway by the canal which runs by the side wall.

On arriving at the station you are at once made aware of your approach to the works by noticing on the railway siding trucks loaded and being loaded with mangles and washers and other articles which this company manufacture, destined for all parts of the world.

On leaving the station and crossing the bridge over the canal you are brought to the front entrance, and on the right you see the offices. On entering, you find a very capacious office, well lighted and ventilated, where the clerical staff are busily at work. Through this office you are ushered into the private room of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Woolfall, the partners of this concern. Needless to say you are courteously received by these gentlemen, and you cannot help feeling at home at once with such thorough business men.

By another door you are brought into the stock and showrooms, where you can, at a glance, see washers and mangles, &c., with such names on them as will at once show that this firm manufactures for most of the best dealers in the trade in England. Passing from this room you come to the finishing-room, where some of the machines are being put together, painted, and finished ready for dispatch.

On emerging from this room you come to the timber sheds, where the timber for rollers is kept. Here you see huge piles stacked away, some in the quartered state and some turned up roughly and bored, and stowed away in such a manner as to allow a free current of air to pass between each, and on every side, for the purpose of well seasoning them, which is a very important item in this business. Here we counted 20,000 rollers in the quartered state, and 10,000 turned up roughly, drying, and waiting for the finishing touches.

From here you are conducted to the moulders' sheds, where everything is arranged for economising labour and saving time. During the morning the moulders are busy preparing for casting in the latter part of the day, when you see them pouring the molten metal in the moulds, which are soon turned out, showing each piece in its desired shape, when it is passed on to the next process of cleaning off all odds and rough places, which is done by emery wheel, cold chisel, and so on, when they are placed in the revolving drums to clean up and put a smooth face on them to take the paint; after which every casting is examined to see that there is no flaw, and to be sure that all is right before being painted.

We then enter the smithy, where the springs, spindles, &c., are made. All the springs are shaped in a gauge by screw pressure, after which they are tempered, then tested, when they are passed on to the japanners. The spindles are forged out by Ryder's patent machine, which was an expensive item to lay down, but, no doubt, doubly paid for itself in the saving of time and the exact gauge in which they are forged out, after which they are passed on to the room where the lathes are at work, when they are turned up, and by another special machine forced through the rollers, a process worth the notice of anyone visiting these works. On this floor the rollers are skimmed off, finished, and hung in pin racks ready for use when wanted. Every possible means are adopted by the firm to have the rollers thoroughly seasoned before being sent out, so as to avoid the annoyance of their cracking after they get into the hands of the customers, and no wood is used unless it has gone through all the trials of time and the care necessary to avoid a failure.

We now go to the next room, where the coopers and the carpenters are at work making the washers, washing tubs, mangle boards, &c. In passing along this floor you are invited into a room, on entering which you find you are in an atmosphere suitable to prepare you for a Turkish bath. This is the drying-room, where the staves for the washers, wash tubs, and other articles, are rendered exceptionally dry before being put together, so as to avoid shrinking after, and the annoyance of leaking. Then we pass on to where these things are stained and varnished or polished as the case may be. In another room we found steam saw benches, wood planing and other machines necessary for the dispatch of work to the best advantage, and all of the most modern system.

We pass along in this way from floor to floor, where we find some men busy making indiarubber wringers, and many other articles which this firm manufacture, until we finally come to the engine-room and boiler-house, on the opposite of the entrance archway to that of the offices.

On the other side of the road we noticed piles of wood in the log, boards cut and in wood racks, drying, ready for use when wanted; in all presenting a very healthy appearance as regards stock of material and the busy state in which the works are kept going. The trade of this concern has so far advanced that they are now adding two large warehouses of 130 ft. long, and 43 ft. wide to meet the demands of the business.

This company has several specialities of undoubted value, which are protected by patent right; one of great importance being the patent Climax gearing to the washers and mangles.

One of the most difficult things to remedy or avoid is the sudden breakage of a tooth in a cog-wheel. This is sometimes most annoying and inconvenient, particularly to a laundry-maid who has not got half through her mangling or wringing, when all at once the tooth snaps off and the confounded machine will not work. As a rule, all is up for that and sometimes several days, for if you send to a dealer for a new wheel, there are so many different sizes and makes that it is seldom a right one can be purchased out of stock. The consequence is some days elapse before another wheel can be got. The Cherry Tree Machine Company, by a new and simple arrangement, have reduced the breakage of wheels to a minimum. This has been accomplished by the introduction of a flange which connects all the teeth together in each wheel, so that to break a tooth the flange must be broken as well, which it is impossible to do with ordinary usage. In addition to this they have reduced the number of cog-wheels to three. In ordinary mangles there are five, two being used to make the rollers rotate equally, and three to reduce the speed. With their new Climax gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels, and these are all fitted at one end of the machine, which makes it more compact and take up less room.

In ordinary machines the fly-wheel has a small cog-wheel cast fast to it, and when one of these cogs gets broken, a thing which often happens, the user has to go to considerable expense in purchasing an entirely new fly-wheel. In the Climax there is no cog-wheel attached or cast on the fly-wheel at all. A perfectly smooth boss takes the place of the cog-wheel. We may also mention that the stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with. This new gearing is fitted to a mangle and wringing machine called the "Climax." They also fit it to their patent *Model* washing machines, to which a few words may not be out of place. Where a washing machine is wanted we can strongly recommend this machine, and we believe few would be without one if they knew the advantages derived from it.

There have been so many washing machines made that have been difficult to work, or that would not wash, and that were always out of order, that a prejudice seems to have sprung up against all washing machines. This prejudice would cease to exist if the *Model* washers were given a trial.

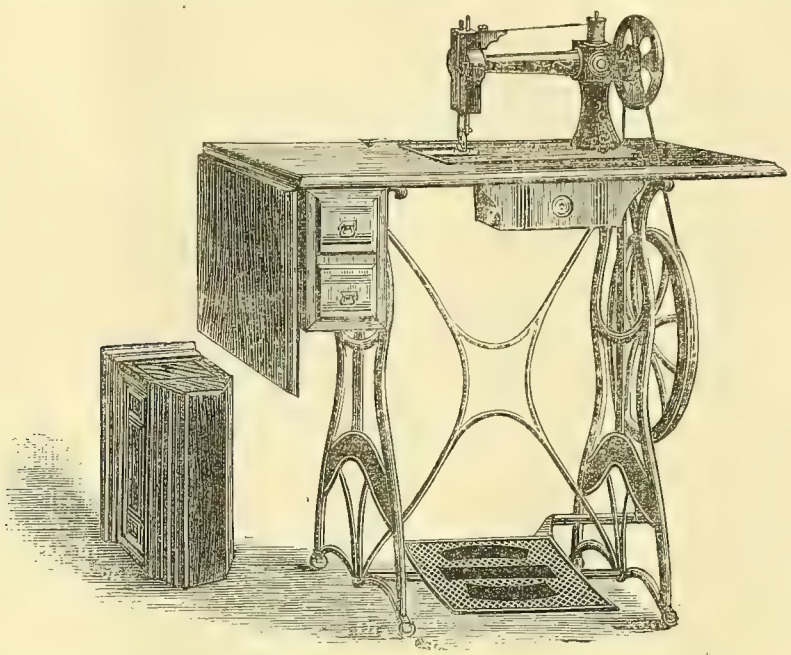
The advantage over all others is, that it will wash, and can be worked with ease. The dolly takes out, which leaves the tub entirely clear of obstruction, making it easy to cleanse, and so that the clothes can easily be taken out when mangling. The tub has a sloping bottom and with an outlet at the lowest part, so that all the water will run out when this outlet is opened, without it being necessary to raise the machine. This sloping bottom is patented.

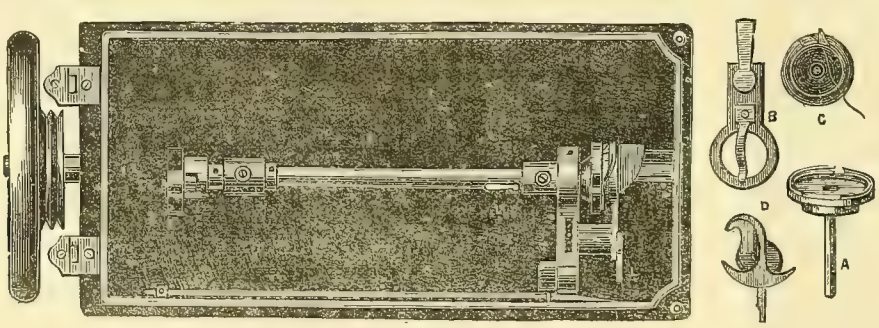
Mr. R. J. Johns, of 21, Kellett Road, Brixton, London, S.W., has been appointed the representative for London and the South of England for this house, and we congratulate him on having secured such an appointment; and also congratulate the Cherry Tree Machine Company on having secured the services of such a thorough business man as Mr. Johns, and we are sure in his hands, the business will thrive, as it has done hitherto.

A Lock and Chain Stitch Convertible Machine.

ONE of the most ingenious inventions in connection with sewing machines will shortly be brought before the public. This machine can, at the will of the operator, be converted from a lock stitch to a chain stitch, or *vice versa*, both stitches being as perfect as it is possible to get them.

The machine is built after the high arm type, with two shafts revolving parallel with each other, being connected by an eccentric cam and connecting rod, the lower shaft getting its motion from the upper one. The lock stitch is obtained by a rotating hook and spool similar to that used in the Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 machine, and the chain stitch by a looper of the Wilcox & Gibbs pattern; both are self adjusting, the same tension and needle being used for either. A slight alteration in placing the cotton in the tension, when the machine is converted from a lock to a chain stitch, renders it automatic. The device for attaching and detaching the rotating hook and looper is extremely simple; each has a shank about an inch and a quarter long, a portion of which is filed flat. A hole is bored in the lower shaft to correspond with the shank, the result being it can only be inserted in one particular way, thereby rendering it impossible to set it wrong, both rotating hook and lock-stitch device being fastened and held in place by a simple lever.





The machine has a positive take up; its working parts are fewer than any other practical machine in the market; it is noiseless in its motion, and is capable of sewing any class of goods.

The construction of the machine is altogether so simple, without losing any of its effectiveness, that the most inexperienced person could readily understand it after having it once explained.

This machine, we are informed, will shortly be placed on the market. For the present all inquiries should be addressed to Mr. John Haldeman, 38, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Giving Instruction on the Machine.

By "Collector."

NOT nearly so much attention is given to the instruction branch of the sewing machine trade as is really necessary to enable people who purchase a machine to thoroughly understand how to use it. This is much more noticeable when the machines are purchased from agents or branch establishments managed by persons who have no practical knowledge of sewing machines; as a rule a girl with just sufficient knowledge to work the machine is depended upon to give instruction, and more often than not with unsatisfactory results.

It is the duty of every person who sells a machine to see that the customer has every attention in this respect, not merely to show how the machine is worked, but to get out of any little difficulty that may arise. Oftentimes the machines are sent out without being properly adjusted, a trifling matter, perhaps, but still enough to prevent the machine from working properly, and puzzle the girl who goes to give instruction. She finds that she cannot set matters right, neither can the manager or agent, the result being that a mechanic has to be sent for from the head office to do what does not take him half a minute, and which might have been easily done by either of the other persons had they possessed any practical knowledge of the machine.

The setting of the throat-plate is often the source of trouble to the inexperienced machinist. It either causes miss-stitching or breaking of needles, and can be remedied by the tap of a hammer. Yet people who purchase a machine are seldom if ever shown how to adjust it. This is one of the things that should be taught, as it would save a great deal of trouble to all parties concerned.

These few remarks are intended to apply to the Singer System Machine.

Mr. R. J. Johns, of 21, Kellett Road, Brixton, S.W., has been appointed agent for Messrs. McEwen & Co.'s new Improved Triumph Folding Chair, which is adjustable to four different positions.

Jottings from Australia.

CONTRIBUTED BY "LOCK-STITCH."

Mr. H. Packman, of 42, Park Street, Sydney, has a splendid reputation as a manufacturer of prams. Some of his designs are really artistic.

* * *

The Sydney dealers in sewing machines are rather numerous. Messrs. Beale & Co. do a capital trade at 151, Oxford Street.

* * *

108, George Street West, Sydney, is known to many ladies as an establishment where they can get suited with a first-class sewing machine at a fair price. Mr. Feathers has a way of insinuating himself into their good graces which almost invariably results in business.

* * *

In Darling Road, Balmain, Sydney, is to be found Mr. A. Hawkins' sewing machine depot, where a good assortment of machines are on show.

* * *

Messrs. Long & Co., of 357, George Street, Sydney, the pioneers of the trade, are still doing a capital trade in sewing machines both for cash and on the hire-purchase system. They have attractive showrooms and good saleswomen.

* * *

At 674, George Street is to be found the depot for the Vertical Feed machine, which machine enjoys considerable popularity in Sydney.

* * *

Another George Street firm is that of the American Sewing Machine Company, 567, George Street, Sydney.

Jottings from the "Celestial Regions."

By "RESIDENT."

In compliance with your request I send you a few jottings, which I hope will interest you.

* * *

Hong Kong is the principal port out here, and sewing machines and domestic appliances generally reach us *via* that commercial centre.

* * *

Lane, Crawford, & Co., well known to you in London, do a big business in every article I can mention. They have agents all over China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, with their own houses at Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yohohama, in addition to London, which does the buying.

* * *

Messrs. J. Marinbusk & Co., of Marme House, Queen's Road, Hong Kong, do a big business in every article necessary for furnishing a house.

* * *

Messrs. Rose & Co., of 31 Queen's Road, Hong Kong, deal largely in furnishing requisites.

* * *

Messrs. W. Powell & Co. do a big business in furniture and all the requirements of a household. They have establishments at Victoria Exchange, Queen's Road, and at Stanley Street, Hong Kong.

* * *

J. Little & Co., of 26, Cannon Street, London, is an old established firm (dating from 1845) of shippers to Singapore, who enjoy the highest reputation.

* * *

One of the largest importing firms in Singapore is that of Sayle & Co., Limited, who deal in every domestic appliance.

* * *

The Siamese are taking kindly to the sewing machine, and are fast adopting Western ideas. It may interest your readers to have the names of the principal tradesmen.

Banjkok is the capital of Siam, and here Messrs. De Jesus, Bros., & Co. have an extensive warehouse at Bamrung, Muang Street, where every article imaginable can be procured.

* * *

Messrs. H. Badman & Co. have a large warehouse at Banjkok for every furnishing requisite.

* * *

Messrs. Ramsay & Co. is another highly respectable firm at Banjkok. Their establishment is located near the Taharn Nah barracks, and is much patronised by natives and Europeans. They have a London address, but I cannot give it exactly.

* * *

In conclusion I cannot help thinking that there is good business to be done here in articles of utility. Some time ago a London firm made a perambulator for the Royal Family, and it has been highly admired by the natives. Throughout the whole of the "Celestial Regions" there is a longing among the wealthy and well-to-do classes to do as the Europeans do.

Sewing Machines in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

THE wholesale sewing machine trade in Norway and Sweden is a rather difficult and expensive one to work owing to the long distances it is necessary to travel and the absence of railways. Machines are mostly sold by ironmongers and drapers. Firms dealing exclusively in sewing machines can scarcely be said to exist.

There is but one firm manufacturing sewing machines in the whole of Norway and Sweden, that of Husquarna Fabrik, and their capacity is about 10,000 a year. The machines made are the Singer and the White.

There is no duty on sewing machines imported into either Norway or Sweden. Owing to the close proximity of Germany to these countries it can readily be understood that the machines sold are mostly of German make. In fact, there is scarcely a single machine, the Singer excepted, entering either Norway or Sweden which does not arrive from German makers.

Bernh. Stoewer, of Stettin, is the principal exporter to Norway and Sweden, his trade amounting to some 5,000 machines a year. The factory being situated at Stettin, Stoewer possesses advantages over any other maker as regards cheapness of transport. The freight from Stettin to any port in Norway and Sweden does not exceed 6d. per machine.

The other firms shipping to Norway and Sweden are Frister & Rossmann, Durkopp, Seidel and Naumann, who each export from 1,000 to 2,000 machines a year.

In Sweden nearly all the machines used are treadle, and in Norway hand machines.

As before stated, sewing machines in the above countries are sold by ironmongers and drapers, who by no means make them a "leading line," but sell them to "draw" other business. Singer pattern machines on treadles are sold in many parts of Sweden as low as £3 each. In Norway hand machines sell at about 48s. Frequently lower prices than these are taken by shopkeepers, among whom there is much underselling. If sold on the hire-purchase system 1s. per week is the usual rate of instalment.

Throughout Norway and Sweden knitting machines have a large sale, but they are not handled by the same firms who sell sewing machines, watch and clock makers, as a rule, keeping them in stock.

There are no large importers of sewing or knitting machines in either Norway or Sweden, and to sell these goods it is necessary to call upon a large number of very small firms, who will only purchase a few machines at a time. The Singer Company is well represented at Stockholm, they having an energetic manager in the person of Mr. Sunday, who has a keen eye to business.

In Denmark there is a duty of 1s. 6d. for hand and 3s. for treadle machines. Most of the machines imported are of German make. Denmark possesses factories of her own as follows: A. Nielsen, Aarhus; Stallknecht, Horsens; and Bergmann Hultengen, Copenhagen.

The two first firms mostly make hand machines, which are the kind generally used, Nielsen turning out some

5,000 annually. The last firm have a good reputation for glove machines, which they export in large numbers, about 1,000 a year being shipped to France alone.

The prices fetched for machines in Denmark are somewhat better than in Norway or Sweden. At Malmo Singer treadle machines are sold at 60s., but at Copenhagen, two hours' distance by steamer, £5 is the price usually charged. The consequence is many persons go to Malmo to buy their machines.

Mr. Bendict is the Singer manager at Copenhagen, and looks well after his employers' interests.

There are but few perambulators sold in either Norway, Sweden, or Denmark, and washing or wringing machines are rarely met with.

The ironmongers and drapers in Denmark usually sell sewing machines, but there are a few dealers in the country exclusively selling sewing machines.

The Wellington Works.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ironmonger* recently visited Messrs. Bradbury & Co's works at Oldham, and reports as follows :—

The chief business carried on by this firm is the manufacture of sewing machines for domestic and manufacturers' use, and in this department the firm rank as the oldest European makers, they having been established since 1852. Of late years, however, two other branches have been added, but they have no relation to each other, viz., the production of certain kinds of engineers' tools and the manufacture of bassinettes. This last-named is an entirely new department, and separate premises on the opposite side of the street have been secured for carrying it on. Beyond remarking that some new and excellent plant has been laid down for the work, and that some ten varieties of bassinettes are made, detailed reference need not be made to the department, because there is more than enough of interest in connection with the sewing machine and engineering tool works to occupy the space allotted to this report.

The works are at Oldham, and they have frontages upon Wellington Street, Brunswick Street, and Park Road ; the northern side is bounded by the railway, the line running under and emerging from the tunnel just northward of the works. Simply remarking that no little cost has been expended upon an elegant and comfortable suite of offices, the descriptive account of the place may begin with the moulding shop and foundry. This building is in three bays, each 50 yards long by about 8 yards wide. The work turned out is chiefly small, and therefore there is no necessity for heavy lifting tackle. It was pointed out that the amount of skilled labour employed in this foundry is remarkably small, owing to a general adoption of the plate and plaster system, which not only enables the firm to produce their castings cheaply, but more rapidly than they could be turned out under the older style of hand-moulding. The capacity of the place is at the present equal to 500 sewing machines per week, but arrangements are in progress for raising the number to 600 per week. There are seven ordinary-sized case-hardening furnaces for small parts, and one of considerable dimensions for large pieces. The plate-pattern store is an extensive room and contains an innumerable quantity of patterns. There is also a large dressing shop, in which there are provided some eight or nine rumblers. These departments are all included in the building which forms the northern side of the works.

Passing through the yard—in which, by the way, there is an electroplating department—the engineering shop on the ground floor of the Wellington Street building is entered, and it will be convenient here to note that this building is in two storeys, and contains the offices, the other buildings being in four storeys. The office portion is, however, of higher elevation than the remainder. In this ground-floor shop there are six rows of shafting, and, although the machines appear to be crowded together, they are systematically arranged. There are amongst the plant several important machines of special design—one, an importation from the United States, is for either punching or pressing ; another is for turning and planing the arms of sewing machines, the two operations being done at one time. This is effected by the two cutters being placed at right angles to each other. Beside it stands a machine which drills at one time all the holes that are needed in the arm. Both these machines are thoroughly automatic in their action, and were made on the premises. Another special drill takes the work that has to have holes drilled in it in different positions. For larger holes there are yet other drills, and these are of the multiple class, the number of spindles used on them varying from two to seven, as may be necessary. For cam cutting there are several novel machines, and one of them cuts eight cams in one revolution of the machine. These also are automatic, and one man can easily manage several of them.

In milling tools there is one of Whitworth's make, and others of the firm's own make and design, whilst in slotting machines there are several which are fitted with a patent self-stopping gear, which causes the machine to be thrown out of gear and to cease work as soon as its duty is performed. For cutting spiral drills and cutters there is a fine, compactly-built tool by Brown & Sharp, whilst there are a number of profiling tools, all capable of various movements. These latter are the firm's own design and make.

From this shop entrance is made to the ground floor of Brunswick Street, and the room is occupied mainly as the turning and wheel-cutting department. Here also there are six lines of shafting and a systematic arrangement of the plant. To effectively turn the fly-wheels of sewing machines some special lathes have been designed and made on the premises ; they are automatic, and fitted with a similar self-stopping gear to that already referred to. In close proximity to these lathes is a peculiar-looking tool by a French maker, which, it was stated, the firm purchased from the Lyons Exhibition. It is of the turret order ; but, instead of the turret revolving flat, as is now ordinarily the case, it moves over and over. The machine carries eight tools, and does excellent work. Wheel-cutting machines for bevel wheels, and making the actual mitre in the wheel, are employed ; and, owing to their automatic action, one man can easily attend to six of them. Slide lathes, made on what is generally designated the American system, and double-geared punching and pressing machines, might be described if space did but permit, as they embody some special features, and have all been made upon the premises. Special designs in screw and stud machinery, having turrets, and each turret fitted with six tools, are also made ; and not only for the firm's own use, but for the trade generally.

Connected with this floor is the ground floor of the Park Road building, and this is occupied partly by the smiths, partly by the grinders and polishers, and partly by the japanners. It is not needful to detail the features of these three departments, but of the grindery it may be said that there are two special machines used there, one by Brown & Sharp, and the other made by the firm.

Ascending to the first floor of the Park Road building it is found that the floor is used for assembling the parts of machines and fitting them together, and here also machines are run with steam power with a view to carefully testing them and causing them to run smoothly. Passing through on the same floor into the Brunswick Street building, there are seen in operation screwing, polishing, and fine-drilling machines, these latter being chiefly of a multiple character. Polishing and glazing small work is also done here. Toolmaking for the firm's use and for the general market is also carried on on this floor, and in this department there was noticed in course of construction a double boring machine, which is designed to bore ten holes at one operation. Climbing another flight of stairs, the second floor of the Brunswick Street building is reached. This floor is used for fitting knitting and hand-sewing machines, and the tools are largely of the multiple character. Grinding small parts is also done here, and for the smallest pieces an ingenious device is in use. It consists of a flat revolving disc, and upon its face loose emery is spread ; the men then press the pieces upon the emery and grind as required. The wheel or disc is large enough for several men to stand round it at one time.

(*To be continued.*)

The Sewing Machine of the Future.

By "Rotary Shuttle."

WHILE some revel in the past, others again are constantly forecasting the future, but it is not because I have any special aptitude for this kind of thing that I have set myself the task of considering what the sewing machine of the future is likely to be. It is much rather from *necessity* and *habit* than from personal liking, for I have been wont these many years to dissect the sinews of sewing machines. It is always hazardous to begin to foretell what shall be hereafter, no matter how shrewd we may be, for we are sure to be caught tripping somewhere, and get laughed at for our pains. Yet with the exercise of ordinary prudence—if we are capable of that—and having due regard to the history and development of the sewing machine during the last forty years, we may surely arrive at some approximation of what it will be in the early part of the twentieth century.

In view of the infinite variety of construction in the machine itself, and the various kinds of stitches produced, it would be quite fruitless and utterly impossible to attempt a complete history of the machine. The mental eye wanders back into the long vista and peers into the former darkness, but there is only a faint flicker to be gleaned here and there till the day appears to break on the brow glistening with sweat of Elias Howe. Here the inquirer carefully notes the rude construction and the effect of its application, namely, *the eye-pointed needle and a shuttle yielding the lock-stitch.* Turning himself to retrace his steps, he observes on either side of the path modifications of the same thing, and at every succeeding step they are ever increasing and multiplying till he becomes bewildered at the numberless ideas which constantly meet his view. On this side the ponderous mechanism is heard like the rattle of distant thunder, and on that side the gentle humming as of the busy bee. Here it assumes the most grotesque and fanciful appearance that can possibly be conceived, and there it is found trim and chaste and like doing work. There is no end to the shapes, the styles, and characters of the instruments he scans, and as for the result produced it is simply marvellous. He meets here and there with the different kinds of stitches, and is delighted with the beauty and grace of multiplied designs and figures, and wonders when this will ever cease ; but ever and anon he is attracted by the thin delicate line drawn out to the far distance which seems to be saying to her neighbours, "Ha, ha, my sisters, you may deck yourselves as you like, and curl yourselves up into all fantastic shapes, and ornament yourselves with all the pretty colours you can command, but I mean work ; I have a race to run and I mean to win it, so good-bye to you." Thus the inquirer threads his way through the countless contrivances which have been brought out hitherto for the purpose of sewing, and presently he reaches the spot on which we stand. On asking him what he has seen, he looks at his notes, looks puzzled, but immediately a gleam of light arises on his countenance, and he exclaims "I finish where I began—the eye-pointed needle with a shuttle *yielding the lock-stitch.*" The mind's eye from all its wanderings finds rest alone on this point, which seems to be settled beyond all cavil by almost universal consent, namely, that the *lock-stitch* as generally known will continue to be *the* stitch for all time coming.

The simple chain stitch, for various reasons and for various purposes, will be permanent to a limited extent. Except for ornamental purposes the Grover & Baker stitch will disappear, and, as for fancy stitches on the lock-stitch machine, they will be only occasionally met with, thus leaving the plain *lock-stitch* in almost entire command of the "field." Of all questions connected with sewing machines, that alone is fixed—it is the fixed star from which to take our calculations and measurements in any inquiry we may make as to the machine which is to produce it.

Having, then, reached the conclusion that the plain lock-stitch will be the kind of stitch most employed in the future, it will simplify our inquiry as to the mechanism best suited for producing it, and will serve as a basis, or fixed data, from which to start. We will, therefore, dismiss from our minds any mechanical arrangement having for its object anything else except the simple lock-stitch. Of machines hitherto produced making *this* stitch there are two classes, the one known as "shuttle" machines, and the other known as "hook-and-spool" machines. The most outstanding type of the hook-and-spool machine is the old Wheeler & Wilson, which was some time ago laid on the shelf for the same company's No. 8 machine. But that also is now being put upon the shelf to make room for the same company's new rotary *shuttle* machine. In the light of these facts, it does not require a prophet to disclose what shall be the fate of the hook-and-spool class of machine. It no doubt dies hard, but nowhere more so than in the hands of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, who have injured themselves in seeking to maintain its existence. And though the community is threatened with the infliction of a similar thing from the hands of the Willcox & Gibbs Company, I feel certain that it will not come to much. They have acquired their reputation by means of their simple hook or chain stitch machine, and they will find it very hard to get a foothold for another company's cast-off clothing. I have no hesitation in saying that the hook-and-spool machine will occupy a secondary and constantly diminishing place in the future contest for popular favour, and, therefore, pass judgment in favour of *shuttle* machines.

Passing to the consideration of shuttle machines we tread upon more difficult ground, and it may be more easy to speak negatively in regard to certain machines than positively in regard to certain others. I presume that there is no difficulty as to what a shuttle machine is, but may here repeat the formula I laid down in the *Gazette* for April last, namely, "A shuttle in a sewing machine is a case which contains the under thread, is provided with the means of catching the loop formed by the upper thread, and, with the thread in it, is driven completely through the loop." All instruments whose interlocking device conforms to the above are properly called shuttle machines, but if there is any difference of opinion I should be glad to see it stated. There are a number of kinds of machines which have one feature in common, and of which it may be said—very much because of that feature—that none of them will be the machine of the future, and that feature is having the main shaft under the bed-plate.

Machines thus constructed have been in use since sewing machines were a marketable article, but their day is now passing quickly away. You will ask me how I make that out, and I can do so without difficulty. Look at the Howe Company, both here and in America. They stuck to this style of machine till they were ruined. I hold that their machine had other defects, which helped to compass their collapse, but a principal defect was this having the main shaft under the bed-plate. And they themselves bear me out in this opinion, for some years ago they abandoned it, and adopted the main shaft above the bed-plate and in direct connection with the needle. Look again at the Wheeler & Wilson Company, who waxed and waned on machines with the main shaft under the bed-plate, and were like to get left behind sticking to their own style of machine; but I rejoice to see that they have had the courage to abandon this method, and to bring out a machine having the main driver above. Looking at these things, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that this method of construction will not be adopted in the sewing machine of the future.

(*To be continued.*)

Superficial Steel-plating of Iron.—It is often necessary to obtain considerable hardness on certain parts of sewing and other machines made of iron. That ought to be effected without decreasing the tenacity of the metallic body itself, and the surface of the article must therefore be converted into steel, while the nature of the metal in its interior remains intact. This kind of hardness can only be obtained with great difficulty. It may be effected by heating the iron until it becomes red hot, and applying yellow prussiate of potash (ferro-cyanide of potassium) on the surface of the metal. The exterior part of the metal is by this means impregnated with carbon, and thereby becomes modified in its molecular composition. It is due to that fact that it obtains a superior degree of hardness. The prussiate of potash may be obtained of all chemists and druggists.

Jottings.

Mr. T. J. Walker, sewing machine dealer, 16, Worcester Street, Birmingham, in consequence of his increasing business has taken additional premises at Market Hall.

* * *

Mr. Sally Rosenthall, the inventor of the Moldacot Machine, is now in London, and having formed a syndicate to bring out a new machine, is about to return to Berlin. This new machine is a lock-stitch appliance, and the inventor says that it can be made so cheaply that it can be sold as low as 3s. 6d. each.

* * *

Mr. George Peth, of Bernh. Stoewer's sewing machine manufactory, Stettin, Germany, is now on a visit to England.

* * *

Messrs. Simmons & Co., the well-known perambulator manufacturers, of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, have opened showrooms at 70, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. This new City branch is specially intended for the convenience of the wholesale and the export trade.

* * *

Mr. John Harrop, the perambulator manufacturer, of 56, Dantzic Street, Manchester, has now in stock some special lines in clocks and watches. He has also some capital children's bicycles and tricycles, which deserve attention. See his advertisement in the present issue.

* * *

Messrs. Owen & Co., Limited, of Piccadilly, Manchester, are offering their prams at very low prices to clear out their stock, their lease having just run out. Messrs. Shaw & Co. next door, not to be behind their neighbours, are also offering their prams at very low prices.

* * *

A correspondent writes :—"I have seen many hundreds of sewing machine depots and salerooms, but that of Messrs. Jones & Co., at Bradford, Yorks, is one of the most tastefully arranged I have ever seen. I don't think any lady could pass this establishment without looking in the window, such good taste is displayed in its arrangement."

* * *

Mr. Swindlehurst, agent for the Jones' and White machines, has removed from 26, Manchester Road, Huddersfield, to Princess Street, Huddersfield.

* * *

Trade in sewing machines may be dull in some parts of the country, but Messrs. John Rylands & Co., Limited, and Messrs. J. & M. Philips, both of Manchester, continue to purchase large quantities of machines for export to all parts of the world. These firms are of the highest standing, and a firm who often sell them goods inform us that it is quite a pleasure to have dealings with them. Messrs. Rylands handle goods to the value of £3,000,000 annually, and Messrs. Philips do a business which in its magnitude is remarkable.

* * *

At the Saltaire Exhibition the Vertical Feed Company have found excellent representatives in the firm of Parkinson & Co., of Chester St., Horton Lane, Bradford, who have left no stone unturned to make visitors acquainted with the merits of the Vertical Feed machine.

* * *

Mr. Jabez Smith, of Godwin Street, Bradford, has a good exhibit of sewing machines, of Shepherd, Rothwell, and Hough's make, and several ingenious knitting machines at the Saltaire Exhibition. He reports excellent sales during the season.

* * *

We frequently receive inquiries from dealers for special machines, such as fringing, tambouring, and embroidering machines. Mr. George Perkins, of 20, Piccadilly, Manchester, makes a *specialite* of these machines, which he makes himself. Mr. Perkins, as many of our readers well know, is a very old member of the sewing machine trade. At one time he was connected with Mr. Bown, and used to travel the country on his behalf. He is a practical mechanic himself, and has invented numerous improvement in sewing machines. Notwithstanding the depression in the Manchester trade, he has been kept very busy for months past, making and fitting up machines for factory use. As is generally known, Mr. Perkins now makes the "Gresham" hand machine, which has an excellent reputation.

* * *

The "Warwick" machine is still meeting with large sales. They are still made under the surpervision of Mr. Warwick at the factory of Messrs. Henry Wallwork & Co., of Hilton Street, Manchester, who for some time past have carried on the business. Messrs. Wallwork's sewing machine factory is one of the oldest in the country, and the business is still in a flourishing condition.

* * *

According to the *American Sewing Machine News*, Monsieur Albert Ricbourg, the well-known sewing machine dealer, of 20, Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris, has been visiting America. He is on the look out for agencies for all kinds of domestic appliances. Manufacturers on this side should take note of this fact, as M. Ricbourg has unusual opportunities to do a good trade in whatever article he takes up.

* * *

In our last issue we stated that Mr. George Hunter was engaged in mission work at Bristol. To prevent any misunderstanding, we wish to say that Mr. Hunter has not given up the sewing machine trade, as might, perhaps, be inferred from our previous announcement.

* * *

We observe on the London hoardings a new way of advertising sewing machines. There are now to be seen large posters advertising "Arrowsmith's Annual," and round the borders the Singer Company advertise their machines.

* * *

On another page will be found a report of an action taken by the Singer Manufacturing Company against a dealer in sewing machines for infringement of their trade mark. The trade is awaiting the decision with great interest. This is, we believe, the first case taken up under the new Merchandise Marks Act just passed.

* * *

Mr. S. Priestly, of 21, High Street, Ramsgate, who does a large business in the Vertical Feed sewing machines in this part of the country, has recently opened an establishment at Grace Hill, Folkestone.

* * *

Mr. Bettman has started on a journey to Italy to fill the country with White machines, previous to an increase in the duty on such goods. This increase of duty is intended to help the firm of Prinetti & Co., of Milan, to compete more successfully against foreign-made machines.

* * *

We are informed that the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company have done a very large business at the American Exhibition, having sold over 300 machines.

* * *

Mr. Vale, a representative of the White Sewing Machine Company, has just returned from America.

* * *

The Singer Manufacturing Company have been informed by the Agent-General for the Adelaide Exhibition that they have received the First Order of Merit for their exhibit as follows :—Family sewing machines ; button-hole sewing machines : eyelet sewing machines ; carpet sewing machines ; and leather sewing machines.

* * *

We are pleased to learn that the trade done by Mr. R. J. Johns the past month, in the Cherry Tree Company washing machines, has far exceeded either his own or the company's expectations. This is not due solely to the high esteem in which Mr. Johns is held by dealers, but in a great measure to the excellence of the machine he has for sale.

* * *

It is well known that Miss Winaretta Singer was married to the Prince of Scey Montbelliard, but that her marriage settlement was left in the hands of the English Court of Chancery. Desirous of living in Paris, the Princess recently applied to Mr. Justice Charles for £10,000 for the purchase of a house in that gay city. This was granted without opposition.

The husband of Mrs. Singer, of Boston, the Duke of Camposelice, recently died at the Chateau de Bloseville, Normandy. He was residing at Mentone when the earthquake occurred, and being in delicate health was much injured thereby. He was an accomplished musician, and used to give numerous concerts at his home in the Avenue Kleber, Paris.

* * *

The Singer Company is enlarging its factory at Elizabeth port, by the addition of eight large hardening furnaces, which will be finished next spring.

* * *

Mr. Bailey, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, recently on a visit to England, has returned to America.

* * *

Another pawnbroker's case came under our immediate notice a fortnight ago. Messrs. Bradbury, in Newgate Street, traced a machine into the pawnbroker's hands, and formally demanded its return. Mr. Pawnbroker was obdurate, and showed fight, but on Messrs. Bradbury pressing him a little closer he came round and volunteered to give up the article. Managers and dealers need never have any doubt about such cases. Whenever they have ample proof the machine is in a pawnshop they should "go for" the pawnbroker with all the alacrity they have been gifted with.

One of the finest stocks of perambulators in Australia is that at Mr. Robert Anderson's showrooms, 43, Parramatta Street, Glebe, Sydney. Here are to be seen some splendid designs and excellent workmanship. Invalid chairs can be had on hire, and all repairs are executed on the premises. Mr. Anderson also deals in cycles.

Correspondence.

PRICE LIST OF SEWING MACHINES.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

WILL you oblige by allowing me to make the following inquiry through the medium of your paper?

Can any of your readers inform me if there is an illustrated price list of the various makes of sewing machines and parts published (in book form), if so, where can it be procured?

MACHINIST.

7, Bank Buildings, Hastings.

PATENTS,

DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

BERNHARD DUKES,

Tel. Address: APPLICANT, London.

226, High Holborn, London, W.C.,

attends to all business relating to

PATENTS, DESIGNS,

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TRADE MARKS.

BERNHARD DUKES *personally* ATTENDS *in any part of the United Kingdom to*

TAKE INSTRUCTIONS AND INSPECT MODELS, &c.

Please mention this Paper when applying.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

TRADE MARK.

The most favourite Family and Tailoring Machines, are of the very best quality and workmanship, with numerous practical improvements and unequalled finish.



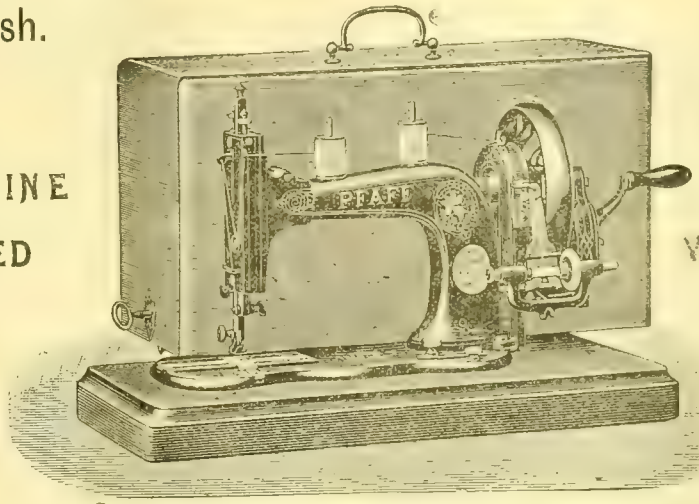
Every Pfaff Machine bears my trade mark and also the name Pfaff on the arm.

All the important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

PERFECTLY NOISELESS MOTION WITHOUT ANY EXTRA COST.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION



Price Lists and Terms on Application.

The PFAFF "B" Perfect Sewing Machine, High Arm Family Hand Machine on wood base with handsome walnut cover.

G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 21, FEATHERSTONE ST., E.C.

Jottings from India.

Messrs. Marcks & Co., Limited, keep at their premises at 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, a good assortment of cycles, musical instruments, and watches. They are always open to take up first-class agencies, and in the hands of Mr. C. R. Marcks, the managing director, they are well worked. Mr. Edward Waldecker, who signs for the firm, is also a good business man. They ought to do a first-class trade in domestic appliances.

* * *

The Bombay depot for Wheeler & Wilson machines is located at 32, Parsee Bazaar Street. Messrs. Dosabhoy, Merwanji, & Co. are the agents, and they are, beyond donbt, an energetic firm, who do justice to every agency entrusted to them.

* * *

Messrs. Badham, Pile, & Co., Limited, are general outfitters and importers, occupying extensive premises at Esplanade Road. They have also houses at Secunderabad and Poona. They are a capital firm to push the sale of first-class domestic articles.

* * *

Messrs. H. A. Geyer & Co.'s well-known Bombay sewing machine warehouse is situated at No. 2, Church Gate Street. Here are to be seen a number of excellent machines, Sellers' & Jones' predominating. The firm also supply perambulators. Mr. H. A. Geyer is the sole proprietor and is a go-ahead, smart man of business. Messrs. Geyer & Co. have also a shop at 1, Hornby Road, where a good business is done.

* * *

The Singer Manufacturing Company's office is also situated in Church Gate Street, at No. 17. The manager never lets an order slip him if he can possibly help it.

* * *

Shroff Bros., of 52, Esplanade, Cross Road, and 6, Hornby Road, Bombay, do a fine and increasing trade in perambulators, sewing machines, musical instruments, &c. They have a decided preference for English goods, of which they sell large quantities.

Defeating a Landlord.

IT is gratifying to score one against a landlord in the hire trade, and when such a case occurs we want our readers to know it so that they may be on the alert. Messrs. Bradbury's Newgate Street (London) people obtained a police court summons against one Silberman, who, as landlord of some premises tenanted by a man named Newman, seized the sewing machine, payments for which were considerably in arrears. This landlord made no distraint, he simply appropriated the "lightning stitcher," or whatever Messrs. Bradbury & Co. call it, and said, "when you pay me the rent owing you can have the machine." Enough to say that the case came before Sir James Ingham, at Bow Street, on October 6th last, and after carefully going into particulars he said to the landlord, "It is clearly an illegal distraint, and you had no right whatever to detain the machine. You must give it up to Messrs. Bradbury at once or pay the value." The magistrate being asked for costs said, "Certainly, and if necessary an officer of the court shall go to Silberman's with you, so that there may be no breach of the peace." Subsequently, with a very wry face, Silberman gave up the machine, and when it came to paying the costs we are told it was quite painful to see him sever himself from the money, but it was accomplished eventually with severe heartburning.

Managers and dealers cannot bear these cases too well in mind. It is satisfactory to know that a landlord, in spite of his immense powers, cannot have everything his own way.

FOR the five weeks ending August 30th the sewing machine exports from New York amounted to 178,854 dols.

THE Mexican tariff on sewing machines of all classes, also separate parts for repairs, &c., is 5 cents, per kilogram —gross weight.

The Howe Machine Company.

THE position of the Howe Company, now in liquidation, is not outwardly altered. It is said they have plenty of assets, but can make no profit either on sewing machines or cycles, and that as this state of things has gone on for years, a feeling of distrust in the real value of the property has arisen.

Mr. J. E. Hodges, the gentleman who presented the petition for winding-up the company, was formerly a partner in the firm of Hume Webster & Co., which firm it will be remembered was connected very peculiarly with the unfortunate Self-acting Sewing Machine Company, and Mr. Hume Webster and Mr. Hodges' connection with the Howe Company will be watched with interest. They do not hold more than three or four hundred shares, we are informed, still they may influence the settlement of the affair one way or another. It seems surprising to us that they gained the ear of the court in preference to the larger number of shareholders. For however important the losses of the company may have been, the extra cost of an expensive liquidation must now come out of the pockets of the shareholders.

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

Inquirer.—Your form of agreement, we are surprised to observe, does not entitle you to enter the premises of your customer and search for the machine. It is certainly badly framed, and we should not advise you to proceed as you propose.

Huddersfield.—See report of case in this month's *Gazette*, which will meet your case.

Hemmer.—By making out invoice as you did, we are afraid the transaction will be considered as a sale, and not as a hire arrangement.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, of 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

12,041. W.T. Thompson, a communication from L. W. Fifield and A. I. Jacobs, of United States, for improvements in and appertaining to machines for sewing books.

12,049. L. Muther and R. G. Woodward, for improvements in sewing machine cutting knives or trimmers.

12,134. F. Taylor, for improvements in bearings employed in sewing machine stands.

12,170. M. Willard, for preventing accidents with perambulators.

12,178. R. Reader and G. Kay, for improved appliances to be used in connection with sewing machines to simultaneously scollop, or fashion, and bind the edges of lace and other fabrics.

12,196. A. F. Wileman, for improvements in sewing machines.

12,225. J. Bolton, for shuttle operating mechanism for sewing machines.

12,261. W. E. Hunnex and A. Edwards, for an improved needle threader for sewing machines and the like.

12,305. C. Rainey, for improvements in sewing machines.

12,372. M. Hynes and W. Cavanagh, for an automatic brake applicable to bassinettes, perambulators, invalids' carriages, and similar vehicles.

12,405. W. Norris, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

12,584. W. Stott, for improvements in the means for regulating the tension on sewing machines.

12,723. W. H. Brassington, for improvements in bassinettes, perambulators, and similar vehicles.

12,795. W. H. Beal, for improvements in rotary shuttles of sewing machines and appliances connected therewith.

12,923 J. S. Edwards, for improvements in sewing machines.

13,131. E. R. Billington, for an improved perambulator or bassinette body.

13,262. W. Cork, for improvemen's in children's carriages or perambulators.

13,392. W. H. Brassington, for improvements in ornamenting bassinettes and perambulators.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1886.

9,857. J. C. Cottam and A. D. Moll, for improvements in pocket sewing machines.

11,195. W. H. Gramolt, for an apparatus for use in gathering fabrics for sewing.

11,199. J. L. Luders, for improvements in sewing machines.

11,299. J. Holroyd and the Moldacot Pocket Sewing Machine Company (Limited), for improvements in pocket sewing machines.

12,369. T. H. Martin, for an improved sewing machine.

12,600. W. H. Steel, for improvements in small sewing machines.

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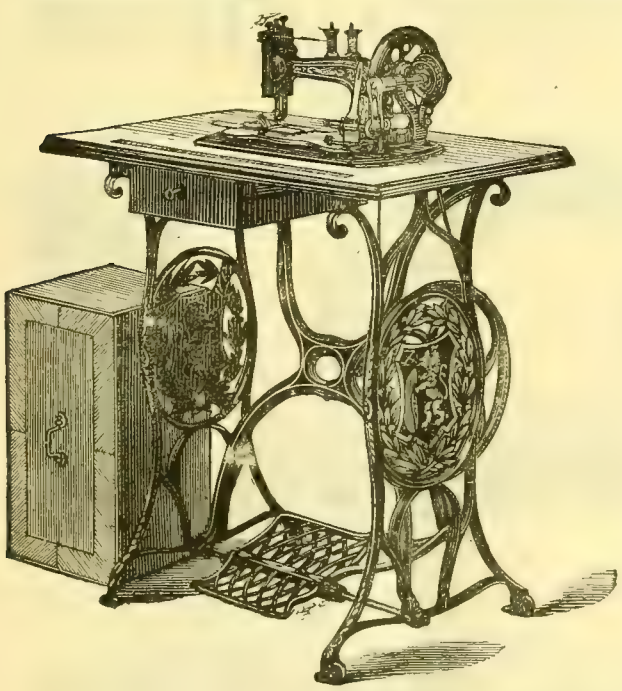
91 and 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

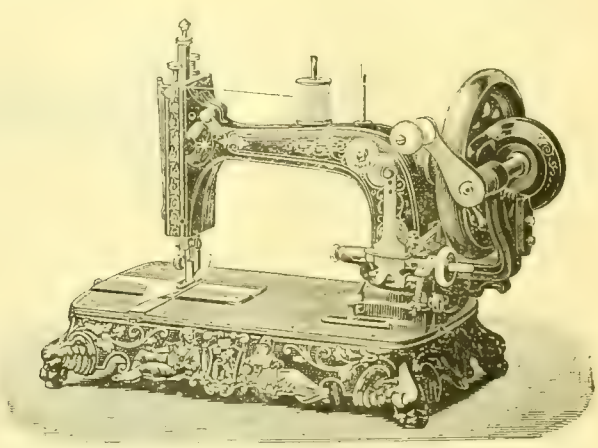
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1887.

1,113. M. Lachman, for certain improvements in sewing machines.

5,521. W. Webster, for improvements in sewing machines for stitching sacks, bags, ships' sails, carpets, and for other like purposes.

6,510. H. J. Haddan, a communication from G. G. Beitzel and J. C. Beitzel, of Denmark, for improvements in shuttle carriers for shuttles for double thread lock-stitch sewing machines.

6,952. J. McH. Dollar, of N.B., for a combined portable baby's cage, crib, and go-cart.

8,532. J. A. House, for improvements in looper mechanism for sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

10,124. *Improvements in sewing machines.* J. C. Cottam, of 39, Lombard Street, London, financier, and A. D. Moll, of 58, Coleman Street, London, merchant.—Dated August 7th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention relates to lock-stitch sewing machines, and consists in an improved stitch-locking mechanism in combination with the other parts of a lock-stitch sewing machine.

The points of novelty claimed are :—

1. The combination of a stationary shuttle with a revolving looper, and a reciprocating needle bar, and other usual parts of a sewing machine, to effect lock-stitch sewing.

2. The combination of a stationary shuttle with an obliquely reciprocating looper, operated from or with the needle-bar, and other known parts of a sewing machine, to effect lock-stitch sewing.

3. The construction in such a lock-stitch sewing machine of a shuttle, spherical in form, and fitted to contain a trade reel, and supported externally by spring fingers to permit the looped cotton to pass between the said support and the shuttle.

13,367. *Improvements in oscillating shuttles and shuttle races for sewing machines.* J. Morton and W. U. Morton, of 11, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, N.B., sewing machine manufacturers.—Dated October 20th, 1886. Price 8d.

In carrying out this invention the ring for securing the spool in the shuttle is itself secured by means of a pin on one side of it, which enters a hole in the socket or recess in the shuttle, whilst on the other side there is a shallow groove which engages with a curved spring wire fixed in the other side of the shuttle, this wire being momentarily pressed aside when the ring is being put into or taken out of its place. An improved tension device is applied on a flange or projection on one side of the shuttle, this device consisting of a small spring plate held by a screw, the thread passing between it and the flange at one side of the screw, whilst a part of the plate at the other side of the screw is pressed on by a small helical spring, placed in a socket in the flange. This spring, by pressing outwards one end of the plate, makes the other tend inwards and so press the thread, whilst the pressure can be adjusted by the screw.

Another improvement consists in making the shuttle and shuttle race of different materials, such that lubrication by oil will not be required, and the risk of soiling the thread or the work will thereby be diminished. One part, the shuttle, or the race, is made of metal, and the other part, the race, or the shuttle, is made of, or lined with, ebonite or other suitable vulcanised compound, or of ivory, bone, or horn, or of xylonite or artificial ivory, or of graphite, or plumbago, or of buffalo hide, or other hardened hide or skin, or of any suitable analogous substance.

2,687. *Improvements in sewing machines.* J. Bühr, of Hamburg, Germany, manufacturer.—Dated February 21st, 1887. Price 8d.

This invention relates to ring shuttles in sewing machines, and to the respective shuttle case and spool case, and has for its purpose to simplify the construction, and to allow large under-thread spools to be employed in machines which work without thread lifter.

The shuttle has a recess for receiving the spool case, and the rear part of the shuttle forming this recess is provided with a projection, behind which is caught the loop of the upper thread, widened by the rotation of the shuttle until the needle has obtained the lowest point and the point of the shuttle has entered the new loop. As soon as this is the case the said projection is turned so much sideways that the loop slides off the same, and subsequently, when the needle moves upwards, is drawn by the same and forms the stitch.

The shuttle case, which is driven direct or by transmission from the chief axle of the machine, is at the same time driver of the shuttle by two projections of the same abutting against corresponding projections of the shuttle, and thereby take the same along when rotating. To cause the thread drawn off the spool to retain always the same length while the shuttle rotates, the spool case has a central bore, through which the thread leaves. The spool case, with the spool contained in the same, is lodged on a pin in the centre of the shuttle.

To secure the casing in the proper position within the shuttle, a plate is placed over the same, which is lodged in the frame by means of an elastic arm. This plate may be suitably provided with a small roll, which catches into a recess of the spool case, so that the thread can easily pass between the rotating pressing roll and the spool case.

The described arrangements of the shuttle thread and shuttle driver may also be so modified that the shuttle is provided with two correspondingly placed recesses, into which catch two projections of the shuttle driver for securing an absolutely certain seizure of the shuttle, and thereby a more certain working of the machine.

In the latter arrangement preferably the centres of the shuttle slide and driver are slightly displaced towards one another, whereby alternately one of the projections lies securely in the respective recesses of the shuttle and impels the same, while the second projection receives some play in the recess, so as to allow the thread to slip freely through between the shuttle and the driver.

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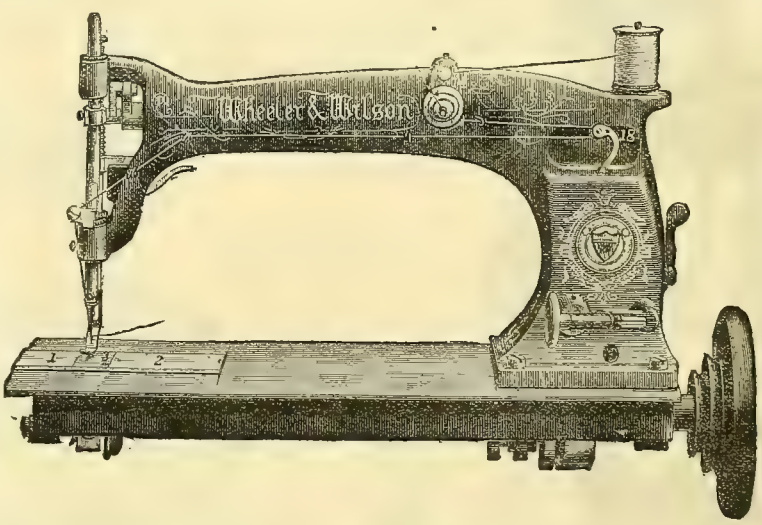
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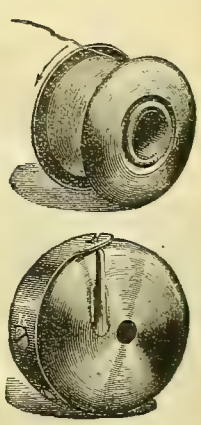
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9,491. *Improvements in driving mechanism for sewing machines.* J. K. Macdonald, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Kilbowie, Dunbartonshire, a communication from abroad by The Singer Manufacturing Company of New York, United States, sewing machine manufacturers.—Dated July 5th, 1887. Price 6d.

This invention relates to a driving mechanism for sewing machines of such construction that the inconvenience incidental to removing the belt from the driving pulley when the machine is turned up on its hinges, to give access to the mechanism beneath the bed-plate, may be avoided.

In carrying this invention into effect, a compound driving pulley is provided, the axis of which is in line, or nearly so, with the pivots or hinges by which the machine is secured to its table or to brackets supported thereby, and on which the said machine swings when it is turned up or down.

This compound pulley has two grooves for the reception of two endless belts, one of which runs from a pulley on the driving or power shaft beneath the table to the said compound pulley, and the other from the latter to the pulley on the driving or main shaft of the sewing machine.

It is preferable to construct the compound pulley in the form of a clutch, one portion of which may run loose from the other at times, the two parts of the pulley being adapted to be coupled and run together when desired.

The clutch is operated to apply or disconnect the power, by a clutch lever connected with a treadle controlled by the operator.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 30TH, 1887.

368,925. E. E. Angell, Malden. Feed mechanism for sewing machines.

369,105. J. J. Ebneter, Adlerberg, St. Gall, Switzerland. Fabric holding frame for embroidering machines.

369,141. B. F. Warren, Boston, Mass. Presser-foot for sewing machines.

369,255. J. Marhoeffer, New York, N. Y. Quilting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1887.

369,473. F. E. Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y. Button-hole cutter for sewing machines.

369,563. E. H. Smith, Bayonne, N. J. Shoe-sole sewing machines.

369,619. A. Steward, Bridgeport, Conn. Mechanism for imparting variable motion to sewing machine loop takers.

369,653. L. Muther and R. G. Woodward, Chicago, Ill. Trimmer for sewing machines.

369,658. C. G. Rutz, Brooklyn, N. Y. Trimming attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1887.

369,694. J. M. Curry, Framingham, Mass. Sewing machine.

369,861. T. Keith, New York, N. Y. Embroidery machine.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1887.

370,114. A. M. Whipple, Swampscott, Mass. Sewing machine.

370,225. A. F. Wileman, Ealing, Middlesex, England. Sewing machine.

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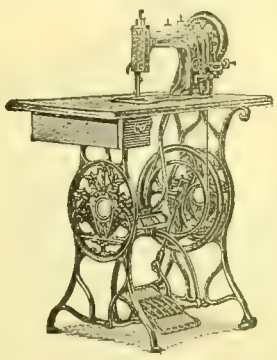
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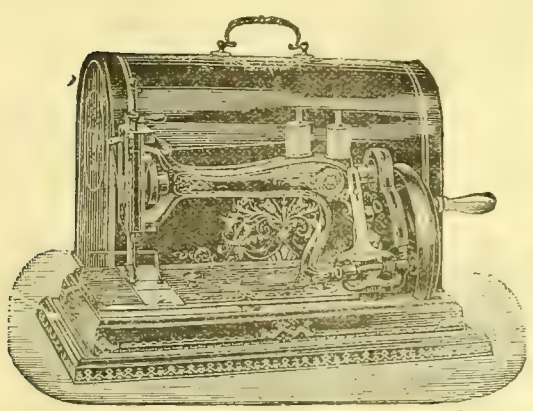
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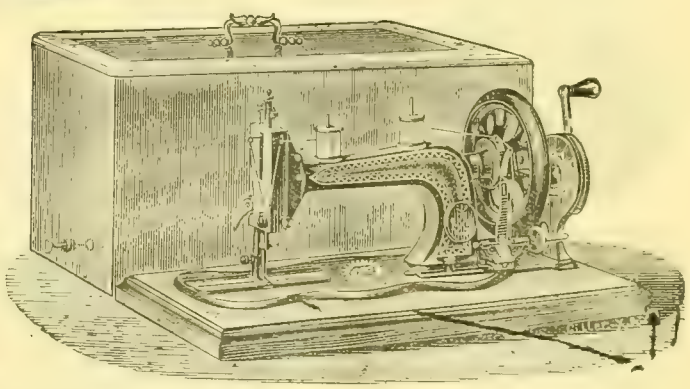
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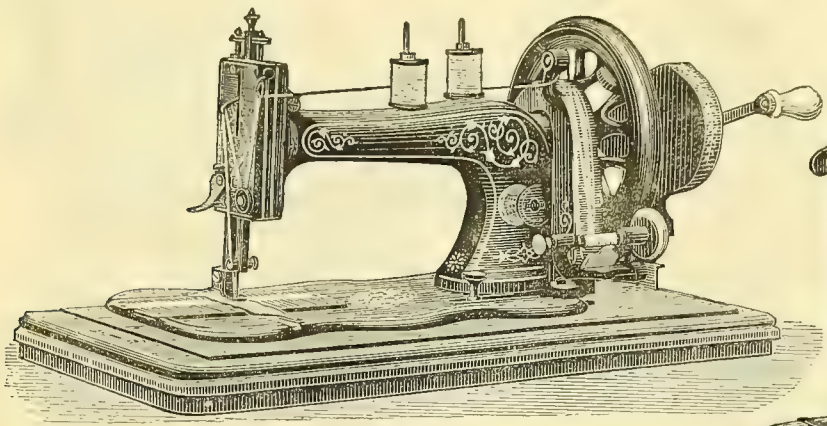
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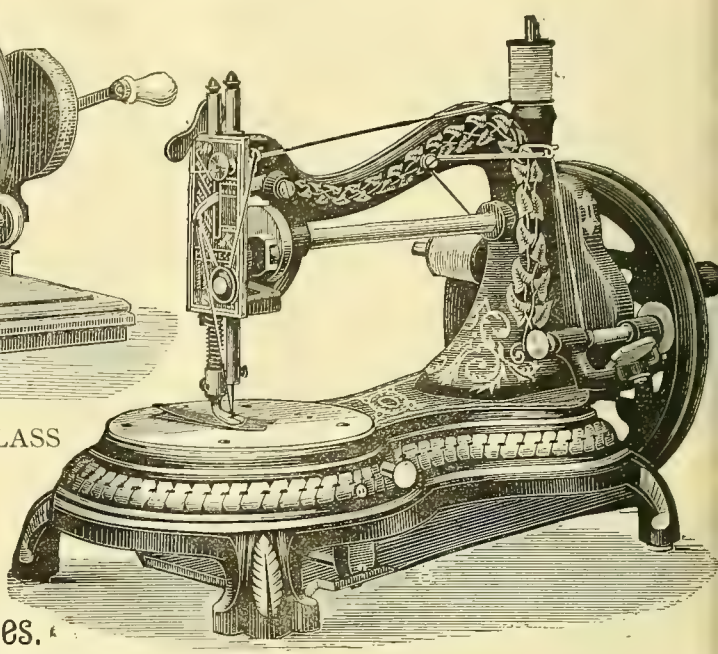
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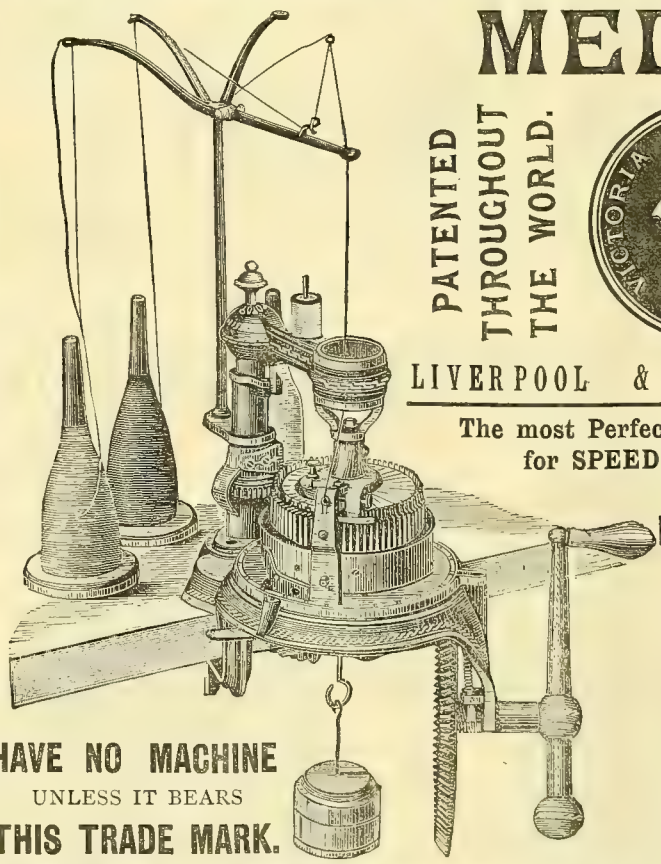
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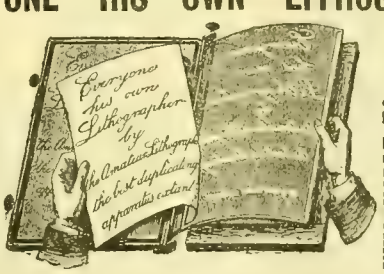
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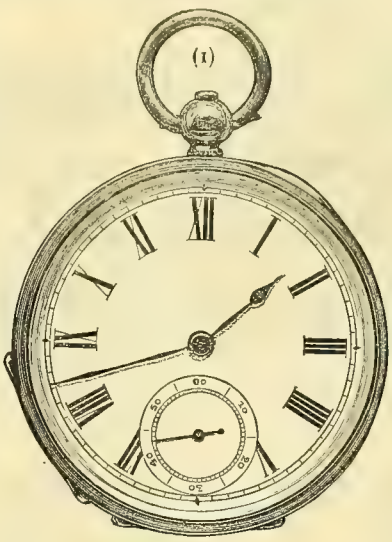
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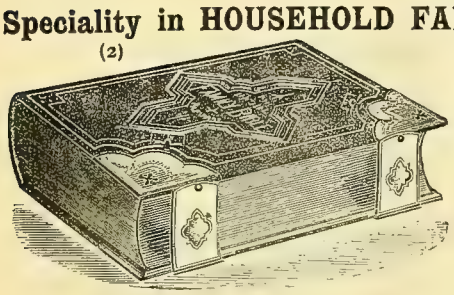
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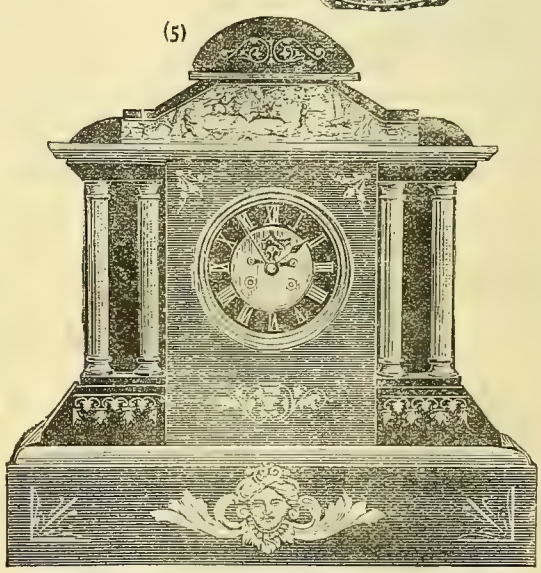
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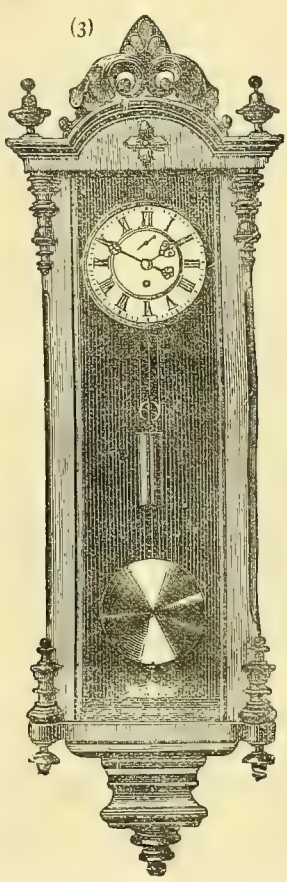
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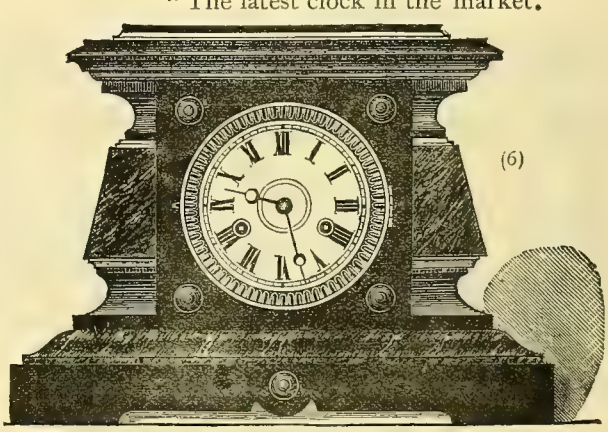
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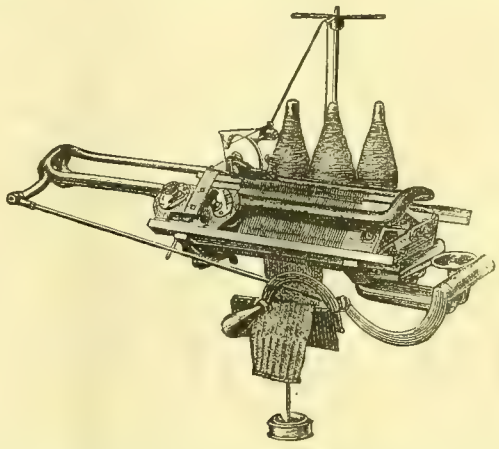
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Stockings, Cardigans, Jersey Suits, Vests, Skirts, and every description of garments.

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		Needle-room.	Needles per inch.	£ s. d.			Needle-room.	Needles per inch.	£ s. d.
Class 1.	96 Needles	8 inch.	6	12 12 0	Class 1G.	192 Needles	16 inch.	6	28 0 0
,, 2.	112 ,,	8 inch.	7	12 12 0	,, 2G.	224 ,,	16 inch.	7	30 0 0
,, 2A.	128 ,,	8 inch.	8	14 10 0	,, 2A G.	256 ,,	16 inch.	8	31 0 0
,, 2B.	144 ,,	8 inch.	9	16 10 0	,, 2B G.	288 ,,	16 inch.	9	32 0 0
,, 2C.	160 ,,	8 inch.	10	17 10 0	,, 2C G.	230 ,,	16 inch.	10	32 10 0
,, 1G.	154 ,,	12¾ inch.	6	21 0 0	,, 1G.	240 ,,	20 inch.	6	33 10 0
,, 2G.	180 ,,	12¾ inch.	7	22 0 0	,, 2G.	280 ,,	20 inch.	7	36 0 0
,, 2A G.	204 ,,	12¾ inch.	8	23 0 0	,, 2A G.	320 ,,	20 inch.	8	37 0 0
,, 2B G.	230 ,,	12¾ inch.	9	24 0 0	,, 2B G.	360 ,,	20 inch.	9	38 0 0
,, 2C G.	254 ,,	12¾ inch.	10	25 0 0	,, 2C G.	400 ,,	20 inch.	10	39 0 0

The 8-inch Machines are fitted up with receding jacks to back and front beds, and will drop separately or together. Class 1 Machine is adapted for knitting 5-fold yarns for a medium class of hosiery for strong wear. Class 2 has same capabilities as Class 1, but knits finer grades of yarns. Class 2 A, B, and C knit finer grades than Class 2.

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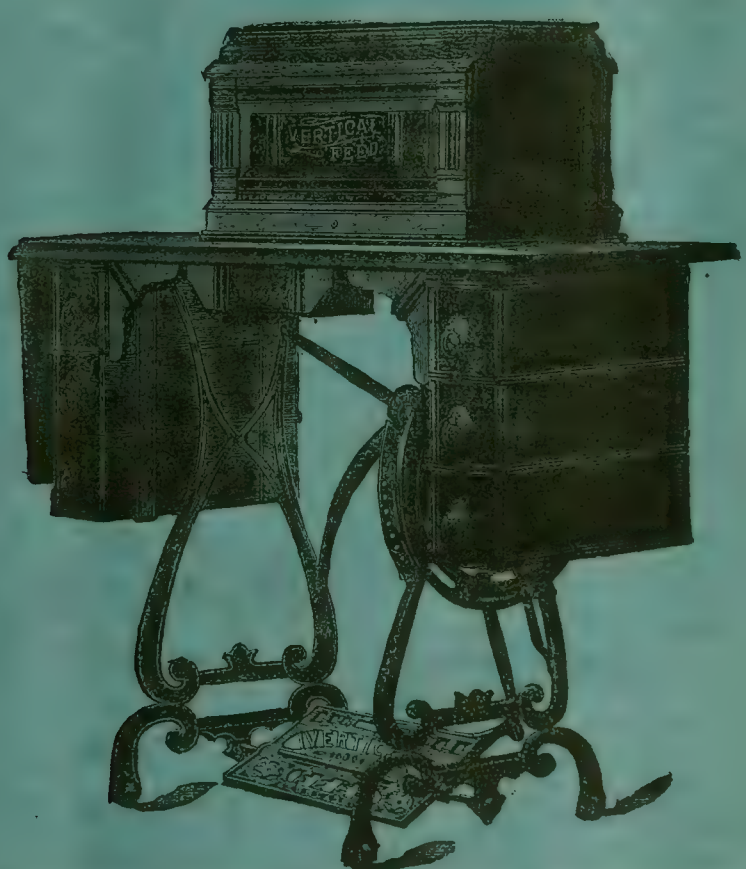
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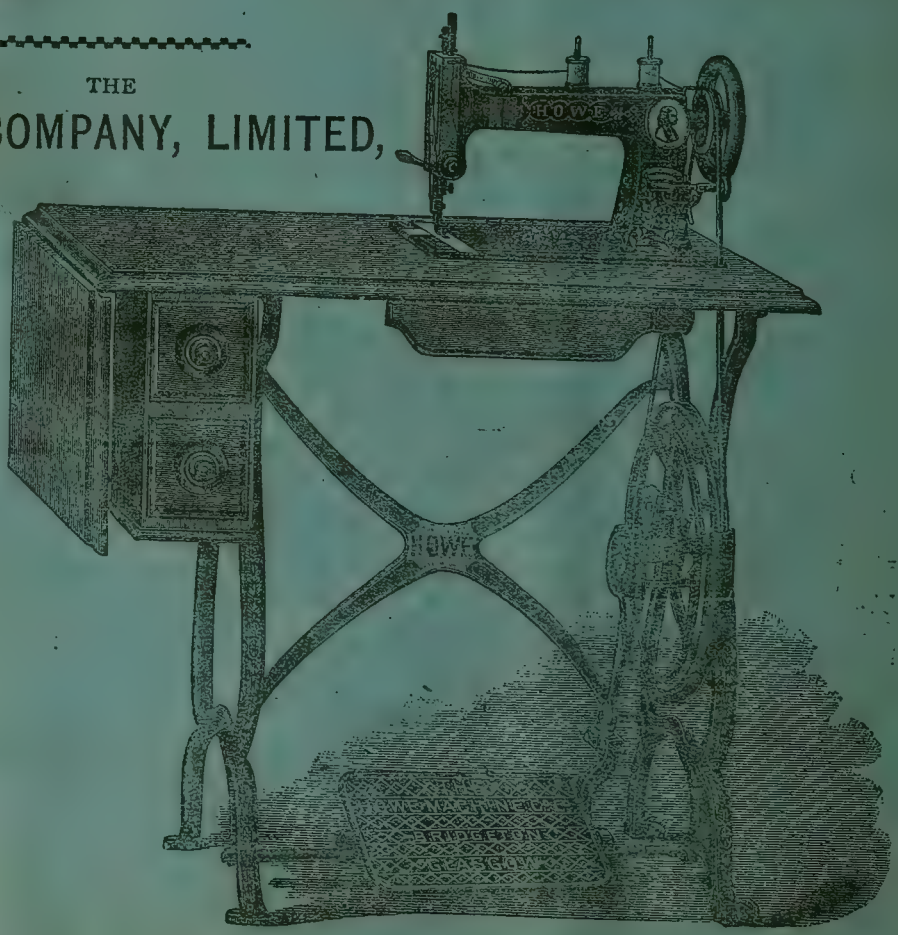


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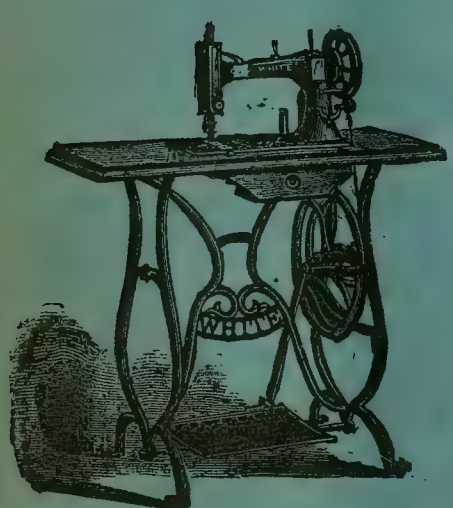
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WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES, INDIA-RUBBER WRINGERS, &c.

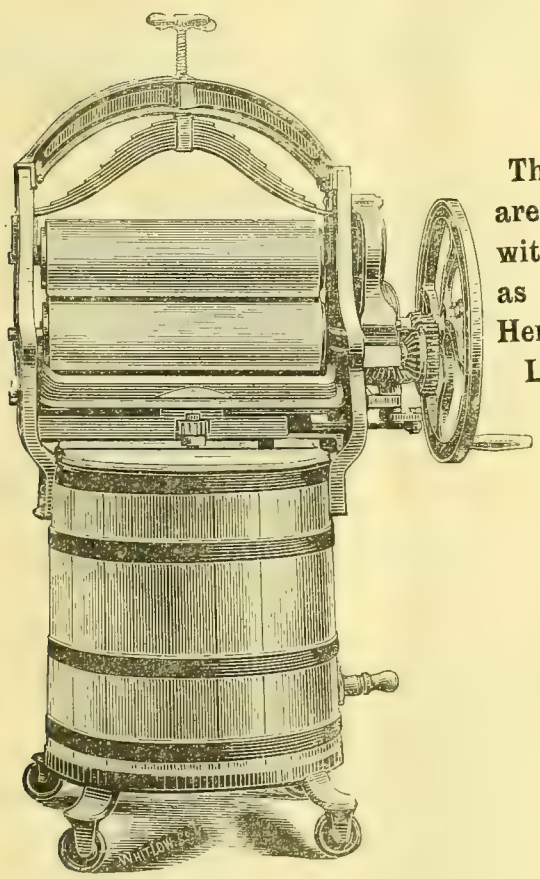
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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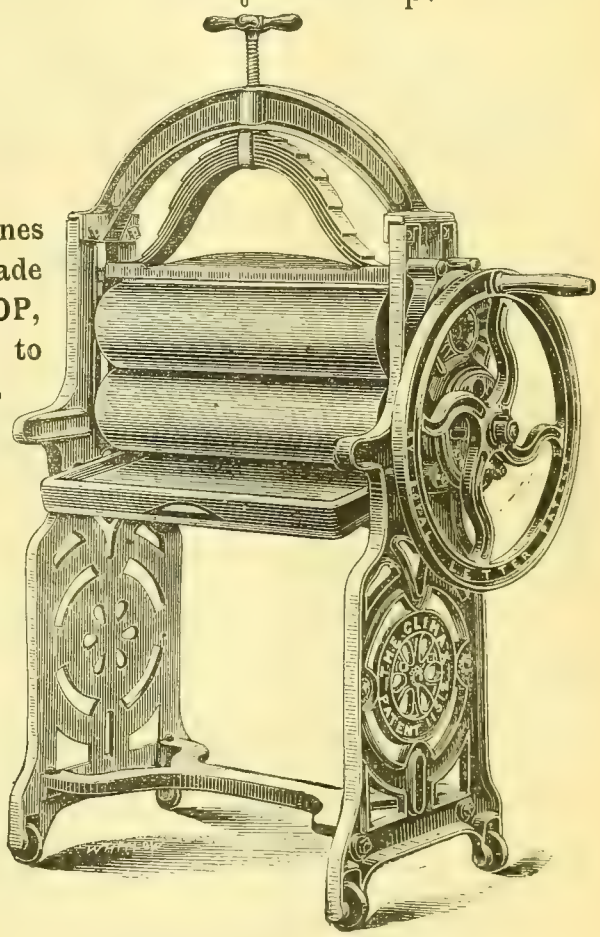
Wringer and Mangler Combined.

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With Bow Top.



These Machines are also made with FLAT TOP, as supplied to Her Majesty's Laundry.

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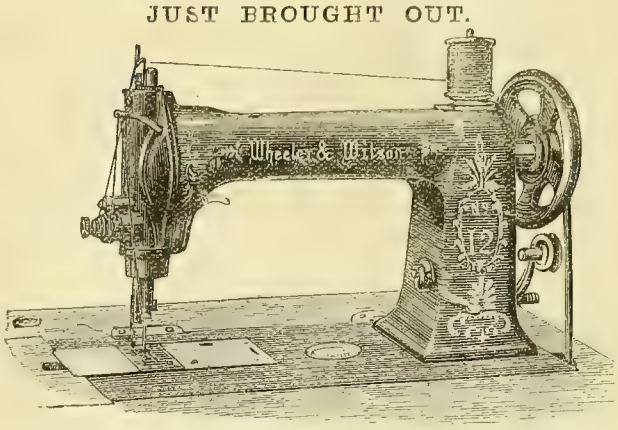
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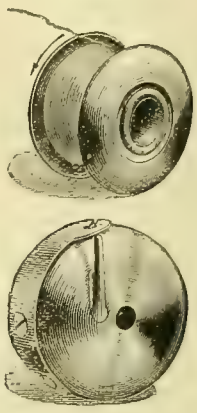
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Has the largest Bobbin holding over 100 yards of No. 70 Cotton.

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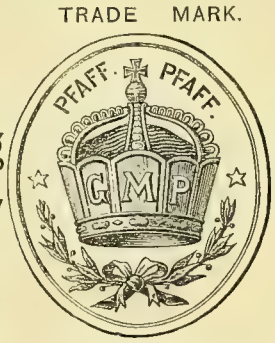
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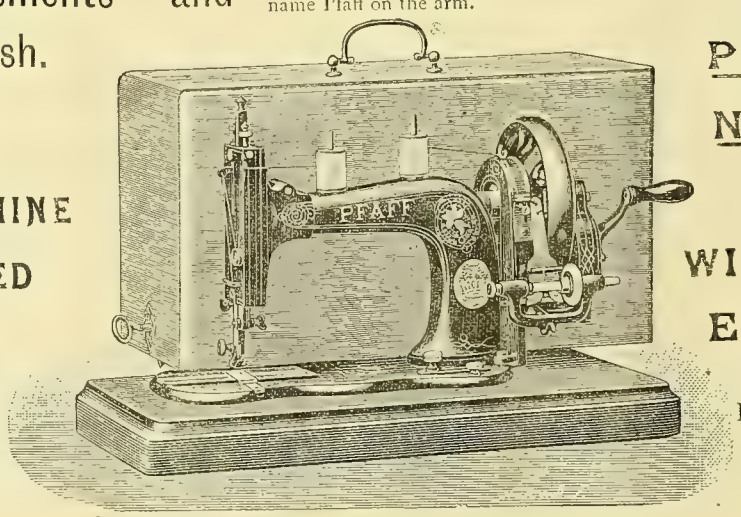
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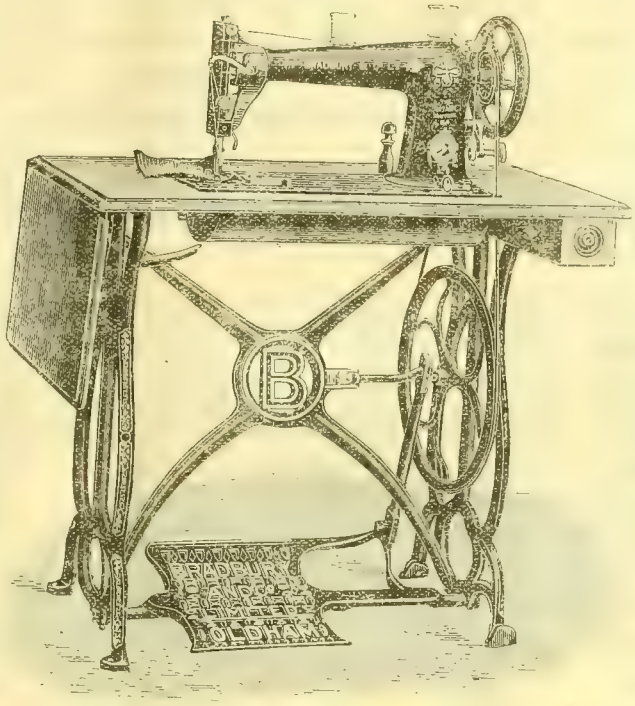
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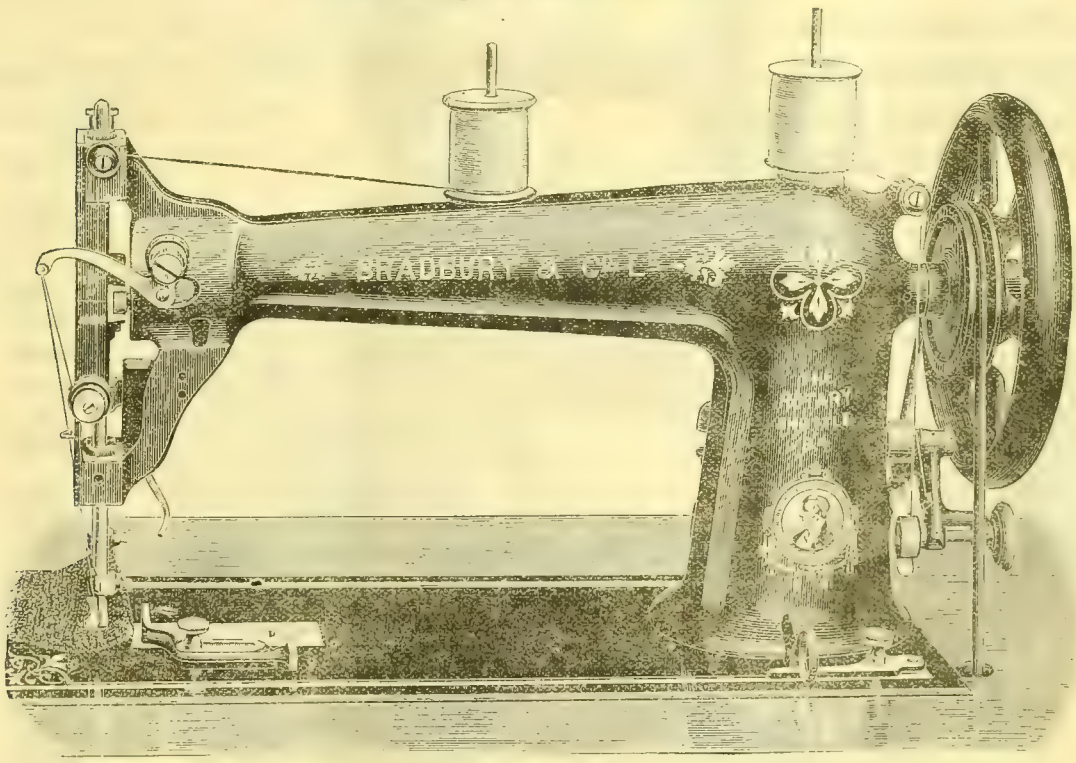
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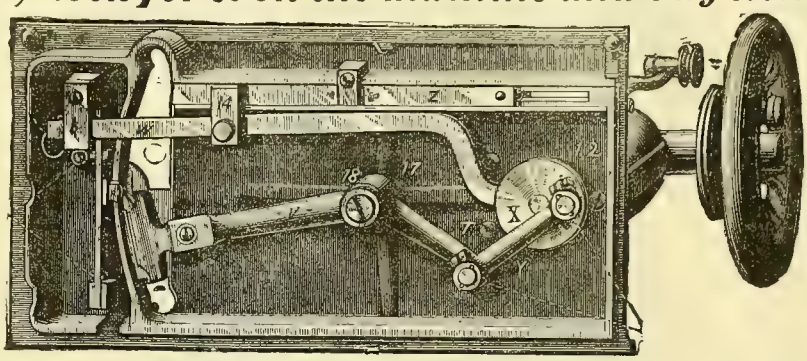
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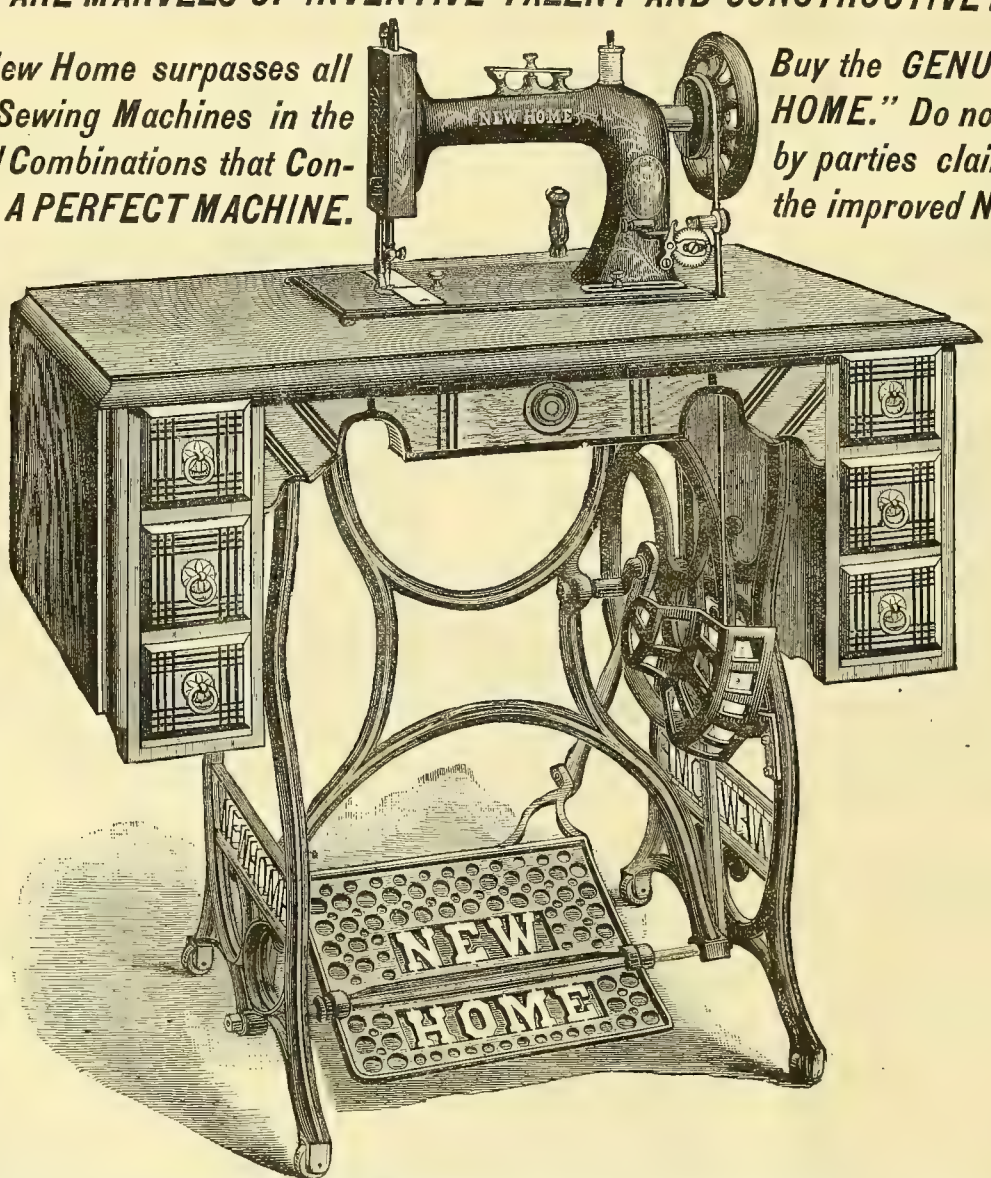
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

THE ORIGINAL



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YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

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THE NEW "VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINE.

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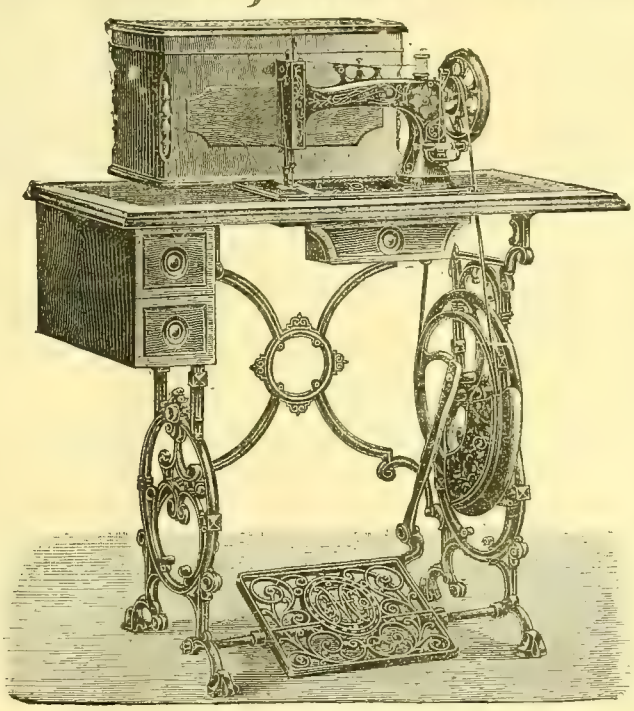
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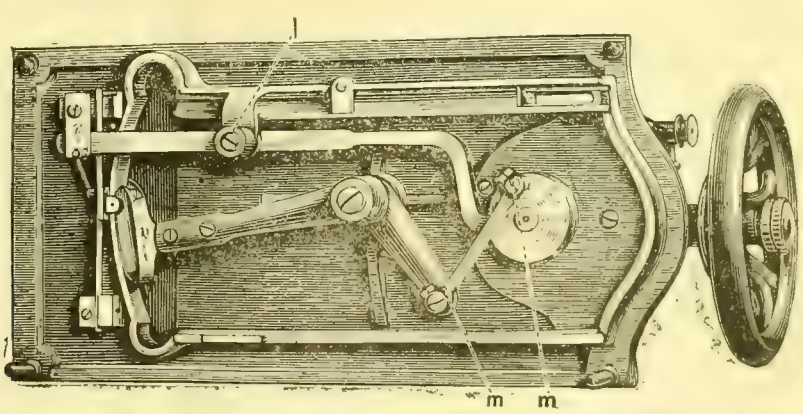
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VICTORIA STYLE No. 2.

This Machine is made in various styles for family and manufacturing purposes, plain and highly ornamental. It is provided with all the latest improvements, and surpasses other machines owing to the simplicity of its mechanism and its light, noiseless, and quick action. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT that repairs may be almost entirely dispensed with, for all parts subject to friction are adjustable, by which unusual durability is obtained. The illustration below shows the simple and ingenious mechanism of the "**VICTORIA**" Machine. All parts subject to friction are made of hardened steel; the engraved letters show the parts to be oiled.



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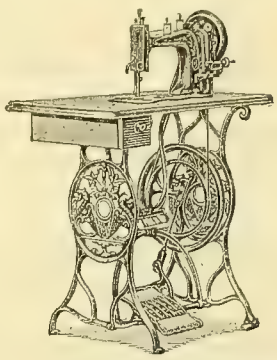
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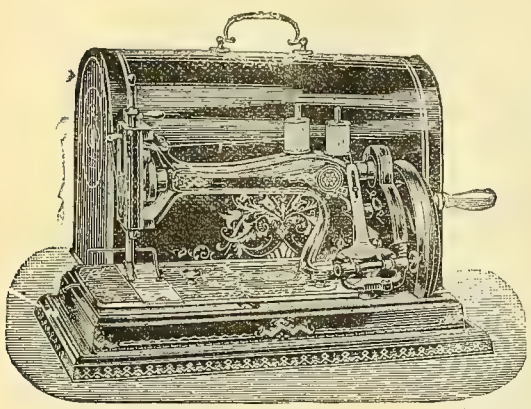
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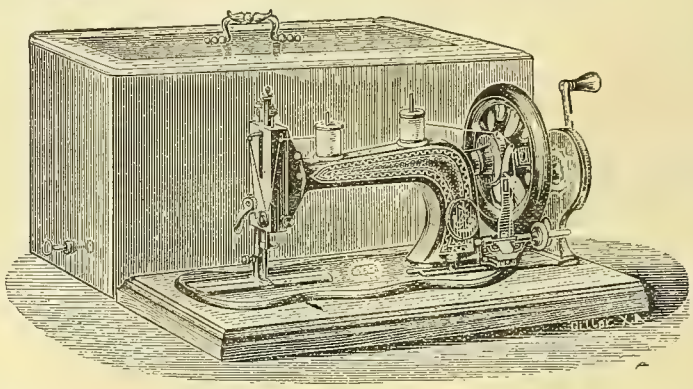
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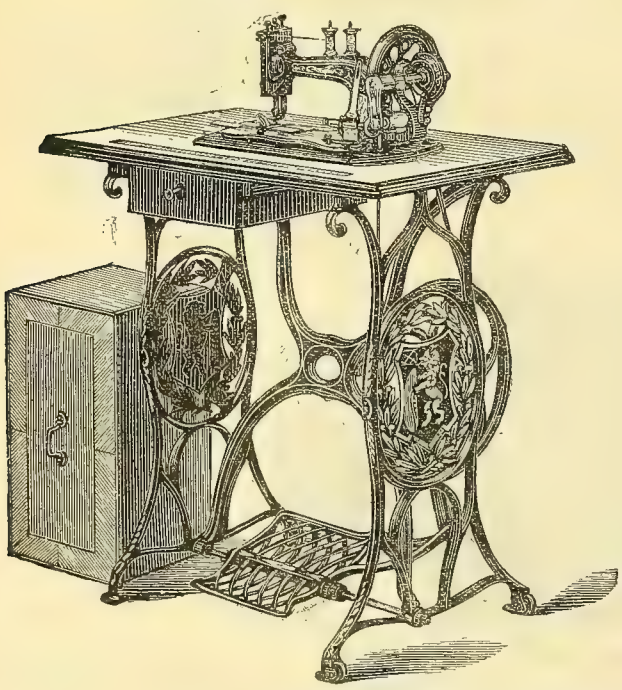
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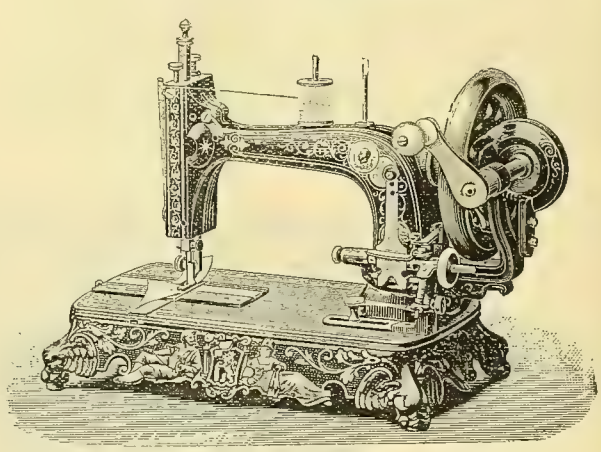
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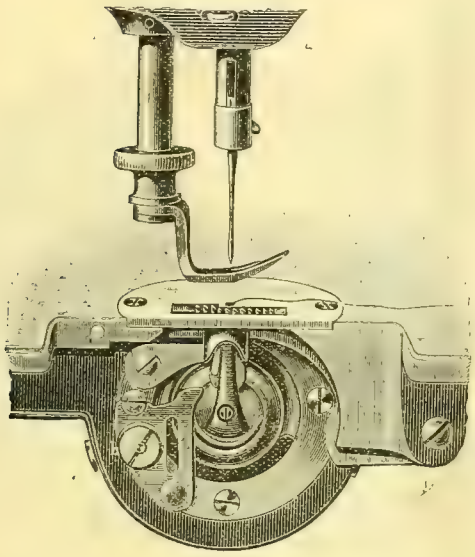
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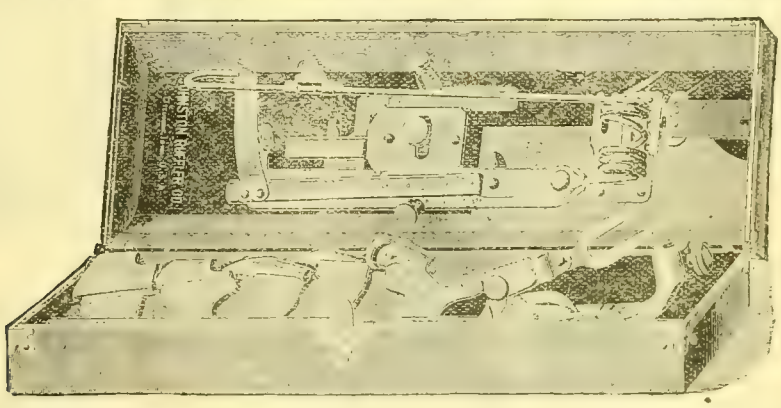
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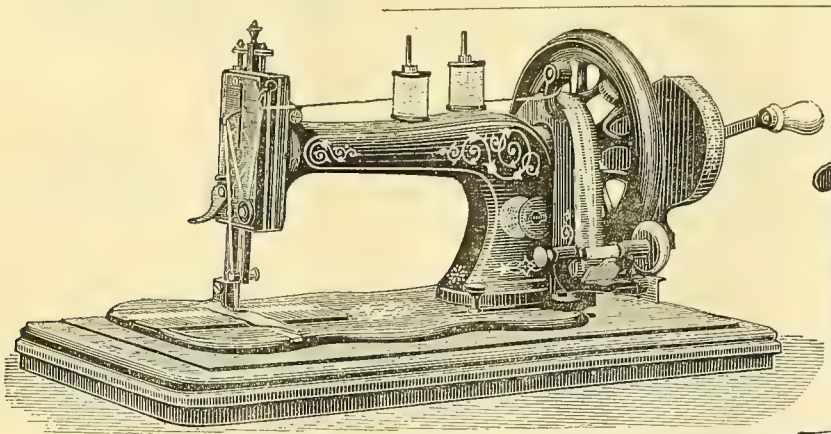
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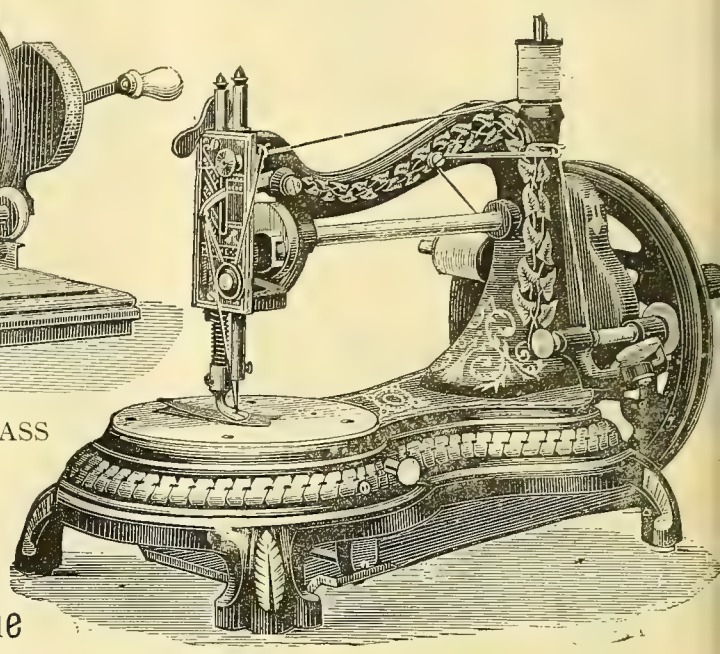
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LONDON INVENTIONS, 1885.

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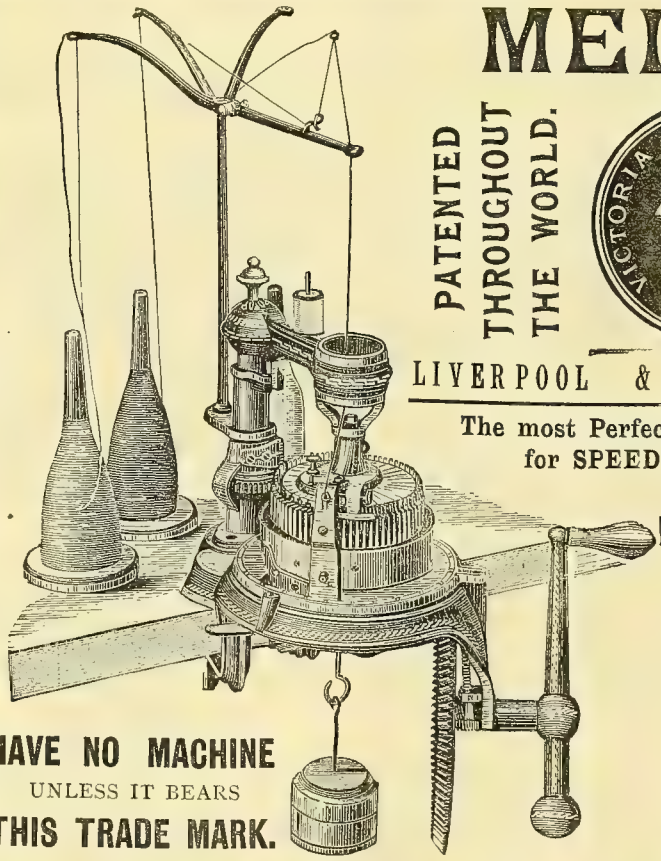
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REVERSIBLE

Diamond Cams.



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This machine will produce more and better knitting than any other. We challenge and defy competition.



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Invite attention of the trade to their new

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The "Lion."

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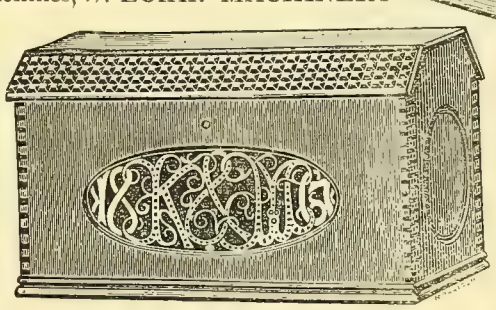
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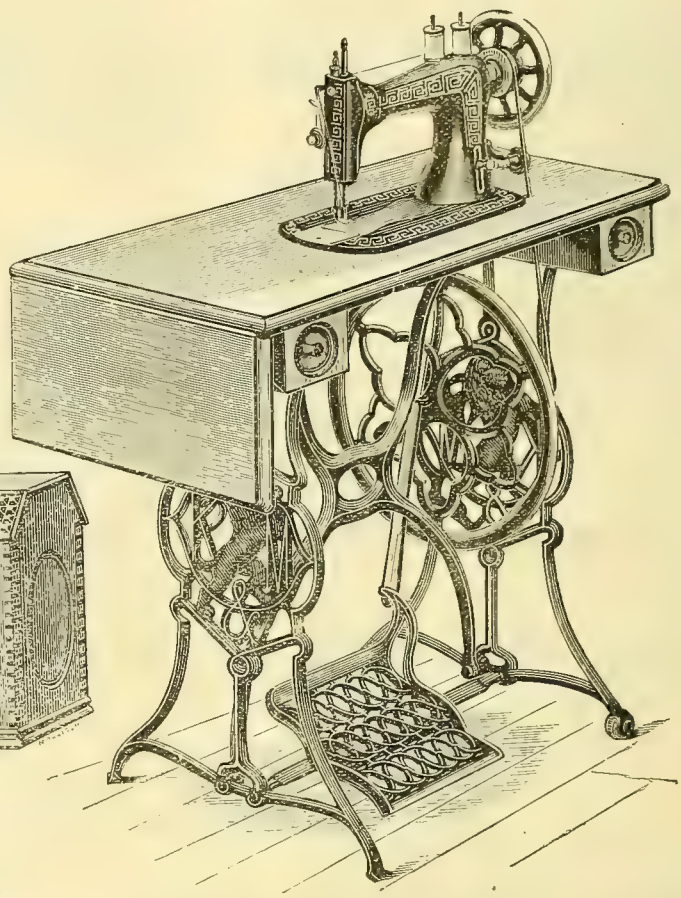
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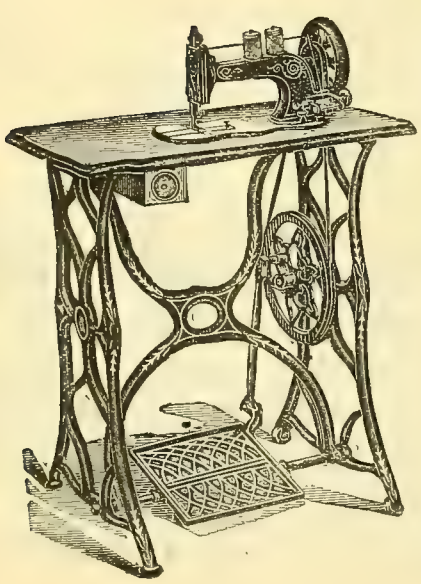
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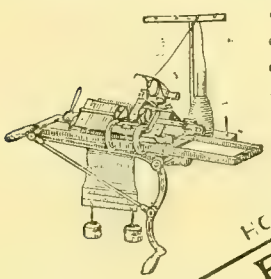
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The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
DECEMBER 1st, 1887.

The Hire-Purchase System.

ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF A MACHINE.

ON the 15th November, Messrs. Bradbury & Company, sewing machine manufacturers, of Bold Street, Liverpool, brought an action against Elizabeth Darlow, money-lender, of Sefton Street, Southport, for the recovery of a sewing machine, valued at £6 15s., wrongfully seized by her, and for £5 damages for detention of the same. The case was heard before a jury. Mr. Ashington appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Williams defended on behalf of Mr. Threlfall, who was out of town. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs that in January last Messrs. Bradbury & Co. let out a sewing machine on a hiring agreement to Mrs. Bevan, wife of a cabman, who at that time resided with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Liptrot, at 5, Railway Walk, Birkdale. Mrs. Bevan, on the delivery of the machine, signed the agreement in her husband's name, and without his authority, the terms being 3s. per fortnight. Some time afterwards Mrs. Bevan, accompanied by her mother, called upon the defendant in Sefton Street, for the purpose of borrowing £5, and received a cheque for that amount on Preston Bank, giving a promissory note in return. Subsequently a second sum of £5 was obtained, Mrs. Liptrot, on this occasion, actually giving defendant a bill of sale on her household goods and chattels, although she swore that when she signed the documents she did not know what they contained or that the machine was included. In June Mrs. Liptrot, in consequence of some dispute with her son-in-law, left Railway Walk and took a house in Hampton Road. A short time after Mrs. Bevan found she could not keep up the fortnightly payments to Messrs. Bradbury, and she accordingly sent the machine to her mother for transmission to the firm. Instead of doing that Mrs. Liptrot, with the permission of Mr. Christian, plaintiffs' agent, took the machine to Mr. Moody's shop in Lord Street, and on the 24th of September the machine was hired out to a man named Hawley, who signed an agreement setting forth the terms of payment, &c. Hawley intended to remove it to his house in Hampton Road—the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Liptrot, who in her evidence stated that she had been sold up by Darlow—but on the evening of the 28th September the defendant's husband called at Mr. Moody's shop, and took the machine away, although he was told at the time, by a man named Jackson, that it did not belong to either Mrs. Bevan or Mrs. Liptrot, but to Messrs. Bradbury & Company, who had let it out on the hiring system. Plaintiffs afterwards applied to the defendant for the machine, but he declined to give up possession of it, hence the action. Evidence having been given by the auditor and two agents of the company, that their business would be seriously damaged by the detention of the machine by a money-lender, Mr. Ashington and Mr. Williams addressed the jury, after which his Honour summed up, pointing out that no special damages had been sustained by Messrs. Bradbury, according to the evidence, and that consequently the jury could only find nominal damages for the detention of the machine. The jury, after some consultation, announced that they were unanimously of opinion Messrs. Bradbury would suffer serious damage by the illegal and unjustifiable seizure of the machine. His Honour said it was admitted the seizure was illegal, but the jury must take his ruling that special damages had not been proved. The jury then gave a verdict for the plaintiffs. Defendant to return the machine in good condition in three days, or to pay its full value, £6 15s., with 2s. 6d. damage. On the application of Mr. Ashington costs were allowed, except in the case of Mrs. Bevan and her mother.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

THE WARWICKSHIRE FURNISHING COMPANY *v.* GARRATT.

Mr. Briggs for the plaintiffs, Mr. Bird for the defendant. This was an action brought on the 8th ult., by the Warwickshire Furnishing

Company, to obtain the return of certain goods, or to recover their value, £6, from John Garratt, furniture broker, Grove Street, Derby. The plaintiffs carry on business by letting out furniture on hire to poor people, and, on the payment of the whole of the instalments due, it becomes the property of the hirer. On the 24th January the company let Peter Degville, of 17, Becket Well Lane, have certain furniture on these conditions, the man signing an agreement by which he agreed to pay 3s. a week until the whole amount was paid. After paying a few instalments, however (amounting to about 30s.), it was found that he had sold the furniture, and inquiry led to the belief that it had been sold to the defendant. On the 4th July application was made to the defendant for the delivery of the goods, but he replied, through his solicitors, that the goods in question were purchased by him *bona-fide* for their full value, from a dray in front of his shop, no notice having been given to him that the furniture belonged to the plaintiffs, and, as a matter of fact, it did not contain their customary stamp. Negotiations followed for the recovery of the furniture, but they failed, and the result was the bringing of the present action for its recovery. Defendant, in cross-examination, said that he gave 30s. for the furniture. It was brought on a hand-cart to his door, but he could not say by whom, and he denied that he and his father (who lived in Becket Well Lane) had loaded the furniture that morning from Degville's house. Of this, however, there was evidence, a girl named Calladine, who lived in the street, positively alleging that fact. His Honour, after hearing both sides of the case—the evidence being of a conflicting character—came to the conclusion that the knowledge of the ownership of the goods by the Warwickshire Furnishing Company was brought home to the defendant, and gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, with costs.

A Question of Title.

On the 9th ult., at the Wandsworth County Court, before his Honour Judge Holroyd, without a jury, an interpleader issue, sent down from the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was tried between the Army and Navy House Furnishing Company (Limited), of Regent Street, as claimants, and Ernest Renton, a fine art dealer in Pall Mall, as execution creditor, as to the proceeds of sale of the household furniture and effects of Mr. Unwin, a gentleman, until recently residing at Wandsworth Common. Mr. Crisp (instructed by Mr. Rubinstein, solicitor) appeared for the claimant Company, and Mr. H. E. Duke (instructed by Messrs. Kemble and Clarke, solicitors) for the execution creditor. From the statements of counsel and from the evidence it appeared that in 1885, Mr. Unwin, being in want of money, applied to the company, and obtained from them an advance of £100, and the company purchased from him for that sum the whole of his household furniture and effects, and at the same time resold the goods to Mrs. Unwin on the hire purchase system. In the following year Mr. Unwin obtained a further advance from the company, and a new agreement was entered into between Mrs. Unwin and the company, and heavy charges were made for the accommodation. In September last Mr. Renton obtained judgment against Mr. Unwin for a sum of about £60, and seized the goods under an execution; whereupon the company claimed the goods as their property, and the Sheriff was ordered by the court to sell the goods and retain the proceeds of the sale until the rights of the parties were determined. On behalf of the company, it was now contended that they acquired a title to the goods by purchase from Mr. Unwin in 1885, and that until Mrs. Unwin carried out the terms of her agreement the ownership of the goods remained in the company, and relied upon the removal of the goods for Mrs. Unwin from one house to another in the company's vans at the date of purchase as evidence of their having also acquired a title to the goods by possession; but, on the part of the execution creditor, it was contended that the documents by which the sale of the goods by Mr. Unwin to the company was carried out, and the subsequent agreements with Mrs. Unwin, ought to have been registered as bills of sale, and that the company had acquired no legal title to the goods, either by purchase or possession. His Honour ultimately took this view, and gave judgment for the execution creditor, with costs and the Sheriff's expenses.

A Question of Legal Distraint.

On 2nd November, in the Westminster County Court, Judge Bayley disposed of the case of "Brays *v.* Bradbury & Co.," in which a point of considerable public importance was raised. The plaintiff claimed the value of a sewing machine alleged to have been seized by the defendants while under lawful distraint. The plaintiff's case was that in August he distrained upon a tenant's goods for arrears of rent. Among the things distrained upon was a sewing machine, which bore the defendants' name as the makers. The man in possession was very roughly treated by the tenant and his wife. He had a flat-iron thrown at him, and he was thrown out of the house. The defendants were, in the meantime, sent for, and they took away the machine. The defence was that the machine was only sent to the tenant, whose goods were distrained, upon approval. Consequently it belonged to the defendants. Moreover, it was being used by the tenant's wife in her business. It was the means by which she lived, and, therefore, could not legally be distrained upon. Besides this, it was contended that the man the plaintiff sought to put in possession was not allowed to enter the room where the machine was, and, therefore, the machine was never really under distraint. The amount of rent in arrears was £2 11s., and the machine was worth more than that. His Honour decided that the machine was under legal distraint, and that as it was not in actual use when the attempt was made to seize it the plaintiffs were entitled to it. He should give judgment for the plaintiff for £2 11s., the amount of the rent owing, with costs. If the machine was not worth so much as that they would, of course, only have to pay its exact value.

Seizure of Hired Goods.

Tonbridge.—This was an interpleader case, heard on the 14th November, in which Mr. Stanger, a general dealer at Edenbridge, set up a claim to certain furniture seized by Mr. Stanford for rent due from Mr. C. W. Davis, a solicitor. Mr. Cripps was for the execution creditor, and Mr. Warner for the claimant. Mr. Stanger's claim rested on an agreement by which the goods were let to Davis on the hire-purchase system; he was to pay £3 a month, and when he had paid £36 they were to become his property, but, in case of default, Stanger had power to retake the goods. Mr. Cripps objected that this agreement, to which six penny stamps were affixed, was not properly stamped, and the point was reserved by the judge. The agreement having been joined by Mr. Stanger's manager, the case was adjourned on Mr. Warner agreeing to pay the money (£10) into court to avoid keeping a man in possession.

Embezzlement by a Singer Employé.

At the Penrith Police Court, on the 18th ult., John Ivy was charged by the Singer Sewing Machine Company with having embezzled the sum of £7 2s. 9d., the moneys of the said company. The prisoner was employed by the company as agent, and had to render a weekly account. David Jeffries, of Carlisle, to whom he had to give an account of his transactions, on the 25th June last missed a machine, which he found had been sold to Messrs. Bouch and Burn, of Penrith, the prisoner meanwhile denying that he ever had got it. It was proved that he had received £7 2s. 9d. for it and an old machine in exchange. Prisoner was apprehended in London, and he now pleaded guilty, remarking that he intended to have paid back the money. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Action to Recover a Machine.

On the 25th ult. an action was brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Lowther Street, Carlisle, to recover the sum of £4 19s., the price of a sewing machine, from Robert Lennox, 115, Union Street, Carlisle. Mr. Errington appeared for the plaintiffs, and said the machine was leased to George Mackay, Crosby Street, Carlisle, who sold it to Mr. Brown, pawnbroker, who in turn sold it to defendant. The defendant said he had not got the machine, but that he had given it back to Mr. Brown a few days after he got it. Mr. Brown, who was present, said he had not got the machine. The defendant gave it back to him and he had sold it again. (Laughter.) Mr. Errington: Very well. On another occasion we know who to get the money from, Mr. Brown. (Laughter.) The case was struck out.

Selling a Hired Machine.

Walter Scopes, 131, Psalter Lane, Holmes, was recently sued by Henry James Taylor, of 37, Fargate, Sheffield, agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, for £7 4s., value of a sewing machine, which had been purchased under the hiring system. Mr. Hickmott appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that in the month of June one of the plaintiff's agents—Mr. Isaac Roland—called upon the defendant and his wife, and agreed to supply them with a sewing machine on the hire system, the wife to call on the following day and select one. She did so, and the agreement was that he should pay 2s. 6d. per week. The terms were that the machine might be purchased at any time during the hire by payment of list price, and returned at any time or purchased by continuing the hire. If a purchase were effected, every payment made would be credited in full, without interest or expenses being charged. Defendant stated that he had had a Bradbury machine in the house and it was taken away by the agent of the plaintiff and the Singer sewing machine substituted. This was done whilst he was away from home, and the Bradbury Company were about to sue him for £2 damages done to their machine. He had sold the Singer machine to recover the damage he had thus sustained. Mr. Hickmott submitted he was entitled to judgment for the value of the Singer machine which had been sold by the defendant. His Honour replied in the affirmative, saying the defendant had no right to sell the machine until he had paid for it. If the defendant had any complaint against the plaintiff, he could bring an action against him.—Verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

A Question of Written Agreements.

The case of Eavestaff v. Kelly, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages against the defendants who had been found in possession of a piano which he had let for hire on the three years' system as long ago as 1879, and which had since found its way into the possession of the defendants, was recently re-heard, before Judge Bacon, at the Bloomsbury County Court. The case was before his Honour in the latter part of June last (see August *Gazette*), when judgment of nonsuit was ordered to be entered on the ground that, though the piano was alleged to have been let for hire on the three years' system, there was no written hiring agreement. An appeal had been made in the meanwhile to the Queen's Bench, which held that the production of the hiring agreement is not necessary to the plaintiff's case. It was, under these circumstances, that the case came before his Honour for a new trial. Mr. A. P. Longstaffe appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Yelverton for the defendants.

Mr. Longstaffe, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff sought to recover £18 for damages in respect of the conversion by the defendants of a piano.

His Honour: The case comes back to me from the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Longstaffe: From the Court of Appeal sitting as Queen's Bench. This piano was lent by the plaintiff to a man of the name of Dunster, in the month of September, 1879. Mr. Dunster having got possession of the piano, and having paid two small sums, with which he has been credited, on account of the hiring, parted with it to a man named Thornham, and it subsequently found its way into the possession of the defendants. The piano has been seen in the possession of the defendants and identified. Demand has been made for it, and has been refused. Mr. Eavestaff will prove, when he gets into the box, that he neither sold the piano to Mr. Dunster nor gave it to him, but let it on hire, and parted with the possession of it only on terms that Mr. Dunster should pay hire for it. Under these circumstances, I shall submit, subject, of course, to any contradiction that my friend may give by calling Mr. Dunster, who is the only person who can contradict Mr. Eavestaff, that the plaintiff will be entitled to your judgment, though it is quite true, Sir, that there was no written hiring agreement.

His Honour: That is the ground on which I nonsuited you on the former occasion,—the nonproduction of the hiring agreement. The Queen's Bench has decided that it is not necessary to produce the agreement, and that the title can be proved without it.—Mr. Yelverton: Yes; and, on the other hand, they stated that it was a question of fact.

Mr. Longstaffe: What the Master of the Rolls said was, that on the evidence as it stood, there was a case until the plaintiff was contradicted by Mr. Dunster. These were his words.—His Honour: I remember the case now. The plaintiff said that he let the piano out on a hiring

agreement, and I decided that, unless he could prove the hiring agreement by producing it, he could not succeed. The Queen's Bench thought differently.

Mr. Longstaffe to Plaintiff: How came you to part with your piano to Mr. Dunster?—Witness: I agreed with him to let it on the three years' system of hiring, and the day that I had an interview with him I was going out of town. I was in a great hurry, and was to sign the agreement, and he was to sign the agreement also. I said that I would sign it when I came back to town; but in the interval, Mr. Dunster went and saw my manager, and told him that, as he had an entertainment on hand, he would be very glad to have the piano then. I found, when I came back to town, that he had sent the piano to Mr. Dunster, and had not sent the agreement to him, because—being in a hurry to close with Mr. Dunster and get away—I had not written my clerk the exact amount. When I found that he had not sent the agreement to Mr. Dunster, I said, "Write out the agreement and give me a counterpart of the agreement," which we always sign to show that it is the same. I signed the counterpart, and sent the agreement to Mr. Dunster. Some time after that I met Mr. Dunster in the street. I wrote to him twice before I saw him. I did not receive any communication from him respecting the agreements that were sent, or any reply to my letters. The next step was that I met him. In consequence of what took place at that interview, I sent him another stamped agreement. I did not receive it back.

Mr. Yelverton: What did you do, between 1879 and 1885?

Mr. Yelverton to plaintiff: Can you give a single instance of any manufacturer of pianos or seller who has ever let out a piano on the three years' system without having a written agreement?—Plaintiff: Oh! plenty. I was talking to a dealer only last week on the subject, He told me that he had several out for which he could not get the agreements signed.

Mr. Yelverton: I will put it to you further. Do you not know that the usual custom in the trade is that when pianos are hired on the three years' system a ticket is placed upon them stating that "this piano is the property of" So and So, being the person who let it on hire?—The Plaintiff: I never heard of such a system, and I have been for fifty-five years in the business, and have let hundreds of them.

Mr. Yelverton, for the defendants, pointed out that, though Mr. Longstaffe relied on a hiring agreement, no evidence whatever had been called to show that a hiring agreement on the three years' system was not always in writing. Before his Honour could find for the plaintiff in this case, he was asked to impart into the agreement a condition that the property, whatever the amount of the payments and instalments, was to revert to the lender upon the borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment. His Honour: Or rather it was never to vest in the purchaser until he paid the last instalment.

Mr. Yelverton said that he did not know a single decision in favour of the proposition. The law with regard to hiring on the three years' system was perfectly clear. If a piano was hired on the three years' system, an express provision was contained in the written agreement that if the instalments were not paid the property should remain in the lender. In such a case there could be no doubt that the property did not pass to the hirer or the purchaser from him unless the instalments were paid. The plaintiff in this case did not come into court until some seven or eight years after the transaction had taken place. The purchaser from him had gone abroad, and, not being within the jurisdiction of the court, he could not be called, and his Honour had no authority to issue a commission to examine that person, as would otherwise have been done Under the circumstances, he did not think that he need ask his Honour, before allowing the evidence of the plaintiff to have weight with him, to see that the point of the plaintiff was strictly proved, and that he had made out his title to recover the piano. The evidence which had been given did not amount to that. The transaction was in the nature of a barter. He himself had never heard of a hiring agreement in which another piano was taken into account in fixing the amount of the instalments.

Mr. Yelverton contended that an arrangement on the three years' system ought to be distinctly proved in writing.

His Honour: Did not I rule that, and have not the Queen's Bench decided that I was wrong?

Mr. Yelverton: Your Honour ruled that where there was a written agreement you did not accept oral evidence on its contents. The Queen's Bench said that as that agreement had never been signed, although it was sent out to Mr. Dunstan, oral evidence of its contents might be received. Mr. Yelverton went on to characterise the arrangement described by the plaintiff as extraordinary and improbable, and contended that it would be thoroughly met by the evidence of the defendants as to the existence of this document, in the nature of a receipt, and the *bona-fide* sale by Thornham, who himself purchased it from Mr. Dunster. Mr. Yelverton also commented upon the fact that though the hiring agreement would have lapsed in 1882, the plaintiff took no steps until 1884, and contended that by his own *laches* he had allowed the piano to be dealt with as being in the possession and ownership in Mr. Dunster. Altogether it was a most extraordinary story. He would ask his Honour to find as a fact that there was presumption of ownership in Mr. Dunster and in Mr. Thornham, which justified his clients in purchasing the piano. There was no implied condition in a hiring on the three years' system that the property did not immediately vest in the hirer.

Mr. Eavestaff was then recalled and produced the following forms of agreement:—

I hereby engage on hire, from W. G. Eavestaff, of 14, Berners Street, the ——— pianoforte, No. ———, at ———, which sum I agree to pay ——— in advance from the date hereof. And I further agree (in case of any payment being past due and unpaid) to return and deliver up possession of the said pianoforte, without let or hindrance, to the said W. G. Eavestaff, or his agents or order, and I exonerate him or them from any liability in consequence of the means employed, should he require to repossess the same. I agree not to remove the said instrument without the consent in writing of the said W. G. Eavestaff, and I will also take all reasonable care of it during the hiring, and, in case of loss or damage by fire or otherwise, bear the loss or risk.

Memorandum.—Deliver to ——— pianoforte, No. ———, on hire at ———, payable in advance. In default of any payment being past due and unpaid, the said pianoforte to be returned and delivered up without let or hindrance to W. G. Eavestaff, or his order. But, provided the said quarterly payments be punctually made, according to the terms herein stated, for and during the term of ——— from the date hereof, to be fully completed, the aforesaid W. G. Eavestaff agrees to make over, convey, and transfer the said pianoforte to the aforesaid ——— without any further payment whatever. The said pianoforte not to be removed during the hiring without the consent in writing of the said W. G. Eavestaff. Signed ———.

In answer to Mr. Yelverton, Mr. Eavestaff said that the agreement with Mr. Dunster was precisely represented by the above forms of agreement. The number and description of the piano and other particulars had to be filled in. The memorandum of the terms on which it was sent out was always signed by himself and sent to the parties.

Mr. R. G. Kelly said that his firm carried on business at 14 and 16, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, and he had personally had a good deal of experience in the pianoforte business. He did not know of any instance of a piano being lent on the three years' system without there being a written agreement. He could bring twenty-five witnesses in the trade to state that they never did such a thing. In 1885 Mr. Thornham came to him about a piano. Somebody in the employ of the firm saw it and reported upon it, and the firm bought it. They were accustomed to buy pianos by the hundred, and there was a certain form gone through in buying them to verify the title. They generally asked to see the invoice. If the piano was brand new it was customary to communicate with the makers to see if they had any claim upon it. In this case Mr. Thornham showed them an invoice. Witness saw the document. It was written in a small handwriting similar to that in which the plaintiff's books were kept. The document made mention of a Collard piano being given in exchange. I remember Mr. Eavestaff coming to my premises in 1885. Mr. Eavestaff's manager had previously come with reference to a packing case, and he found the piano there. That was about two months after we had bought it. The manager claimed it under a hiring agreement, and I promised that it should not go out of the premises until some decision had been come to respecting it. I asked the manager to produce the hiring agreement, and he said that the "governor" (meaning Mr. Eavestaff) had it locked up in the office. I said produce it and let me see that it is *bona fide*. Witness also spoke to the custom of placing tickets bearing makers' name inside pianos let on the three years' system.

His Honour said that this was an action in which the plaintiff claimed a piano on the ground that it was his piano, and that question he had to decide upon the evidence before him. The plaintiff had been called, and the defendants had been called. It seemed remarkable that a man of business should have allowed the piano to go out without a binding hiring agreement; still, as he (his Honour) understood the ruling of the Queen's Bench, the plaintiff could proceed to prove, without the production of the agreement, the fact that he let the piano, and did not sell it. He assumed that he was dealing with two innocent persons, one of whom must suffer. His Honour in reviewing the evidence, said that he could not allow such evidence as he had been offered on behalf of the defendants to prevail against the sworn testimony of Mr. Eavestaff and his manager, coupled with the production of the plaintiff's books. That evidence had not been shaken in a single point by the cross-examination addressed to it. That Mr. Thornham should have destroyed the document upon which such stress had been laid seemed to be one of a combination of disasters for Messrs. Kelly. It had been urged that no man ever let out a piano without a written agreement. Mr. Eavestaff said that was his own custom, and this piano was let out without one in consequence of accident. He himself was away, and his clerk did not know of the arrangement, because he did not know what were the terms of the instalments, and how far the instalments were to be reduced by the taking of the Collard piano in exchange. There was nothing on the other side, except a document which existed only in the recollection of three men, and it was very easy to make a mistake about such a thing as that, though he did not impute that there had been a wilful mistake. He had no doubt that the terms of the agreement were embodied in the documents produced by Mr. Eavestaff, and plaintiff must therefore have judgment for the value of the piano, and the cost for the two actions.

Mr. Yelverton asked that the costs should not be given against him, having regard to the fact that proceedings had been delayed until 1887. —His Honour: That is very true, and if there had been money paid into court there would have been no costs against you. The costs are because you have defended the action, and have defended it unsuccessfully.

An Invention for Ornamental Sewing.

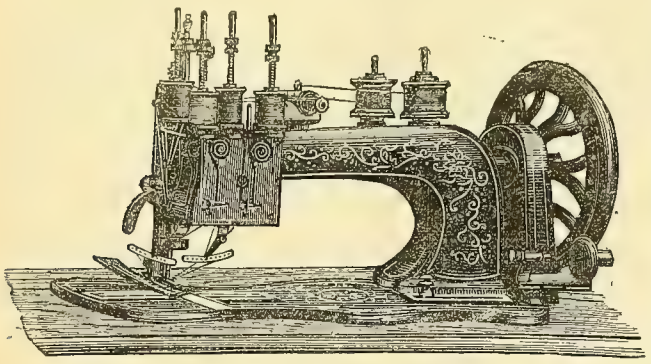
WE have recently had the pleasure of inspecting in London an invention which, we consider, marks one of the greatest advances in connection with sewing mechanism which have been introduced for many years past. The machine is intended for ornamental sewing, is entirely new in principle, and accomplishes, in the most rapid manner, an innumerable variety of ornamental stitches, and we were quite astonished at the accuracy with which the patterns were produced by an ordinary operator as fast as the machine could be worked. It is the invention of an Englishman who has for years been devoting his spare time to working out automatic devices for saving labour, and the present example certainly does him great credit.

The work done on this machine has much the appearance of braid on the face of the fabric, the braid being made by the machine, and sewn on as it is made at one operation, in as simple a manner as the working of an ordinary sewing machine. The principle employed can be applied to almost any system of sewing machine, and opens up a new and extensive field for manufacturers in a great number of trades, enabling them to produce a class of ornamental work hitherto impossible. As the ornamental stitching can now be made of any desired width as easily and quickly, and, excepting cost of

material, as cheaply as plain sewing, it appears to us that this machine is likely to cause quite a revolution in many trades, such as corsets, boots and shoes, slippers, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and children's clothing, frilling, hats and caps, mantles, art needlework, tailoring, &c.

One great merit of this invention is its extreme simplicity and the ease and rapidity with which the various patterns can be made and changed.

The "Utility Embroiderer," as will be seen from the woodcut, is an ordinary sewing machine, to which is attached a small box or case about three inches square, having reels of silk, cotton, worsted, or cheneille on the top. Below are two guides, which are close to the needles and vibrate in front of them.



The "Utility Embroiderer."

The embroidering threads are passed through eyes down to the guides, and the guides being actuated by cams (contained in the case we have mentioned, and which cams are driven from the needle bar) these threads are carried backwards and forwards in front of the needle, and are sewn down on the cloth or other material while the seam is being made. By an ingenious arrangement the guides can be made to pass to and fro in front of the needle in any order or time that may be desired, crossing the needle either at every stitch, or at every other stitch, or taking one and missing two, or taking two and missing one, or in any other order that may be desired. The machine can either have one or two needles, but if the latter, a greater variety of patterns is obtained. In the former case at least fifty different designs can be worked, and the number with two needles is almost without limit. We were shown a book of samples containing about 200 varieties of stitches made on all kinds of material, from leather to muslin. These samples do not, however, by any means represent the utmost capacity of the machine, as the principle is such that we should not estimate its limit under a thousand different designs, and as many as twenty different threads can be used for a single pattern. These designs are varied by merely altering the threading and timing of the machine, the operation being simplicity itself. Thus an ordinary machine operator could produce any desired pattern with such simple instructions as are sent out with the machine, and there is no reason whatever why the invention should not be utilised by any lady who can use a sewing machine.

At the private inspection we met several well-known sewing machine experts, and, after comparing notes, we found that all present were unanimous in the opinion that the "Utility Embroiderer" will produce work hitherto impossible, and that its usefulness is so great that it should be placed in the front rank of sewing machine inventions.

We might add that the proprietors of the "Utility" have opened show-rooms at 2, Long Lane, E.C., where several machines can be seen at work, by any person interested in the same, on presentation of card.

New Sewing Machine.—Messrs. Konig & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, Kaiserlautren, are now making a rotary shuttle machine similar in construction to the "Standard." Their wholesale agent, Mr. Thomas Potter, 47, Dunlace Road, Clapton, E., informs us that he has already sold a number of these machines to English dealers, and that they are giving every satisfaction.

The Use of the Word "Singer."

Action Against the Howe Company.

At Leicester Police Court, on November 21st, before the Mayor (Councillor T. Wright), W. Barfoot, J. Sarson, and J. Stafford, Esqrs., John Scriven, Belgrave Gate, was summoned for a breach of the Merchandise Marks Act by unlawfully selling to Elizabeth Goadby a sewing machine to which a false trade description was applied, namely, the word "Singer," the machine not having been manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wansbrough (London) prosecuted on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Simpson (Owston and Co.) defended.

At the outset Mr. Wansbrough pointed out that, under section 2, sub-section 6 of the Act, the defendant, if he chose, had a right to be tried on indictment.

Mr. Simpson said his client preferred that the case should be dealt with summarily.

Mr. Wansbrough then opened the case for the prosecution. He said their worships probably were aware that for some time past, in the opinion of the legislature and of many persons interested in the affairs of the country, the trade was very much injured by foreigners and others who manufactured all sorts and descriptions of articles, and applied to them the best known name in the trade. As the result of this, both sides of the House jointly passed the Merchandise Marks Act to prevent the continuance of the practice. As regards the case under consideration, the defendant was in charge of a branch of the Howe Manufacturing Company, who had since gone into liquidation, inasmuch as a winding-up order had been granted against them. The defendant was formerly in the plaintiffs' employ, near Birmingham, but left of his own accord. There was not the slightest suspicion against him personally. There was, however, the fact that, having worked for the firm, he well knew what a Singer machine was, and in selling the machine in question he clearly did what he must have known was a fraud. Having stated that the machine was exactly similar to and was warranted to be a "Singer," Mr. Wansbrough said the Act made provision under section 19, sub-section 3, whereby anyone in the position of the defendant might relieve himself by giving full information as to the persons on whose behalf he acted as servant. It was manifestly impossible to proceed against a Company as such, and therefore the information required was as to the responsible person from whom the machine was obtained, and by whose orders it was sold. The speaker then read the correspondence which had taken place between himself and the defendant. He (Mr. Wansbrough) wrote in the first instance asking for information as to from whom the machine was supplied. To this defendant replied on October 5th, stating that the machine was forwarded from the head offices in Glasgow, and requesting that application for further information be made to the Howe Company direct. To this an answer was sent, stating that the reference to the Howe Company was useless, and that as defendant appeared to be primarily liable, he would be proceeded against. On October 8th Scriven wrote, stating that the last-named letter had been forwarded to Glasgow, and that he had been instructed to refer his correspondent to the official liquidators of the Howe Company, Messrs. Hutton, of Glasgow, and Lubbock, of London. These gentlemen had no connection with the Howe Company on the date of the alleged offence, and, therefore, the reply was an impudent one. On November 16th a letter was received from Mr. Smart, of London, solicitor to the Howe Company, stating that at the time of the proceedings complained of Scriven was in the Company's service, acted in obedience to instructions, and gave Mrs. Goadby, the purchaser of the machine, a receipt on behalf of the Company. In reply to this Mr. Smart was informed that the Singer Company had no wish to proceed against Scriven, whom they knew to have been at the time in the service of the Howe Company, and that if the latter chose to substitute the name of any other responsible person he would be proceeded against instead. The reply to this simply was to the effect that Scriven acted under the direction of the manager, directors, and other officers of the Company in the usual way, and so, in the absence of the necessary full information, he had been summoned. Mr. Wansbrough called attention to the fact that the machine in question not only did not bear the trade mark of the Howe Company, but was exactly similar to the Singer machines, and bore upon it the name "Singer," which was protected by injunction. Under all the circumstances, he contended that defendant alone could be held responsible, seeing that he had not availed himself of the facilities provided by the Act.

Mrs. Elizabeth Goadby, dressmaker, Albion Hill, stated that on September 26th last she went by directions to the Howe Machine Company's premises in Belgrave Gate. She there saw defendant, whom she asked to show her the machine produced, which stood in the window. He reached it out, and showed her various improvements which he said had been made in it, and added that it was the best Singer machine extant. He then showed her another machine, but witness chose the former, the price of which was £6 10s. She said it him, "It is a Singer, is it?" and defendant replied, "Undoubtedly to is." Witness paid £5 17s. (discount deducted), took the receipt produced, and brought the machine away. Defendant did not say who made the machine. By Mr. Simpson: An hour later she handed the machine over to the Singer Manufacturing Company. She knew the premises belonged to the Howe Machine Company, and that the machine was not a "Singer." There was what was called the "Singer system" used by other firms in the manufacture of sewing machines, but these were not called Singer machines. Had never before seen the name "Singer" on any but genuine instruments. Defendant did not mention the name Howe at their interview. Re-examined: The day after the purchase someone called and asked the number of the machine.

Julia Goadby, daughter of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence as to the purchase of the machine, and the distinct warranty given by defendant. She added that she had worked the Singer machines for two years, but had never before seen an imitation machine bearing the Singer name.

Wm. Hewitt, district manager of the Singer Company at their Granby Street branch, stated that prior to the 26th October he saw a

machine similar to the one produced in the window of the Howe Company's premises, Belgrave Gate, and observed the word "Singer" upon it. He at once made certain communications to his firm, and on the 26th October accompanied Mr. Wansbrough to the premises, where they saw the defendant, who was formerly in the service of the Singer Company. Defendant made notes of the questions put to him. A portion of the Merchandise Marks Act having been explained to him, he was asked who was the manager of the Howe Machine Company, where the machine in question came from, and by whose authority it was sold. Defendant replied that he would write and let Mr. Wansbrough know. The machine (produced) sold to Mrs. Goadby was not a Singer machine, or manufactured by the firm. It was very similar to the genuine "Singer" (also produced), and was calculated to deceive a purchaser. The Howe Company usually affixed their trade mark to their machines, but it was not affixed to the one produced. By Mr. Simpson: He had been in the trade about eleven years. The Singer Company had issued circulars explaining to the public the portions of the machines on which their name and trade mark were to be found, but nevertheless the imitation machine produced was calculated to deceive, as it bore the name "Singer." There might be small points of difference between the two machines, but substantially they were identical. The word "Singer" was legitimately applicable only to machines manufactured by the Singer Company, but there were firms which made imitation machines on the "Singer" principle and "Singer" system. Defendant stated to Mr. Wansbrough that he did not know the answers to the various questions asked, but would write about them.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Simpson said he hoped to show that the case was one with which the court could not deal, because even if an offence had been committed the action had been brought against the wrong person. The proper person to have sued for any alleged offence against the Act was the principal, and not the servant. It was the intention of the Act that in these cases the servant should simply be treated as the agent, and that the principal alone should be responsible for acts done in connection with false trade descriptions. Mr. Simpson reviewed the provisions of the Act, pointing out "a person" was made to include "any body of persons incorporated or unincorporated," so that if the prosecution had any remedy at all it was against the Howe Company, whose name was freely advertised at the premises where the machine was sold. Moreover, the receipt produced by Mrs. Goadby was given in the name of the Company, whose address at headquarters in London was plainly printed thereon. Then, again, in the correspondence which had been read, defendant was admitted to be the servant of the Company. Under all the circumstances no criminal proceedings could be maintained against the defendant, whose principals alone could be proceeded against. These machines were simply sent down to defendant for sale, he had nothing to do with their manufacture, and therefore he had done nothing more than any grocer's assistant who sold goods on behalfof his master. Mr. Simpson concluded by citing sub-section 3 of section 19 of the Act, which stated "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to render liable to any prosecution or punishment any servant of a master resident in the United Kingdom who *bona-fide* acts in obedience to the instructions of such master, and, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, has given full information as to his master." The defendant had given such information, and although it had been contended that a company could not be proceeded against, the Act said this could be done, and in fact it was the only remedy open to the prosecution.

The Mayor asked Mr. Wansbrough, in dealing with Mr. Simpson's objections, to deal with the letter of October 16th, and inform the Bench whether, under the provisions of the Act or under any case that had been decided, the prosecution had a right to call upon the defendant to display the name of the manager or any other responsible person connected with the company, or give any further information than that he had already afforded.

Mr. Wansbrough, in reply, cited section 2, sub-sections B and C, which stated that any person in the position of the defendant should be guilty of the offence against the Act unless, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things, or that otherwise he acted innocently. Having thus quoted section 19, sub-section 3, cited by Mr. Simpson, Mr. Wansbrough said that although he asked the defendant a number of questions, he had not given any tangible information. A company could not be called upon to answer this case, but a general manager or other responsible official might.

The Mayor: Do you say that a servant of a company who acts for the company in dealing with articles is liable under this Act?

Mr. Wansbrough said his point was that defendant had not given full information, as required by the Act, in order to free himself. He said he was acting for the Howe Company, but gave a wrong address.

The Mayor: But that is common property, surely.

Mr. Wansbrough admitted that that was so, but said the information he required was as to who had invoiced the goods to defendant, and paid him his wages.

The Mayor: Where do you obtain power in the Act to ask that?

Mr. Wansbrough: In the words "full information as to his master." Unless he gave the full information which the Act required the defendant was clearly liable.

The Mayor asked whether it was not for the Bench to decide, as a question of fact, whether this full information had or had not been given.

Mr. Wansbrough replied in the affirmative, but said the defendant would surely not be allowed to relieve himself unless he gave the fullest possible information.

Mr. Blackwell: Do you mean to say he is not relieved if the magistrates are satisfied that he gave the Howe Company as his employers?

Mr. Wansbrough submitted that this was not sufficient, seeing that this was a criminal prosecution. The defendant must go into the witness box and give "Queen's evidence." If this were not done this really beneficial Act would be rendered abortive. The speaker at considerable length explained his position, and once more contended that it was impossible under the Act to proceed against a company collectively. A manager, or director who acted as managing director, could be proceeded against, and this was the point on which no information had been given.

The Mayor said in his opinion the letter of the 10th November was evidence against the prosecution. The defendant gave the name of the Howe Company, and therefore the fullest information could be obtained on application to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Mr. Wansbrough said that would be so in a civil case, but the present was a criminal proceeding, and the defendant was required to give evidence on oath in the witness box.

The Mayor having conferred with Ald. Barfoot and Mr. Sarson, who alone remained on the Bench, said the majority of the magistrates were of opinion that defendant had given the full information required by section 19, and there was also the fact that the receipt produced bore on the face of it the name of the Howe Company, the address of their London offices, and of their place of business in Glasgow.

Mr. Simpson repeated that his client had given all the information in his power.

Mr. Wansbrough asked whether the Bench held that a company was a "master" within the meaning of the Act?

The Mayor: I am sure you will pardon me if I decline to fall into so interesting a trap. (Laughter.)

In the course of further discussion Mr. Wansbrough asked for the decision of the Bench on various points with a view to an appeal, but was informed that so far the decision was based on a question of fact, against which there could be no appeal. The summons was then dismissed. Mr. Simpson applied for costs, but the Bench declined to allow them under the circumstances.

Using the Word Singer on a Sewing Machine.

Conviction for Infringement.

AT Bristol Police Court, by adjournment from the 20th October, Mr. J. S. Willway, of St. Augustine Parade, appeared in answer to summonses on the information of Mr. Gilbert Dyke Wansbrough, London, solicitor to the Singer Manufacturing Company, alleging that on September 26th the defendant sold to Thomas Robertson, with intent to defraud, a sewing machine to which was applied a false description, "The Singer Machine," and which was a colourable imitation of the name of the company who had the exclusive privilege of using that word as applied to sewing machines. A second information was similarly selling a machine, "The Improved Singer System," on October 3rd. Mr. H. Reginald Wansbrough appeared in support of the information, and Mr. Meade-King represented the defendant. The proceedings were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act, and were fully reported in the November *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

Mr. G. Hare Leonard, who originally heard the case with Mr. W. Mills Baker, now delivered judgment. He said that the only summons on which they had at present to adjudicate was that issued on the complaint in which the defendant was charged with unlawfully exposing for sale, and having in his possession for sale, and selling, a sewing machine to which a false trade description had been applied, in consequence of its bearing on the arm the words, "The Singer Machine," that not being an instrument made by the Singer Company. The Bench thought that the allegations had been proved. They had taken time to consider the matter, applying the facts proved in evidence on both sides to the provisions of the new statute and the previously existing law on the subject, after giving full attention to the case of the Singer Company *v.* Loog—which, by the way, they did not regard as favourable to the defendant—they were of opinion that there had been an actual infringement of the law; and they did not find that the defendant had done anything which under the provisions of the statute would exonerate him from liability. They must therefore convict. As this was the first case brought under the new Act in this locality, they inflicted the mitigated penalty of £1, and confined the costs to payment of court fees only. They also expressed a hope that the Singer Company would be satisfied with the result now attained; and if the defendant would remove the brass labels on which the words, "Improved Singer System" were stamped from the other machines in his stock, they thought all further proceedings should be stayed.

Mr. H. R. Wansbrough said he would like to say on behalf of the prosecution that they would be most pleased to conform with the suggestion made by their worships, on an undertaking being given by Mr. Willway that the objectionable brass plates on the other machines should be immediately removed.

The Clerk : That is a provision.

Mr. Meade-King said the defendant was willing to comply with that. In giving this undertaking on behalf of the defendant, of course it was without prejudice to their right for a case—probably they would ask for one.

The Clerk : In the meantime what you have in stock will have the brass labels taken off?

Mr. Meade-King : Oh, yes.

The Clerk : Then of course you will not go on with the other summonses ?

Mr. Wansbrough : No, of course they will be withdrawn.

The Sewing Machine of the Future.

By "Rotary Shuttle."

(*Continued from our October and November Numbers.*)

STILL keeping in view that the plain lock-stitch will be the kind of stitch most employed in the future, and having seen, or thought we have seen, that the hook-and-spool machine will not be the system of mechanism adopted to make that stitch ; and having seen also that the machines constructed with the main shaft under the bed-plate are being abandoned for those with the main shaft above, there is at least still another feature which has been much used in sewing machine construction, but which in my opinion is destined to be completely set aside ere many years pass away. I refer to the plan of using the needle-bar as the take-up, which is illustrated in the Howe machine and a host of hand machines too numerous to mention.

At first sight this seems a very simple method of drawing up the loop of thread, and also very economical in the manufacture of the machine, but its drawbacks are so serious that it is a wonder it has been persisted in so long. It will be observed that the upper thread, after passing out of the tension, has an angle on which it pulls before it comes to the needle-bar, and after the needle-bar there are two pins and the auxiliary take-up or check spring, constituting three angles the thread has to pass over as it is passing down the face plate. Now, while the needle-bar is pulling up the loop the tension must be tight enough to resist, not only the friction of the thread in passing over the shuttle, but also the friction generated by these four angles mentioned above. This puts a very considerable strain on the thread, and necessitates using stronger thread, besides rendering the machine unsuitable for fine work, and altogether unfit for running at high speeds.

But a far more serious objection to this form of take-up is the vicious habit it has of the thread sawing grooves in the angles it passes over. It is astonishing how soon the thread will cut its way into these parts, and by and by run so deep as to hold the thread as firm as if it were drawn in between two rigid plates. This detestable propensity of the thread grooving the parts is greatly to be abhorred, and will be shunned by all companies who desire to continue to exist. These grooves are often the sole cause of defective working, and people, especially in remote places, are often put to the greatest inconvenience through no fault of their own, but through a radical defect in the construction of the machine. I have had machines sent to me a distance of one hundred and sixty miles to be repaired, and the only necessity for this was the grooving of the parts the thread passes over. But this state of matters, as was to be expected, has to a large extent worked its own cure, for machines which are guilty of this are fast disappearing. I have no doubt in my own mind that this fault has contributed largely to the "bursting up" of certain old companies both in Europe and America, and, on the other hand, I am of opinion that comparative exemption from this fault has contributed in no small degree to the success of the family and medium machines.

Grooving is such an irritating defect that makers ought to go a long way round about in order to avoid it, and so one company certainly has, as witness the system of pulleys introduced into the Wheeler & Wilson No. 8. It was too elaborate, however, and I rejoice to see that that company, in their new machine with the driving shaft above the bed-plate, have adopted also a take-up right over the needle. That is another indication of how the wind is blowing, which will ere long blow the whole generation of groove-creating contrivances into the sea. Besides the above big representative companies, it would be easy to name a host of hand machines, such as Little Wanzer, Agenora, Challenge, Waverley, &c., &c., which, having had a long enough existence to show their grooving propensities, are now being consigned to permanent oblivion. Some companies who still employ the needle-bar as the take-up may think that by dint of enterprise, push, and perseverance they will succeed in establishing a name, but it is in vain. That system of pulling up the loop is doomed, and the sooner they give it up the better it will be for themselves. I think, therefore, that I am perfectly safe in affirming that the sewing machine of the future will not have its needle-bar as its take-up also.

The needle lever, as it is called, will seldom be found, we may say it will never be found operated by a cylinder groove cam, and only sometimes as operated by an eccentric. The rocking shaft also shall be dispensed with, and, indeed, every reciprocating motion which can properly be rejected. Cams will not be employed to drive the shuttle any more than to drive the needle, and they will run a very narrow escape of being used at all. To operate the feed and to operate the take-up are the only places where cams will be used, and even there they will have no place by and by. Perfectly round motions, only either rotating or eccentric, will be found in the sewing machine of the future. Toothed wheels also will be but sparingly used on account both of their necessarily loose fit and the grinding noise they create.

It just remains for me to discuss the relative pros and cons as for and against rotary and reciprocating shuttles, but must leave that till next month, when I hope also to close these papers by a brief outline of my ideas of what the sewing machine of the future is likely to be.

(*To be continued.*)

Jones' Two-Reel Lock-stitch Machine.

IN our September number we announced the completion by Mr. D. Jones, of Cardiff, of his two-reel lock-stitch machine. Since then the owners of the patent rights have arranged their commercial affairs, and are open to book orders for early delivery.

The special feature of this new machine is the employment of an ordinary reel of thread in place of a shuttle or spool. The inventor has constructed three styles of machines, which differ somewhat in a few details, but each kind can be utilised either as a family, medium, or manufacturing machine.

Jones' Oscillating Two-reel Machine has no take-up, neither have his other machines. A bracket is fixed under the bed-plate, which forms the support of the reel container, and the reel is inserted in this container with a very simple tension contrivance. There are two hooks, which oscillate and engage in turn the loop of the upper thread. These hooks only revolve three-quarters round the container to produce the stitch and complete a stitch at every movement. Silk or other thread is thus transferred from the commercial reel to the material without fraying or injuring the fibre in the slightest degree.

Jones' Rotary Two-reel Machine is similar to the above, only it has no oscillating movement, in place of which is a rotating hook.

Jones' Rocking Lever Machine is fitted with a bracket of tubular shape on the left of the needle, and a container, or carrier, into which the reel of thread is inserted. At the needle end of the rocking lever are two small hooks, which are caused to travel by the side of the needle and engage with the loop of the upper thread. The thread, thus secured, is passed round the reel container, and the stitch completed.

We have minutely examined all the three machines, and find that they produce a stitch of excellent quality at a rapid rate. Mr. Jones informs us that during his years of experiments he has studied not only to consruct a practical two-reel machine, but one which would produce a stitch with the smallest possible injury to the thread. In the three machines we have inspected these points are obviously studied. The upper thread is drawn through the eye of the needle only as is required to produce each stitch. The lower thread not having to undergo a second winding, is certainly liable to less injury.

Mr. Jones has undoubtedly constructed a sewing machine which is both novel and valuable, and we have no doubt that the trade will endorse this opinion when the invention is on the market.

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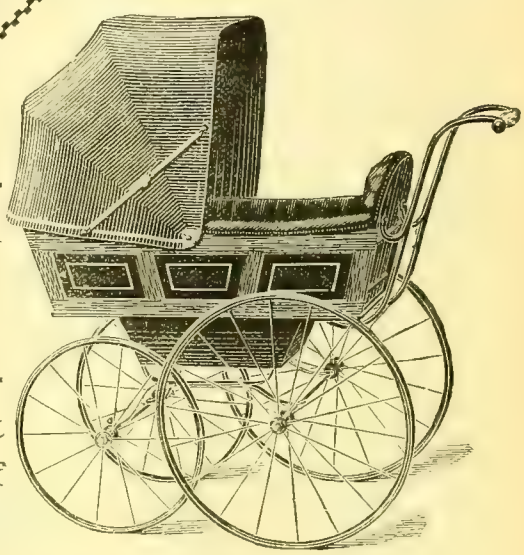
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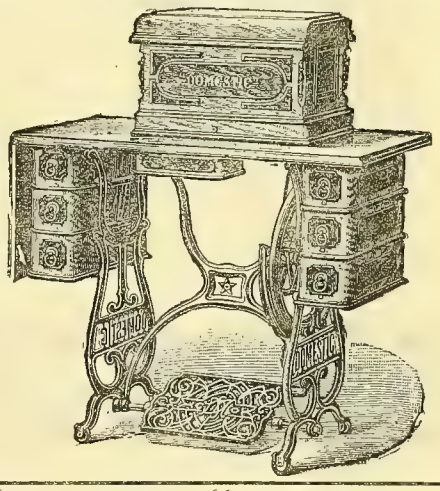
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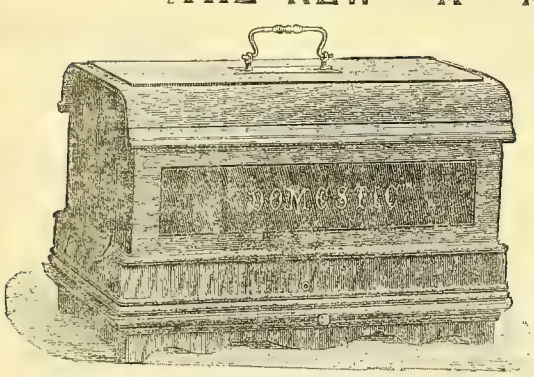
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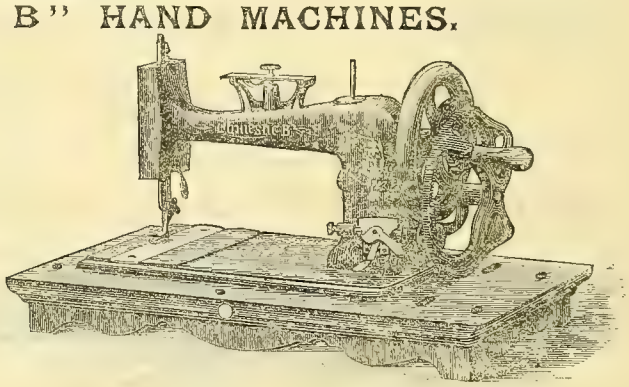
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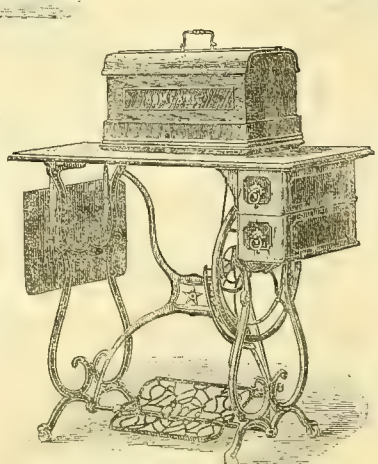
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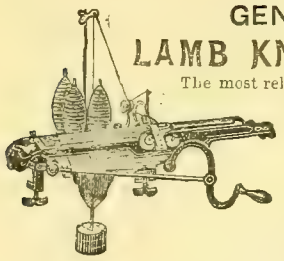
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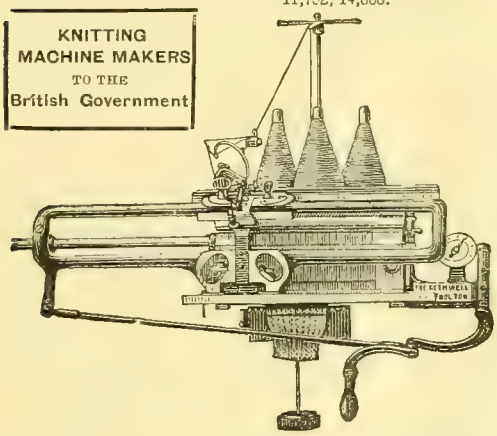
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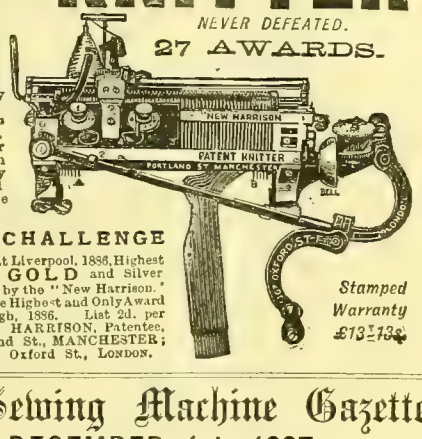
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.
DECEMBER 1st, 1887.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. Tudor, Esq., Solicitor.

(*Continued from our November Number.*)

CHAPTER VI.

The Statute of Frauds.

IT seems convenient at this point to explain *why* it is so highly important that all dealers who carry on business by means of letting goods out on hire and conditional sale should thoroughly grasp the legal doctrine that *writing* is never necessary in order to make a transaction or contract legal and binding, unless writing be prescribed by some particular law. It is stated in "Chitty on Contracts," 11th edition, page 64:—"As a general rule a simple contract need not be reduced into writing when the law makes no special provision to the contrary. When written evidence of the contract or promise is not expressly required, such contract or promise is valid, though it be verbal only." In some instances the law has stepped in and directed that writing shall be necessary in order to constitute the legality of certain things. For example, a will must be in writing, because the Wills Act enjoins it. A bill of sale must also be in writing, by virtue of the Bills of Sale Act, 1882—indeed, the latter statute goes much further, and directs a particular form to be used. If the requirements of these two statutes be not followed, the will or bill of sale, as the case may be, will be utterly null and void. But, as we have shown in previous chapters, no statute directs contracts for hire and conditional sale of goods to be in writing in order to be legal; consequently, no writing is necessary for that purpose. It is for the person who ventures to say that writing is necessary in such cases to point out the section and statute on which he bases his assertion. The recent case of "Eavestaff *v.* Kelly" is a direct authority on the point.

Most of our readers must have had, in the course of their experience, many cases brought under their notice where the agreement has not been reduced into writing, and, although they have wished to sue a hirer or a purchaser claiming title under a hirer, the fact of there being no WRITTEN agreement has alone prevented them from adopting such a course. They have simply folded their arms, submitted to the loss, and wondered why the law was so defective as to deprive them of their property simply because the agreement was not in writing. If that were the state of the law, we also should wonder and reflect on the imperfections of the law in this respect, and should begin to doubt the truth of the saying that law professes to be the perfection of common-sense. But this is not so.

There is no statute, *neither is there any rule at common law apart from statute*, that makes writing essential to the legality of hire and conditional sale contracts. If, therefore, a dealer has sufficient evidence to prove his case, let not the fact of there being no *written* agreement deter him from prosecuting his just claims, and asserting his undoubted rights. But our readers must not think for one moment that we deem it unwise for such contracts to be put into writing. On the contrary, we are strongly of opinion that in every case writing should be used, and we cannot urge the importance of having written agreements too strongly: not, indeed, for the purpose of making the agreement legal, but to enable parties to prove the terms of that contract with the least possible difficulty. Besides, the law attaches greater value to a written statement than to a mere statement by word of mouth. The former speaks for itself, and cannot be denied (provided, of course, that no question arises as to the genuineness of the signature), whilst the latter is uncertain of proof, because the utterer may deny having used the language imputed to him, and, consequently, it leads very often to a direct conflict of evidence. Again, it must be remembered that when persons rely simply on their powers of memory as to what took place some time previously, they may give quite different versions as to the terms of the verbal contract, giving their evidence with a good deal of confidence, and honestly thinking within themselves that they are giving the true account as to the terms of the contract; but although their motives may be perfectly honest and just, yet still one, at least, of them cannot be giving the *correct* terms of the contract, for their evidence is in direct variance the one to the other. Then again one person may be committing direct perjury, but it would be difficult for the other person to prove that he is doing so by mere verbal evidence. It follows, therefore, from these observations, that a written agreement guards against persons committing wilful perjury on the one hand, and on the other, persons who, though perfectly honest themselves, have been deceived by the treachery of their own memories, either by lapse of time—which, of course, tends to erase impressions from the mind—or by natural weakness of that faculty, or from some other cause consistent with an honest intent. But, when an agreement is in writing, it entirely disposes of the objections and evils entailed by persons relying on their memories or trusting to the honesty of other parties. The *written* terms are permanent and fixed, and speak for themselves without the aid of any verbal testimony. A verbal agreement is like an agreement traced on sand, it soon disappears—at least the evidence of it does—but a *written* contract remains as a standing proof of what the contract is.

Again, if once the agreement be reduced into writing, none of the parties to it can adduce at the trial evidence to contradict, vary, add to, or subtract from, the terms of the written contract. It is stated in "Taylor on Evidence," 8th edition, page 964 (which is the recognised authority

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and leading text-book on this subject), speaking of written contracts, and of the contracting parties :—"It is only reasonable to presume that they have introduced into the written instrument every material term and circumstance, and, consequently, all verbal testimony of conversations held between the parties, or of declarations made by either of them, whether before or after, or at the time of the completion of the contract, will be rejected, because such evidence, while deserving far less credit than the writing itself, would inevitably tend, in many instances, to substitute a new and different contract for the one really agreed upon, and would thus, without any corresponding benefit, work infinite mischief and wrong."

We shall not go further into this part of the law of evidence now, we will only add, and will undertake to explain hereafter, that the above quotation does not in any way militate against the rule we laid down in a former chapter, viz. : "That the agreement may be either in writing or verbal (or partly written and partly verbal in certain cases), just as the parties see fit to make it." Again, there is, in most cases, a serious practical difficulty for the plaintiff to overcome when there has been no written agreement, and it is this : when it appears that possession of goods has changed from the hands of the owner into the hands of someone else, the law will allow the latter to retain possession of such goods until someone else shows, not that the defendant's title is defective—for that is not the question—but that he, the plaintiff, has a better title to the property than the person in actual possession. The person, therefore, in possession is presumed to be the general owner of the property until this presumption be refuted by evidence to the contrary. In cases, therefore, of goods let out on hire and conditional sale, and where such goods have been actually delivered to the hirer, who denies the owner's title, the *presumption* is that it is an actual sale, and it will be for the plaintiff to prove that no *absolute* sale has taken place, but that the sale was *conditional* on the happening of certain conditions, which conditions have not been fulfilled. He must also prove what those conditions were. In fact, whether writing be used or not, it is for the plaintiff to make out his case and prove it step by step. (But in the case of sewing machines the custom of letting them out on hire and conditional sale being so well known and recognised, we submit that a judge should only require slight evidence to prove that the sale was conditional). Now, when the agreement has been put into writing, no difficulty can arise as to what the conditions and intentions of the parties were, for they are to be found in the written contract, and, as we have shown, that must be taken to embody the final terms and conditions that the parties have agreed to. In cases, therefore, where writing has *not* been used, the evidence as to what were the real terms of the contract may be of such a contradictory or shadowy nature that it would be suicidal to take such cases into court, where defeat would be certain. On the other hand, there are cases where there have been no written contracts, yet still the evidence, as to the terms and conditions of the oral agrseement, may be so clear and unequivocal, and so consistent with the surrounding circumstances, as to satisfy the mind of any judge or jury of the justness of the real owner's claim. To forbear taking proceedings in such cases would simply be making the person liable a present of the amount of his liability, besides running the risk of other people, under the same liability, getting to know about the matter and refusing to perform their duties and obligations. Whether any particular case can be taken into court must depend entirely on the nature of the evidence, the intelligence and trustworthiness of the witnesses, and a knowledge of the views of the learned County Court Judge relating to hire and conditional sale transactions. In suing hirers these difficulties are not so great, because, whether the court looks on the transaction as a sale or hire, the judge should give judgment for the sum found by him to be owing, whether it be for *rent* or *price*. There is, however, one further observation to be made on this point, and that is, when a dealer is suing for the *return* of the hired goods *only*, knowing that if he sued for money the hirer would have no means to pay, supposing the court gave judgment for such sum, and, therefore, only suing for the return of the specific article—in such a case, and likewise in cases where a dealer is suing a third person (to whom the hirer has wrongfully sold, or parted with, the goods), it becomes a question of property in the goods as to whether the bailee was a hirer or a purchaser : if the former, then the third person would have no defence, for a person cannot absolutely sell that which is not entirely his, he can only sell his limited interest (if any) in the goods ; if the latter, the third person would have an absolute title, for the absolute property would be *in* the first purchaser, who, of course, could sell the goods absolutely. In cases of this kind, therefore, it is plain that the purchaser must stand or fall by the title of the person who sold him the goods. It will be noticed, therefore, in all these instances that the plaintiff's case must rest on what the true terms of the contract were, and he must show that the terms of the contract made the passing of the property in the goods to the hirer conditional, and that, therefore, until the conditions were fulfilled, the ownership in the goods remained in him, and that, in fact, those conditions remain unfulfilled. The recent decision in the case of "Eavestaff *v.* Kelly," although laying down no new principle of law, is of importance, because it is a very good illustration of the difficulties that dealers may have to contend with when suing persons who have purchased goods from hirers where no hire agreement has been signed. At the same time, it confirms the opinion we expressed when pointing out the mistakes contained in a book on the hire system in the July number of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*. We there stated that the law did not require writing in such cases. Shortly afterwards, however, his Honour Judge Bacon, in the above-named case, held that the transaction came within the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds, and that writing was, therefore, necessary. We are glad, however, to state that the Court of Appel , sitting as a Divisional Court, took the same view as we had, and held that writing was unnecessary, even although the contract lasted three years. We regret to say that this case has not found its way into the recognised law reports, so that other County Court judges may refuse to take cognisance of it on the ground that it is unreported. These instances show the importance of having the terms of the contract reduced into writing, not necessarily a stiff and formal document bristling with legal phrases and technicalities, nor, indeed, in any particular form at all (although the use of some well-drawn agreement is to be encouraged, not because it is in a particular form, but because it is plain and intelligible, and, therefore, can be relied upon), so long as the intentions and wishes of the parties are clearly and truly expressed on the face of the document. It is stated in "Chitty on Contracts," 11th edition, page 65 :—"But whether the agreement be in writing or verbal, or be under seal, it is a clear rule that no particular or technical form of words is required by law, or need be adopted to give it effect. If the intention of the parties can be collected from the words used, that is sufficient, and it is unimportant what the form of words may be, or that the parties have expressed themselves in ungrammatical terms." There may be a perfect contract in the form of a letter, or it may be gathered from several letters. The offer may be made by letter and accepted by word of mouth (but the plaintiff must prove the acceptance), or the offer may be verbal, and accepted by a letter embodying the terms. It is, however, more convenient to have a regular form for both parties to sign, or, at least, the hirer should sign (the mode of signing will be discussed hereafter), and to have a witness to the signature of the hirer. There is no legal necessity to have a witness, as we shall show, but it facilitates the proof of the agreement, for the plaintiff must, when an agreement has been signed, and when the hirer denies his own signature, prove that the hirer did, in fact, sign, and this can be done by calling the person who witnessed the signature as a witness, and that, taken together with the writing, will be sufficient, unless the judge requires evidence of handwriting, which is not usually asked for in such case.

(*To be continued.*)

The Perambulator Trade.—Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., 219, Old Kent Road, John Harrop, 56, Dantzic Street, Manchester, and C. Coleman & Co., Praed Street, London, W., will introduce several novelties in children's carriages next year.

A Gathering Storm.

IN the May number of the *Gazette* we reported a meeting of Trade Protection Societies, at which a resolution dealing with hire agreements in a prejudicial manner was introduced. Mr. H. E. Tudor replied to these misguided gentlemen in the June number of the *Gazette*, under the heading "A Defence of the Hire-Purchase System," and Mr. Hermann Loog followed in the August *Gazette* with good sound arguments in favour of the hire-purchase system. As we took means to well-circulate these copies in the quarters most likely to prevent the spread of this anti-hire-purchase system fever, we thought we had heard the last of the matter. But no; it may possibly have been rendered less apparent, yet it was not stamped out altogether. On the contrary, the disease has, almost unnoticed, spread to an alarming extent, and is now about to break out in a manner little expected a few months ago.

To drop our figure and resume plain English, we are to have introduced in the next session of Parliament a Bill to render compulsory the registration of hire agreements as bills of sale. The Nottingham Society particularly are sparing no efforts to influence Members of Parliament in their favour, and so encouraged are they in the results of their labours thus far that a Bill to put into force their wishes will certainly be brought before Parliament at the earliest date possible, backed by supporters of the highest standing and influence.

Are traders on the hire-purchase system to stand idly by and let "Trade Protection Societies" ruin their fair and honourable system of doing business? A thousand voices would answer "No," yet there is no unity of action; and here lies the weakness of our position. Months ago we urged the necessity of an association for the protection of the interests of sewing machine and other traders on the hire-purchase system, but the response was so feeble and insignificant that it did not warrant our taking further action in the matter. No doubt many dealers will join the association when it is formed, but their aid is required at the start. There is no reason why at the cost of say 5s. a year per member there should not be formed in this country a most useful Hire Traders' Association, which would be of real service to the trade and a power in the land. We have already asked those favourable to the scheme to send us their names, and we now repeat this request.

"Whilst the grass is growing the steed is starving," and whilst our Hire Traders' Association is forming our opponents are gaining ground. We are, therefore, pleased to learn that Mr. H. E. Tudor, the solicitor who regularly contributes articles to our columns on the law of hiring, is engaged in forging a thunderbolt to hurl into the enemy's camp. Mr. Tudor is familiar with every phase of our case. He knows—well need we say what he does know? His series of articles in our columns are so admirable that they have been appreciated to an extent almost incredible, and the opinion is unanimous that the writer is one of the best authorities on the hire system. Now, Mr. Tudor is of opinion that hire-purchase traders have a good defence to the attacks levelled against them, and that their case should be drawn up in a concise and spirited manner, and distributed to the press, Members of Parliament, chambers of commerce, and the general public, the subject to be treated both from a legal and a commercial point of view. This means considerable expense in printing, in addition to weeks of thought and study, and as the interests of nearly every reader of the *Gazette* would be served by the pamphlet, we have assured Mr. Tudor that he can expect a large sale from readers of this journal. The price of the pamphlet has been fixed at 6d., which will do little more than pay for the printing. If our readers, however, would take several copies and circulate them among influential persons in their locality, they would serve a double purpose: assist the cause which has prompted Mr. Tudor in writing the pamphlet, and save him a monetary loss on his spirited enterprise. No doubt Mr. Tudor would be glad to know at an early date how many copies are required, and we therefore recommend our readers to order their copies before the pamphlet is printed. Orders can be addressed to the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

Giving Instruction on the Machine.

By "H. M."

"COLLECTOR" gives us in your last issue some useful hints upon the subject of giving instructions to customers. He says it is intended to apply to Singer system machines. The subject being one which I think deserves attention, I should like to offer a few suggestions to the agents of the firm I have for the last few years had the honour to represent, viz., The Singer Manufacturing Company.

As "Collector" said, much more attention is necessary than is really given to this matter. It is necessary in the first place for the interests in general of the Company, for although the machines are perfect in themselves, yet if customers are not taught how to work and manage them properly they are likely to give the machine a bad name, and perhaps return it if not paid for, and the Company suffers loss. Secondly, it is against the interest of the salesman, both in commission and future sales. But the reader may say, "Is not this done everywhere; I always give my customers thorough instructions." Very good, reader, and so do I, but that is no proof that all others do so. In calling upon persons to whom others have sold machines, it has often been said to me, "I don't understand it. I have had no instruction, or very little." The result is that the woman has very little or no interest in the machine, and therefore does not recommend it to her neighbours. A great deal depends upon first impressions and if full instructions are given the result is quite the reverse.

Having briefly noticed the necessity for full instructions, the question next arises, whose duty is it? This is, perhaps, a little difficult to answer, as circumstances vary so much, but under any and all circumstances it should be done.

"Collector" speaks of branch establishments managed by persons who have no practical knowledge of sewing machines; such an unsatisfactory state of things as this does not often exist at branch establishments of our Company, and never at sub-district offices, as no man is put to manage a sub-district until he has acquired a knowledge of the machines, however good his other qualities; but sometimes, at a canvassing depot, for want of experienced men an inexperienced man may be sent, but if such a man is alive to his own interests he will not be long without knowledge sufficient to give a good lesson, and do as I did, spend his spare hours in getting a practical knowledge of machines. But in the case of canvassers, many of them think they have done all their duty when they have taken or sent the order to the office under which they are working, and never think of obtaining any knowledge of the machines. This is a great mistake, and even if the duty of giving instructions is supposed to devolve upon a collector it may be a week or fortnight before he is round, and by that time the person is sick of trying to work her machine.

A canvasser should not only be able to give a lesson, but should arrange with the customer and his office so that himself or someone else capable should be there the same day as the machine. In large towns it can be managed better than in the country; but, wherever it may be, instructions should be given, but by whom I think should be decided by the persons in charge of business.

If these few remarks should find a place in your valuable publication, I may venture to say a little next month as to how instruction should be given

Answers *re* Hire-Purchase System.

Dealer.—See decision in the present issue as to written agreements.

Provincial.—We consider your hire agreement satisfactory.

Sewing Machine Salesman.—You are not allowed to force your way into any person's house, and have rendered yourself liable to a prosecution.

Liverpudlian.—Yes; the agreement requires a 6d. stamp.

M. Potter.—The machine was not the property of A when he sold it to B, consequently B has no right to possess it. Certainly you can recover it.

The Sewing Machine Exhibition.

THE "First International Sewing Machine and Domestic Appliances Exhibition" opened on the 12th and closed on the 26th of last month. As to its success we intend to say but little. When the enterprise was first mentioned to us early in the year we did not consider the idea a very brilliant one, and we feared that the support given by the trade would by no means be general. In the first place, the promoters took to themselves credit where credit was not due. They claimed the honour of arranging the first exhibition of sewing machines. We have not hitherto denied them the right to so describe their enterprise, but now that the show is over we must place on record our protest against this statement. As most of the trade will remember, the first exhibition of domestic appliances and sewing machines was arranged by the *Sewing Machine Gazette*. To Mr. Messent, the former proprietor of this Journal, is undoubtedly due the honour, if any, of conceiving the idea of such an exhibition. On looking back to the *Gazette* for April, 1881, it will be seen that the Exhibition was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the 7th of March, 1881, and lasted until the 26th of the same month. The measure of support given to Mr. Messent's enterprise can be readily gauged from the list of exhibits of sewing machines by leading firms :—

1881 Exhibition.	1887 Exhibition.
Singer	Whight
Howe	Howe
Wheeler & Wilson	White
Wilcox & Gibbs	Vertical Feed
Bradbury	Domestic
Wanzer	Pfaff
New Home	Biesolt & Locke
Whight	
Davis	
Newton Wilson	
Highbury Company	
Varley & Wolfenden	

All the firms in the 1887 list, except three, viz., Whight, White, and Howe, have entered the English market since 1881.

The Exhibition just closed is not even the second of its class, as Mr. Messent held another exhibition at the Agricultural Hall from the 24th August to the 7th September, 1882.

Thus we unhesitatingly designate the Aquarium Show the Third Sewing Machine Exhibition.

Undoubtedly the management of the third Exhibition have been very energetic in trying to make their enterprise a huge success. We know them personally as excellent business men, who would strain every effort to achieve a success both for their own advantage and that of their clients. We must state, however, that the results of their many months of hard work do not appear to be as satisfactory as might be desired, nor even as satisfactory as they confidently expected them to be. The following extracts from their published statements seem to warrant us in taking this view of the matter :—

"Beyond the ground floor of the Exhibition, which may be considered as practically all let, there will be a great variety of highly interesting exhibits in the galleries of the hall, such as bassinettes, perambulators, washing, wringing, and mangling machines, organs, pianos, &c."

"A great number of German and Austro-Hungarian makers will occupy prominent stands. Amongst these are Messrs. H. Mundlos & Co., &c."

Messrs. Mundlos, Messrs. Murdoch, the Austro-Hungarian makers of sewing, knitting, and glove machines, and the exhibits in the galleries were conspicuous by their absence. There were no exhibits in the galleries whatever. The great variety of bassinettes were shown by one firm only, viz., Messrs. Thomas & Rae, and the washing and wringing machine manufacturers were only represented by the Bailey Company.

On perusing the catalogue of the first and the third Exhibitions we find the following results :—

Total exhibitors, first Exhibition.....	148
,, ,, third ,, ...	62

It is thus patent that the third Exhibition, as regards patronage from exhibitors of domestic appliances, was much inferior to its predecessor. The reason for this might be deserving of some attention. In our opinion there are two main reasons. Firstly, the absence of any substantial *raison d'etre* for a sewing machine exhibition; and, secondly, the choice of the building in which it was held.

A sewing machine exhibition can only appeal to two classes: (1) dealers; (2) the fair sex. the first and second Exhibitions evidently proved that dealers as a trade will not come to London to see a sewing machine. Then, as to the public, they will not pay a shilling to see a collection of sewing machines. The dealer has travellers calling upon him almost daily, and can see every type of machine in the market, without incurring travelling and hotel expenses. The public need only visit the City and they have within an arm's reach every class of machine, which they can inspect under far more comfortable circumstances than at a public exhibition. Again, too, they have canvassers calling upon them who will consult their every wish in the selection of a machine. Altogether we are forced to the conclusion, after the experience of two previous exhibitions, that the wholesale sewing machine trade has little to gain by the holding of sewing machine exhibitions.

We have said previously that we thought the selection of the Royal Aquarium as the place to hold the third Exhibition was a mistake. One of the oldest and most respected members of the trade remarked in our hearing at the Exhibition, "Of all places in the world to hold an exhibition of articles intended for ladies, the Aquarium should be the last." This fully expresses our idea on the subject. As an instance of what others think of the selection we might here mention an occurrence the accuracy of which is beyond question. A gentleman, after inspecting a sewing machine on one of the stands, asked the attendant if it were possible for him to buy the machine without the fact that it was obtained at the Aquarium being known to his wife. He was promptly informed that he could be accommodated and felt much relieved to know that he could make the purchase without his wife knowing that he had been to the Aquarium. What is the moral of this? Why, that any building in which an exhibition of domestic appliances is held should, like Cæsar's wife, be "above suspicion."

SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITS.

BIESOLT & LOCKE, Meissen, Germany.—This firm, as is well known, is represented in the United Kingdom by Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co., of 9, Coleman Street, E.C. Their exhibits comprised some 20 hand and treadle machines on the Singer principle. The first machine to attract attention was the "Cinderella," owing to the new and original hand appliance. The handle turns from the front of the machine instead of at the side. The great advantage claimed for this arrangement is that the machine is less laborious to work, as the wrist only is exercised instead of the whole arm. Another advantage claimed by the makers is that the work is under better control than when the handle is turned from the side. The handle, it might be added, operates a cog wheel, which works the main shaft, so that there is no loss of power. The machine is fitted with an automatic winder, and, whether worked by the hand or treadle, is very light and noiseless. It is well japanned and decorated and finished throughout in the best style possible. The machine stands are all supplied with English and French measurements. The medium machines on show were attractively finished, easy to work, and almost noiseless. The manufacturing machine sold by this firm is called the "Titania," and has an unusually high arm, in fact so high that there is an area of 90 square inches, available for manipulating the work. Although the largest machine in the Exhibition, the "Titania" was by no means the heaviest; on the contrary, it is one of the lightest and most noiseless machines in the market, and we can confidently recommend it to tailors and other manufacturers requiring a really first-class machine at a small cost. Like all Messrs. Biesolt & Locke's machines it is well finished. Another exhibit at this stand was a sack machine, which is offered at a low price and on either sacking or canvas gives an excellent stitch of any desired size.

We particularly admired at this stall a "Cinderella" machine with a rosewood table inlaid with silver and pearl, a really beautiful specimen of workmanship.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, New York.—As is well known, Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, of 15, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, are the agents for the Domestic machines, and the collection on exhibit was very similar to that shown at the American Exhibition. The Domestic machine, as is known by most dealers, has only one shaft and the shuttle is operated by a rocking lever. A cylindrical shuttle of great capacity is used, it being easily and quickly charged. There is an automatic bobbin winder of excellent construction and the needle is self-setting. The "Domestic" has a very extensive sale in the United States, and each year the sales are increasing in Europe. This is not a matter for surprise, as the machine is made of the very best material possible, and is noiseless and easy running. The makers supply a number of excellent attachments at a low figure, and they are all arranged to fit into one presser foot without any trouble to the operator. The cabinet work and finish of the machines throughout is of the best, and no buyer of a "Domestic" would have cause to regret the purchase. Mr. Swepson, the manager, was present on several occasions to give visitors any information in his power, and on sewing machines his knowledge is most extensive, it dating back to the "Domestic" Company's predecessors, viz., Grover & Baker.

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, London.—This firm occupied one of the best positions in the Exhibition with a choice collection of machines both on the Howe and Singer principles. Their C machine with wheel feed, of which a large number have been sold, and also their elastic machine, were well to the front. Numerous hand and treadle machines of the Howe pattern were in prominent positions. What, however, most attracted the attention of visitors was the new F machine, which is deserving of every praise. It has a self-threading shuttle and is operated by a single shaft with crank motion for the shuttle driver, light running, almost noiseless, high in the arm, and splendidly finished. There is no reason why this veteran company should not do an enormous trade in their latest production. Several exhibits comprised machines on the Singer principle, all of them showing careful and intelligent workmanship.

G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserlautern.—Mr. Lohmer, the wholesale agent, arranged his stand, which, however, was exceedingly badly lighted, to the best advantage. One great feature of the Pfaff machine is the perfect finish of both metal and woodwork, and we can quite enter into Mr. Lohmer's disappointment at being placed in the dark. Not only the finished machine, but the working parts were shown both in their crude and completed states. All the machines are embellished by hand with leaf gold, and considerable taste is shown in the style of decoration. The take-up in every case is positive, the winder being automatic and the machine fitted with an ingenious arrangement for lifting the shuttle as the slide is drawn out. When the presser foot is raised the tension is released, so that it is not necessary to draw down the upper thread to take out the work. No screw-driver is required for setting the needle. A pan is fixed on the brace to hold the oil-can, and the stand runs on three castors, so that it can be moved in any direction. The machine works very easily and makes but very little noise. Mr. Pfaff claims for his machine the highest position as a specimen of good material, skilfully manipulated, and we, therefore, examined minutely the covered up parts of the machine. The result of examining the face plate was to find that the heart cam bears on either side of the face, and that irregular motion is impossible. All the wearing parts were of steel of the best possible finish, fitted together with painstaking accuracy.

VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—This well-known company has its London offices at 24, Aldersgate St., under Mr. George Phillips' control. This gentleman has had many years' experience of sewing machines, and when he took up the Vertical Feed he did so with the utmost confidence as to its merits and its future. Its sales have increased wonderfully the past few months, and the machine has the very best reputation among dealers. The special features of the vertical feed machine and the advantages claimed for it were so fully detailed in our November issue that we need not further

notice them. At the Exhibition the company occupied one of the best positions and made good use of it. Their display of artistic work was exceptionally fine, and must have demonstrated to visitors the great capabilities of the machine.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—The fortunes of this company in Europe, as is well known, are in the able hands of Mr. George Sawyer. From their office at 19, Queen Victoria Street, London, is conducted one of the largest sewing machine businesses in this country. Their machines were placed on the markets of Europe long after many other makers had created a reputation, but their mechanical excellence has enabled them to shoot ahead of quite a number of competitors. A single shaft is used to drive this machine, all the working parts being specially designed to allow of the utmost durability compatible with light running and noiseless action. The arm is unusually high, hence the "White" is well adapted for manufacturing as well as domestic work. The shuttle is cylindrical in form and is easily threaded. The needle is readily set, owing to one side of it being flat. As to finish no one could wish for a better machine. Its ornamentation is not tawdry, but in keeping with the mechanical arrangements of the machine, which is equivalent to saying that it is first-class. The new hand machine, shown by this firm—viz., "The Peerless"—attracted our attention as a good specimen of sewing mechanism. It is constructed on a similar principle to the treadle machine, but is smaller in size, and can be had on a substantial yet tastefully constructed iron base. Another machine on exhibition was a single stitch machine with automatic tension. This is very nicely finished and works splendidly. Not the least interesting exhibit at this stand was a collection of artwork done on the White machines, which must, we think, have quite charmed the lady visitors.

"CHEAP" MACHINES.—There were quite a number of so-called cheap machines on exhibit. It was only natural to expect that Mr. Sally Rosenthall's invention would call into being a number of machines whose special claim to patronage lay in their extreme cheapness. It does not seem to occur to these inventors that persons with small means almost invariably purchase their machines on the hire system. The mere fact of being able to obtain a machine for 15s. or a pound will not induce them to exert themselves to pay cash for the "cheap" machine, when they can obtain for a few more shillings a known and tried machine on the easy payment system. It is not to hire customers that cheap machines appeal. Do they appeal to persons of superior means? We do not think so. A person able to invest a sovereign in a cheap sewing machine, cash down, is a very likely buyer for a substantial article at three times that figure. Thus we are forced to the conclusion that "cheap" machines have no future before them. Certainly they are sold at such low prices as do not allow dealers to sell them on the hire-purchase system. The "cheap" manufacturers do not appear to know that it costs more to sell a machine than it does to make one, and that the prices they sell their goods at render a permanent business next to impossible. The Westminster Aquarium Exhibition gave several "cheap" machine manufacturers an opportunity of showing their goods to the public in competition with a number of established makers.

The "Dorman."—This is a small lock-stitch machine, weighing but 3 lbs. At first sight it might be taken for a diminutive "Little Wanzer." Its inventor is Mr. A. F. Wileman, and it is made at Northampton. Its price is 15s. complete in a cardboard box.

The "Tottie" machine on exhibit makes a chain-stitch and sells at 3s. 6d. each.

The "Stuart" lock-stitch machine was shown on a large stand, and was offered to visitors, packed in a metal box, for 21s. It is made of victoria silver, and is the largest of the "cheap" machines placed on the market.

Hugo Sommerfeld, 10, Long Lane, E.C., showed three small machines. The "Flora" sells at 10s. 6d.; the "Dorothy" at 21s; and the "Victoria" at 31s. 6d. The "Flora" is a chain-stitch machine, and for the two others an oscillating shuttle is used. We were well pleased with the "Dorothy" and the "Victoria," particularly the latter machine.

WRINGING MACHINES.—The Bailey Wringing Machine Company, 39, Upper Thames Street. This well-known firm showed a variety of their excellent manufactures. Every sewing machine dealer in the country is aware that the Bailey rubber is superior to any other make, and their ordinary wringer requires no commendation at our hands. They have, however, recently introduced a new wringer, with metal bearings top and bottom, folding drip board and reversible clamps. It has also double cogs and double screws. This will, we think, become a great favourite, as it is of splendid value for the price charged.

PERAMBULATORS.

THOMAS & RAE, Banbury. This firm showed a very fine collection of children's carriages. We never remember to have seen its equal. Both designs and workmanship were alike deserving of the highest praise. The secret of this excellence is, we believe, largely due to the fact that Messrs. Thomas & Rae have in their service a practical carriage designer, and he seems to possess a very fertile brain. The bassinettes on exhibit comprised miniature broughams and landaus of splendid design and finish. The upholstery work was also of the best. The prices of the carriages seemed very moderate, and in fact one could purchase an artistic bassinette at the price of the funereal-looking vehicles so common in our streets.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

GEORGE WHIGHT & CO., 143, Holborn Bars, and 126 and 127, London Wall, London. As is well known, Mr. Hermann Loog is now general manager at this firm, and he arranged his large stand to the best advantage. Here were to be seen a long range of musical instruments, comprising Æolian organs, orchestral cabinets, aristons, &c., &c. The automatic piano is a splendid instrument, which can be converted into an ordinary piano by merely removing the automatic arrangement. Another excellent invention is the Æolian organ which can either be played by a skilled player by hand, or by one who has never before seen an organ, if he merely presses down the pedals. A perforated tune sheet is inserted at the back of the keyboard, to render the instrument automatic. If desired, the instrument can be played independently of the perforated sheet of music or in conjunction therewith, when a striking effect is produced. The other exhibits comprised sewing machines on the Singer principle, of good make and finish, and six bassinettes of good quality. Then we observed several mangling, washing, and wringing machines. One of the latter was fitted with a new arrangement of levers, so that the wringer would not become weakened by use. This is certainly an improvement which should result in a large sale. Lastly, we inspected a number of beautiful-looking singing dolls, which are excellent presents for little girls. These dolls sing various tunes. "You pay your money and take your choice."

SUNDRY EXHIBITS.

THE AUTOMATIC MACHINE SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Walbrook. This firm exhibited the "Unicum" button-hole machine, of which we gave a report in the October, 1885, *Gazette*.

LOTZ, ABBOTT, & CO., Queen Street. This firm exhibited Von Pittler's Pentagraph apparatus for darning, embroidering, &c. We had the pleasure of inspecting this machine some months ago at a London hotel, and have often wondered why it was not put on the market. It was certainly the novelty of the Exhibition. It consists of an arrangement of rods connected to an embroidery frame. At one end is a fine-pointed pencil, and the apparatus being fixed in position under the needle of any machine except the Wheeler & Wilson, the operator places on her right a design drawn on paper, and traces this with the pencil named. Each movement of this pencil is answered by a corresponding movement of the embroidery frame, and the sewing machine being worked the while causes the needle to produce a number of stitches to a design exactly like that shown on the drawing, only on a scale one-sixth the size of the design traced by the pencil. The most beautiful work can be produced by this apparatus comprising monograms, flowers, figures, &c. It will do the work of a Bonnaz machine at much less cost. At the Exhibition the Pentagraph was shown fitted to a Singer machine, also to a machine invented by Von Pittler. The latter was a small lock-stitch machine with oscillating shuttle. It was attached to a table by an ordinary clamp, and worked by means of a cord coiled round the driving shaft, and extending nearly to the ground. At the end of this cord is a wire hook, and by merely pressing down this cord by the foot the machine is caused to work.

KOCH'S PATENT MOTOR SEWING MACHINE. This is the latest attempt at a sewing machine motor. Inventors of these machines really appear irrepressible. When we first saw this machine, early in the present year, we could not help heaving a sigh to hear that it took two minutes to wind it up, and it would then only run four minutes. At the Exhibition the attendant took great pains to show that by periodically working the lever its action could be made continuous, and such we found to be the case. Our opinion of it is consequently much higher than it was at our first inspection. It is of simple construction, there being fitted on the right of the machine table a small clockwork apparatus entirely covered up. On the right of the operator is a hand lever, which completely winds up the clockwork in two minutes, and then the machine can be set going. Without removing from her seat, an operator can, at intervals of say a minute or so, give a few pulls to the lever, and thus keep the needle on the move, otherwise the clockwork will run down entirely. It is said that the motor can be supplied separately, but from this it must not be presumed that it can be fitted to any machine table, as the space on the right of an ordinary machine is not large enough for the clockwork. The manufacturers are makers of sewing machines, and could, therefore, supply both machine and motor complete if required.

THE ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY.—This firm exhibited jet black paint for sewing machines, cycles, &c.

KNITTING MACHINES.

MR. THOS. R. DIX, 31, Churchfield Road, Acton. This gentleman is both a dealer in sewing and knitting machines and a manufacturer of knitted goods. He is the London agent for Mr. Jas. Foster, the well-known knitting machine inventor, of Friargate, Preston. There were on view specimens of three types of knitting machines, viz., the Lancashire, the Union, and the Victoria, the latter being Mr. Foster's last and best machine. Numerous excellent samples of knitted goods of new design were on show. In these goods Mr. Dix is quite a genius. It was astonishing to inspect the various Tam o' Shanters, under vests, and stockings made with Foster's horizontal machines. So exquisite were they in design and finish that it was hard to believe that they were produced absolutely perfect by the machines on exhibit. That such was the case Mr. Dix demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt by working the machine himself in the presence of visitors.

The above, with a few insignificant exceptions, comprise all the exhibits that can be described as sewing machines or domestic appliances.

THE VERTICAL FEED COMPANY have recently received at the Adelaide Exhibition the Diploma of Honour, and at the Toulouse Exhibition a gold medal.

M. W. KING, a mechanic at Mr. Blackford's Windsor sewing machine stores, was on Monday last sentenced to four months' hard labour for stealing twenty-eight watches belonging to his employer.

Jottings.

We have received quite a number of queries from subscribers as to the effect of the decision in the Singer prosecution at Bristol. Dealers seem anxious to know what the decision means. Well, in a word, the moral is, *do not sell machines with the word "Singer" on any part of the machine.* If you do——the deluge!

* * *

One dealer called upon us in a very nervous frame of mind. He had in stock two German-made machines with the words "Improved Singer" on the arm. What was he to do? Our advice was, obliterate these words as soon as possible. This he has now done, and, therefore, he has nothing to fear.

* * *

Another dealer tells us that a German manufacturer is prepared to send him machines with "Improved Singer" on the arm, but with a composition smeared over the lettering so that it will not be seen by the customs. A little turpentine rubbed on the arm and, *hey, presto!* the words come to life. We advise him to have nothing to do with such trickery. If the goods pass the customs it does not follow that the fraud will not be discovered. Surely it is possible to sell a machine without infringing the Merchandise Marks Acts? "The game is not worth the candle."

* * *

Several subscribers appear to think that the trial, Singer *v.* Loog, settled the law regarding the use of the word "Singer." It did nothing of the kind. Mr. Loog never used this word on the arm of the machine as did Mr. Willway, at Bristol.

* * *

One great effect of the new Merchandise Marks Act, we might here observe, is to render the position of a person charged with infringing a trade mark more arduous than heretofore. When charged with the offence he is compelled to prove non-infringement. Thus the firm bringing forward the charge find their duties considerably lightened.

* * *

The London *Globe* last week inserted a letter recommending the registration of hire-purchase agreements as bills of sale. "Oxoniensis" in last Monday's number writes a trenchant letter in defence of the system and against registration.

* * *

The question of hire and purchase agreements was discussed at the last meeting of the Notts Merchants and Traders' Association, with the probable view of a Bill being introduced into Parliament. Several suggestions were made, amongst them being:—(1) That any person pledging, pawning, or selling articles hired under this system should be liable to a criminal prosecution. (2) That in case of executions or bankruptcy, or the winding-up of an estate, the lender of any article should claim only for the amount of the balance due upon the articles lent. (3) That railway waggons, agricultural threshing machines, cabs, printing and lace machines under this system should have the owner's name-plate in a conspicuous position. (4) That any person removing a name-plate or obliterating the same should be liable to prosecution. Further consideration of the question was referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

* * *

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are so busy at the present time that they are working very late hours in order to execute the large number of orders for their new No. 12 machine. Considering the short time it has been in the market its success is phenomenal.

* * *

We observe a statement in a daily paper that the Wheeler & Wilson Company have taken space at the next Sewing Machine Exhibition. We are authorised to give this an emphatic denial.

* * *

Mr. J. O. Woods, who at one time was prominently connected with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, is now on a visit to England, and intends remaining here a few weeks.

* * *

The White Sewing Machine Company are now using natural gas at their works for heating and lighting purposes. They obtained this by boring a well on their premises some 600 ft. deep.

* * *

The White Company will be located at their new address at High Holborn by the 10th or 12th of December.

* * *

Mr. George Peth, of Bernh., Stoewer, returned to Stettin on Saturday last, well satisfied with the business done during his six weeks' visit to this country. He took some really big orders in Scotland.

* * *

Mr. Morris, of Kingsland, is doing good business in sewing machines, &c., at his new tastefully arranged showrooms at Upper Edmonton.

* * *

A large circle of acquaintances will be sorry to hear that poor Henry Clay Lee is now confined in an asylum. His connection with the trade extends back many years, and, although he has not been actively engaged for months past, he will still be remembered by many of our readers, who will, we are sure, join with us in wishing him a speedy recovery.

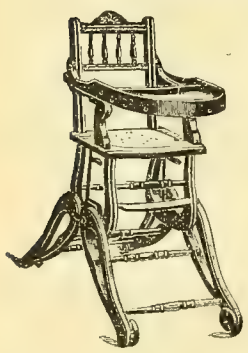
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Mr. Labouchere's "Toy Fund" has, we learn from *Truth*, been enriched by the receipt from Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., of Old Kent Road, of six guinea Toy carriages.

* * *

Bradbury's are making headway with their rotary shuttle machine. We hear from all sides that they are meeting with great success amongst the clothing, stay, and mantle factories throughout the country. One of their greatest opponents was generous enough to say not long ago, "Bradbury's deserve to succeed with their rotary, because they have stuck to it manfully." They are certainly the wrong people to give up because of a few difficulties, and, from what we can see, they have now surmounted every obstacle, and are reaping a just reward.

THE NEW IMPROVED TRIUMPH FOLDING BABY CHAIR.



ADJUSTABLE to four different positions, with shifting Play Board, viz., High Chair, Low Chair, Chair on Wheels to run about the room, or Rocking Horse Chair.

Most complete, well finished, convenient, and considerably cheaper than any in the Market.

The movements are simple and ingenious, so that it can easily be adjusted to the various positions, in all of which it is perfectly firm and secure.

—LONDON AGENTS—

R. J. JOHNS & CO.,

21, KELLETT ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON, S.W.

One of our staff was at Bradford, Yorks, last month, and was glad to see the shop of Mr. W. Lacey, at 2, Rawson Place, looking like business. He has taken up with some good makes—Jones, Bradbury, and the White—and seems to be making progress in his steady-going, plodding style. He was manager in Bradford for years for the Guide Bridge firm, and certainly knows the trade well. He ought to get on.

* * *

Mr. R. Barker, of 8, Hill Street, Hastings, is in want of an instruction book for the "Alexandra" machine, Pilbeam's patent. Some few months ago we had a similar inquiry, and Mr. White, of Glasgow, was kind enough to send on the necessary book. Perhaps some other subscriber can oblige Mr. Barker.

* * *

We have had the dull monotony of reports of bad business done by travellers the past month broken by the sight of an order from a north of England dealer for 500 machines to be delivered in lots of 50 a month. Truly an oasis in the desert!

* * *

Mr. James D. Dickson, traveller for Messrs. Varley & Wolfenden, sewing machine manufacturers, Keighley, informs us that business in Cornwall is still very dull and by no means shows that improvement observable in several other parts of the country.

* * *

An old inventor in the trade informs us that he has constructed a new button-hole machine, which will surpass anything of the kind hitherto introduced.

* * *

A traveller who has recently visited Bath and Bristol says that dealers in those cities find business very dull.

* * *

Another subscriber says he knows of an order for 1,000 machines that has just been given to a manufacturer, who will, he knows from past experience, send into the market some of the very worst rubbish in sewing machines that has ever entered this country.

* * *

An advertiser in one of the daily papers is in want of capital to manufacture a sewing machine he has invented. He can make the machine, he says, for 1s. 3d.!!!

* * *

Mr. Scott, the well-known Edinburgh sewing machine factor, has been on a visit to the metropolis the past month.

* * *

Another visitor to London was a representative of Messrs. Footman, Pretty, & Nicolson, sewing machine dealers and stay manufacturers, of Ipswich.

* * *

Several well-known sewing machine travellers spent the Exhibition fortnight in London, thereby giving the dealers a short respite. One of these, who has been on the road many years, and knows personally nearly every dealer in the country, informs us that his idea of meeting at the Aquarium a large number of visitors from the provinces was not realised. He estimated the number of dealers visiting the Exhibition at 12 or 14. We believe this number was exceeded, but another traveller fixed it at two dozen only. Even this figure we think was too low. Several London wholesale firms, however, inform us that visitors from the provinces have been very few, indeed, the past fortnight, although they expected a large number of calls. There certainly was no unusual immigration of country buyers.

The Uses of a Sewing Machine.

(*By a Singer Machinist.*)

Looping, either above or below, is caused by some fault in the tensioning. When loops appear below, increase the upper tension, and lighten it for loops above the fabric. When perfect, the lock-stitch crosses its threads in the fabric only, and their junction is therefore invisible. This produces a uniform appearance of the stitches above and beneath.

Regarding Single-thread stitch.—Machines of the Wilcox & Gibbs' pattern, making a chain stitch, should be easy enough to manage, but bad chain stitching is very common nevertheless. The fault lies almost entirely in the tension, which is seldom correct. It should be so tight that the chain lies quite flat upon the fabric and yet exhibits the required elasticity. In other words, the tension should be strong enough to produce a firm stitch but not to pucker the fabric.

Hemming.—From the finest cambric handkerchief to the heaviest table-cloth the machine will turn and stitch its own hem. With some types of machines an adjustable hemmer is included in the extras. This is arranged to take all sizes of hem, and there is generally a graduated gauge attached to it, to which the hem required may be set before commencing. These hemmers are very useful. With machines of the popular patterns a set of hemmers is usually sent, including all the useful sizes. These are attached, in the case of the ordinary machines, to a stem or holder, which is in turn secured to the bed of the machine in place of the straight guide. The position of the hemmer from right to left, or *vice versâ*, determines the width of stuff taken in by the seam. If the hemmer be set too far to the left the stitching will be too far from the edge. To use any hemmer is a simple accomplishment, although many ladies never use them, preferring to hem by hand rather than expend five minutes in acquiring the necessary experience. It is only necessary to insert the edge of the material into the curl or fold of the hemmer, and to work it forward and back until the edge is seen to be properly folded over. Then push the folded end forward under the needle, lower the foot, and start the machine. The hemmer must then be *fed*, otherwise it is apt to lose the fold. The feeding is done simply by keeping a portion of the edge curled over as it enters the hemmer. The curl should always be ample, because the hemmer cannot take too much stuff, but might possibly take too little. In the Singer oscillating shuttle machines the hemmers and folders are to be screwed to a supplementary foot, which takes the place of the ordinary foot. This foot also takes the quilter.

DEALERS IN WANT OF

GOOD, CHEAP MACHINES

Of all Types and Prices,

OILS AND OTHER REQUISITES,

SHOULD ADDRESS—

R. J. JOHNS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Sewing Machines and Domestic Appliances,

21, Kellett Road, BRIXTON, LONDON, S.W.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to ask your contributor "Rotary Shuttle" a question? In the November number, on "The Sewing Machine of the Future," he says that a leading firm of manufacturers has put one machine on the shelf for another, but that also is now being put upon the shelf to make room for their "Rotary Shuttle" machine. Is not this a mistake? If not, I am mistaken, and, as I sell machines, shall be glad to be put right, so that there may be no mistake about putting the machine before the public correctly.

If you will allow me, I may just say that my impression is that the firm referred to stick to the spool, and that a certain other leading firm have, at least partly, adopted it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,
INQUIRER.

New Companies.

The People's Button-hole Company, Limited, 4, Moorgate Street, E.C. Capital £25,000, in 5,000 shares. This is formed to sell Mills' button-hole attachment at one guinea each. We first saw the invention some months ago, and think highly of it.

Lachmann & Co., Limited.—This company has been registered with a capital of £20,000 in £1 shares. They propose to manufacture sewing machines of the "cheap" class.

Pawnbrokers and Hired Machines.

IN our last issue we recommended dealers not to hesitate to "go for" pawnbrokers whenever they heard that they had taken in pledge a hired machine, as they were compelled to give up the article.

During the past month a London dealer sued a pawnbroker for the return of a machine, but Mr. Pawnbroker showed fight. He engaged expensive legal talent, and took up a deal of time in trying to prove his right to possess the machine.

The magistrate listened attentively to the arguments brought forward by both sides, but, like a number of other members of his craft, he does not like the hire system. He knew full well that he could not protect the pawnbroker in his possession of the machine, but was compelled to make out an order for its return. The demand of the pawnbroker's solicitor for a return of the amount advanced was, however, a different question, and he accordingly ordered that the sum of £1 be paid before the machine was given up. Having gained this point the pawnbroker grew bolder and asked for costs; to this the dealer offered strenuous opposition, with the result that the magistrate refused the unfair demand.

Now we contend that such a decision as this was most unfair. Either the pawnbroker was entitled to hold the machine or he was not. If it was a legal pledge no order should have been made for its delivery to the owner. If an illegal pledge, then the machine should have been at once restored to the dealer.

It is satisfactory to add that Mr. Pawnbroker did not come out nearly so victoriously as might be supposed from the foregoing. He was granted the amount he had advanced, viz., £1, but at a cost of some 30s. legal expenses.

Sale of Sewing Machine Plant.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD is not the place where one would expect to find a sewing machine factory supplied with every requisite for making machines on a large scale. It has been known, however, to a few members of the trade that for some three years Mr. T. J. Dennie has, in that Hertfordshire town, been engaged in the construction of sewing machine plant. Mr. Dennie is not the man to blindly follow other people, but prefers to mark out a line for himself. Having for many years had an interest in the use of sewing machines, he conceived the idea of making the same, and forthwith set himself to work to realise this proud ambition. He took as his type of machine the Elias Howe, but did not concern himself with the class of machinery in use at the Glasgow factory. Being an engineer of experience, he set his wits to work to construct a complete plant for a slightly modified Howe, and spent many months in his task. At length the plant was complete, and the enterprising engineer was able to produce a machine, which he called the "Sabel." No sooner was this done than Mr. Dennie was stricken down with a severe illness, which compelled him to entirely relinquish all business. Increasing years and decreasing strength have quite put a stop to our friend's original intentions, and last month he came to the conclusion to dispose of the plant, which had cost him upwards of £2,500, by public auction.

Mr. Dennie may be, and certainly is, a very clever engineer, but he by no means understood the disadvantage of hiding one's light under a bushel. He decides to sell his plant, forthwith engages an auctioneer, has a catalogue printed and sent to a few manufacturers of sewing machines and machinery brokers, and expects to receive at his out-of-the-way factory a large number of buyers eager to purchase a complete sewing machine plant. Mr. Dennie's anticipations *were not* realised. We found only some ten or eleven persons present, and when the writer, accompanied by two members of the trade, entered the factory, the attendance was increased to an extent which seemed to our modest mind out of all proportion to the importance of ourselves or our two friends. No more visitors making their appearance, the sale was opened by Mr. Arthur T. Crow, the auctioneer.

No pains were spared by the auctioneer to infuse a little life into the visitors, who, having tramped some two miles through country lanes, and feeling quite lost in the extensive machine room, were unusually depressed. Unconsciously the feeling stole over one that excellent bargains would be offered to the miserably small attendance, and such was undoubtedly the case.

The first thing offered was the Howe plant complete in one lot, and a long time elapsed before a bid was heard. The

THE SUBCRIPTION TO THE

"SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE"

Is 3s. 6d. per Annum, Post Free to all Countries in the Postal Union.

COUNTRIES NOT IN THE POSTAL UNION

5s. per Annum.

Copies can be obtained of Newsagents Monthly, price 4d. each.

NOTICE TO MACHINE DEALERS.

ORDERS FOR

The Combination Lock & Chain Stitch Machine

Are now being booked.

FAVOURABLE TERMS TO DEALERS,

AND TERRITORY PROTECTED.

SEE LAST MONTH'S

"SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE."

gentleman making this bid must have been born a humorist. For 144 lots comprising the special sewing machine plant, absolutely new and in the very best condition possible, which cost the owner quite £2,000, he offered £400 ! Mr. Crow, however, "put it in the bidding," and by £10 advances £460 was reached, when we were informed that the reserve price was £500, and the plant could not be sold for less. It was, therefore, withdrawn.

Then followed the other seventy lots, mostly comprising general tools upon which no reserve had been fixed. Here the bidding showed more spirit, although we are sorry to say, for Mr. Dennie's sake, that the prices fetched were very small considering that nearly all the machinery was as good as new. One 6 in. screw centre cutting lathe went for £16, and another was sold for £20 ; a 4 in. centre lath with compound slide rest and overhead motion went for £5 ; several other lathes fetched only £5 10s., £2 5s., and £12 each. A small drilling machine on iron stand with overhead motion went for £2 5s. ; a single speed drilling machine on wood stand went for £2 10s. ; a self-acting shaping machine with 7 in. stroke and overhead motion fetched £10 ; a small machine for cutting rotary feeds, unfinished, fetched only £1 5s. ; an 8 horse-power table engine with counter shaft and two pulleys went for £4 5s. These particulars will show how cheaply the lots went.

Then followed a miscellaneous collection of small tools, and ten sewing machine brakes were knocked down for 6d. the lot. Altogether the sale realised not one quarter what the stock cost, although everything sold was of good quality, and the auctioneer did his best to encourage advances. True to his word, however, the highest bidder had the goods no matter how absurd the price.

Mr. Dennie has supplied us with the following particulars :—

The plant will make on the interchangeable principle, at the smallest cost and by boys, a first-class sewing machine. The skilled mechanics required to do a very large trade will be very few, as they will only be wanted to renew the mills as they are worn out, or adjust the tools to the worn mills, so that when sharpened they may go to work again as when new.

The tools are nearly all made on the principle of the milling machine, consequently will do an immense amount of work in the cheapest and most accurate manner known. They are nearly all self contained on separate strong iron standards ; nearly every tool is arranged to do its own particular piece of work without shifting—consequently reproduction is carried out to the greatest accuracy, and without the loss of time that adjusting tools to do more than one particular job entails, and as an adjustment for wear of the mills is allowed for, the life of these can be prolonged to the utmost limit.

The slowest machine will do its work for about fifty machines a week, but others will do a varying quantity up to several hundred machines a week, and in order to double the output from fifty a week, it would only be necessary to duplicate some four or five tools.

Although these tools are made for the production of the parts of this particular machine, there are many of them that would do parts of nearly any sewing machine, and the majority could, by a little alteration, be fitted for the production of almost any other sewing machine of about the same size as the one they are made for, and the cost of this alteration would probably be small.

Although no machines have been made by the plant for sale, all the tools have been proved at their work, and quantities of parts to thus prove them have been made by them. In the work thus done, it is believed the following has been arrived at with approximate truth :—On the calculation of an output of fifty machines a week, which is about the capacity of the slowest tool, the cost for making a machine to be worked by hand up to the point when its parts are "assembled" to be put together by the "assembler" will be about eight shillings. In this cost is included all materials except the shuttle and some wires, &c., it is usual to buy at the cost of about 1s. 6d., the cost of the labour of the machine minders, and the proportion of the wages of the shop foreman and the one or perhaps two skilled men who would help him, together with a proportionate share of the shop rent, gas, &c. But if the output were doubled the cost would be reduced. After the parts are thus far finished they come to the "assembler," who is usually paid by piece—he puts them together for the first time and then takes them apart, ready for the japanner ; after being japanned they are again "assembled," the machine is mounted on its stand for hand work, or upon its treadle stand to be worked by foot power, cotton is put in it, and it is "regulated," and is ready for sale.

There is no machinery attached to the plant for making the tops of the tables for the treadles, but that will cost but very little. There is also no japanning oven built, but that is an affair of only a few pounds. Also the parts of the machine that have to be nickel plated would have to be given out, and could be done for a few pence a machine, or a battery set up at the cost of a few pounds and the articles done at home.

The plant is set out to make a first-class machine, similar to those now sold upon a treadle for £5 5s., and as a hand machine for about £3 10s. and upwards. The machine is similar in construction to the well-known "Howe" machine, and makes beautiful work.

It will thus be seen that this plant, from the certainty with which it can be worked, is admirably fitted for the purposes of either a company or a single individual, who need not necessarily be a mechanic ; consequently it offers a splendid opportunity for anyone seeking a business to embark into.

The plant is for making a machine to be mounted upon a treadle stand to be worked by foot power ; and the same machine to be mounted upon an iron stand to be worked by hand power.

Every machine has its "jig" for holding the work to be done, and the necessary tools for doing the work done in the machine. Every separate "jig" has its working tools for doing the work required to be done in the "jig." All the machines—except one or two—have their overhead motions, driving pulleys, straps, &c., fitted to the shafting, &c., ready to start to work.

Mr. Dennie finds that he can with his machinery make a hand machine complete on an iron base for 13s. or 14s., including every item of cost.

The Moldacot (Colonial and Foreign) Pocket Sewing Machine Company, Limited.

IN presenting the first annual report and accounts your directors, although not in a position to recommend the payment of a dividend at the end of the first working year, nevertheless believe the position of the Company's business to be one which you will deem satisfactory, and they hope early next year to be able to declare an interim dividend out of realised profits.

Notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties your directors have had to contend with in the manufacture of the machines, and the extraordinary opposition from the existing trade interests, much progress has been made in the arrangements for agencies in the numerous countries for which we have patents, which together with the orders we hold under our contracts with the agents induce the belief that a prosperous career is to be anticipated at no distant date.

Your directors have completed contracts with agents in various countries for the sale of 240,000 machines during the next five years, in addition to which they have entered into provisional contracts, subject only to a trial, for a further sale of 175,000 machines, making in all 415,000, more than half of which are for delivery within the first two years of the agencies. Bulk samples have been delivered to each of these. Other agencies are in the course of active negotiation, from which advantageous results are expected.

The various additions and improvements that have been made to the original machine have obviated most, if not all, the objections that have from time to time been raised. The principle of the machine has not been altered, but facilities are now added which render it of much greater value, and increase its usefulness, thus to a great extent disposing of the most serious difficulty your directors have had to contend with, viz., the manufacture of a thoroughly satisfactory sewing machine.

Some unfortunate failures on the part of the manufacturers to carry out their contracts, and the usual incidental obstacles of starting a new undertaking, have prevented the directors from pushing the sales in various parts of the world as they desired and would have done.

These difficulties having been removed, and as large and regular supplies of good and serviceable machines are now being delivered, there is no reason to doubt the future success of the Company's business.

In presenting the first year's accounts, your directors have taken the stock at its lowest prime cost, the revenue account showing a gross profit of £2,889 18s. 5d.; but having written off every possible item that has been expended in the formation of a new business extending over so large an area as our colonies and most European countries, as well as all costs for advertisements, royalties, large incidental expenses (many of which will not occur again), deducting 15 per cent. off capital expenditure, and 10 per cent. off the furniture account, a sum of less than £600 only is left to be made up before we commence earning a dividend.

Your directors, being most anxious that the accounts should be presented to you in the most accurate and assured form, instructed the accountants to check and verify every entry in the Company's books from the commencement of the business. They refer with pleasure and confidence to the report upon the accounts sent herewith.

Your directors, in furtherance of the statement made at the meeting of the shareholders on the 3rd December, 1886, completed the purchase of several of the foreign patent rights at a small cost, all of which have been paid for, and are brought into the accounts now presented.

The Company has ample funds in hand for the development of its business, the available assets, after providing for all the previously explained expenditure, being £19,425.

Patents have been granted for the following countries, viz.:—

ORIGINAL PATENTS.

AUSTRIA.	SPAIN.	TASMANIA.
HUNGARY.	NORWAY.	NEW ZEALAND.
BELGIUM.	CANADA.	BRITISH GUIANA.
FRANCE.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	FIJI.
GERMANY.	VICTORIA.	STRAITS SETTLEMENT.
ITALY.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	HONG KONG.
PORTUGAL.	QUEENSLAND.	

PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

FRANCE.	BELGIUM.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
GERMANY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
	NEW ZEALAND.	

Trade marks have been registered for the following countries, viz.:—

TRADE MARKS.

VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.	GERMANY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.	CANADA.	BELGIUM.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	SWITZERLAND.	FRANCE.
NEW ZEALAND.	HOLLAND.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Arrangements are in course of procedure to secure all the other patents, and to register the trade marks in all countries for which the Company has purchased rights that are of any trade value.

Mr. H. M. le Champion having resigned his seat at the board, your directors have elected Colonel Francis Lean in his place.

The auditors, Messrs. J. F. Lovering & Co., retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order,
ARTHUR B. ISAAC,
Secretary.

THE MOLDACOT (COLONIAL AND FOREIGN) POCKET SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BLOMFIELD HOUSE, LONDON WALL, E.C.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. 31st *August*, 1887. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Purchases		4,939 9 3	By Sales	6,149 12
,, Balance		2,889 18 5	,, Stock	1,679 15 8
		£7,829 7 8		£7,829 7 0
,, Stationery	136 7 1		,, Balance	2,889 18 5
,, Law Charges	192 14 1			
,, Royalties Account	233 6 6			
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	217 14 0			
,, Commission	162 9 4			
,, General Expenses	649 8 11			
,, Directors' Fees	908 6 8			
,, Wages and Salaries	1,084 1 11			
,, Carriage	21 16 8			
,, Advertising	280 3 0			
		3,886 8 2	,, Discount and Interest Account	353 0 0
,, Depreciation, Office Furniture		34 19 7	,, Transfer Fees	10 17 0
Proportion of Capital Expenditure		297 3 0	,, Payments made on Forfeited Shares	395 7 6
			,, Balance	569 7 10
		£4,218 10 9		£4,218 10 9

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. 31st *August*, 1887. Cr.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Authorised Capital	100,000 0 0	
,, Issue of 99,000 Shares as under—		
65,000 Subscribed Shares	65,000 0 0	
34,000 Fully paid Shares	34,000 0 0	
99,000	99,000 0 0	
Less—823 Shares forfeited for non-payment of Calls	823 0 0	
	98,177 0 0	
Less—Calls in arrear	9 5 0	98,167 15 0
,, Creditors		1,825 7 1
		£99,993 2 1

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Patents (as per Prospectus)	65,000 0 0	
,, ,, since acquired	13,000 0 0	
		78,000 0 0
,, Stock		1,679 15 0
,, Office Furniture		314 16 0
,, Debtors		3,339 3 2
,, Cash—On Deposit	13,028 1 0	
,, ,, at Bankers	1,106 9 11	
,, ,, in hand	21 1 9	
		14,155 12 8
,, Bills Receivable		250 10 0
,, Capital Expenditure Account	1,981 0 5	
Less—Amount written off as per Revenue Account	297 3 0	
		1,683 17 5
,, Revenue Account		569 7 10
		£99,993 2 1

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of the Company, and certify same to be in accordance therewith.

21st October, 1887. JNO. F. LOVERING & CO.

The Moldacot (Colonial and Foreign).

THE first ordinary general meeting of the Moldacot (Colonial and Foreign) Pocket Sewing Machine Company, Limited, was held on the 2nd November at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. Saul Isaac, J.P., presiding.

Mr. Arthur B. Isaacs (the Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said that, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, it would be well, perhaps, that he should tell the shareholders that he appeared on this occasion in a double capacity – first, as chairman of the board of directors, and next as representing the larger shareholders of the Company–holders of shares taken at the time of the formation of the Company, and paid for and allotted to his brother and himself, amounting to not less than £10,500. (Hear, hear.) Consequently the shareholders might feel assured that he had as deep an interest in the Company as any of the shareholders. In reviewing the condition of the Company the directors were in a position to congratulate the shareholders upon the success that had attended their arduous undertaking in laying the foundation of a large foreign and colonial business, extending over a large number of countries, and they had done this in the face of great opposition from the old-established sewing machine makers, to say nothing of the enormous difficulties that they had experienced in having to deal with a small and inexpensive machine that was to some extent imperfect, as all machines would be until they were tried and worked. These difficulties had, however, to some extent been got over, and the directors had placed before the shareholders as fully as could be done in a report the different incidents to which the attention of the shareholders should be called. In the third paragraph of the report the directors stated how they had completed contracts with agents in various countries, and the number of further contracts they anticipated making. Many of these anticipated contracts had since been completed, and were in course of operation at the present moment. The agencies they had absolutely formed had been for Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, China, Japan, Sumatra, Singapore, the East Indies—with the exception of India, for which they had not the patent rights—the West Indies, Russia, and the West Coast of Africa. In all of these countries agents had been supplied, some with large quantities of machines, others with samples, and the directors anticipated doing in the future an exceedingly good business. (Cheers.) Beyond that, they were in course of negotiation with agencies for Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal. He thought the shareholders would admit that to the extent of their powers they had done all that was possible for laying the foundation of a large and lucrative business. In the fourth clause of their report the directors spoke of certain improvements that had been made in the machine that they originally purchased. In connection with this subject he would call their attention to one very important fact, and that was that, however perfect a sewing machine might be, improvements would always be discovered from day to day. If they would but take the trouble to refer to the records of old-established machine people—such as Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and others—they would find that they had been continually, and were still, patenting certain improvements which they discovered from time to time. He was informed that two of the largest sewing machine people had taken out no less than from 50 to 60 patents for the machines they were selling. It would therefore be seen that so long as they were in existence they would have to continue making improvements, and in the interest of the proprietors of the Moldacot machine the directors were bound to protect them where necessary by patent rights in order that no one could use them except themselves. As they stated in the report, however, no alteration had been made in the principle of the machine itself. The report then went on to refer to the difficulties the directors had experienced with manufacturers. The immense opposition they had had to contend against from other sewing machine institutions, the difficulties they had to contend against having regard to the reports that were published by some of the papers in this country and transferred into the language of the different countries where they were endeavouring to make arrangements for carrying on their business, created a doubt in the minds of the manufacturers as to the stability and position of the Company and their ability to sell the machine. All these difficulties had, however, been surmounted, and the Company was now in a position to make and deliver machines at the rate of from 8,000 to 16,000 a month, and he anticipated that from the manner in which contracts were being made and machines delivered they would reach nearer 16,000 than 8,000. (Applause.)

The directors had striven to secure permanent results rather than the payment of a good dividend in the first year. It would be seen from the accounts that the directors had written off everything that possibly could be written off, and had left a very small amount indeed on the capital expenditure account to be written off in the future. The directors hoped to be able, at a very early period, to declare an interim dividend. (Cheers.) During the two months that had elapsed since the accounts were made up the profit on the machines sold and delivered, after writing off the whole of the expenditure for two months, and allowing for depreciation and bad debts, was within a very few pounds of the deficiency which appeared in the accounts. This naturally confirmed the directors in the opinion they formed when they issued the report that every early next year they would be able to pay the shareholders an interim dividend. (Hear, hear.) As would be seen from the seventh paragraph in the report, the directors were particularly anxious that no question should be raised as to the correctness of the accounts. They were not content with the accountants simply placing on record the words that they had compared the accounts with the vouchers, and found them correct; but they were determined that, before the directors authorised the issue of the accountants' report, those gentlemen should thoroughly investigate every entry in the books of the Company, and, accordingly, Messrs. Lovering made a most searching investigation. The result of the investigation appeared under Messrs. Lovering's own signature. He (the Chairman) thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders for them to reflect that the directors had such confidence in the manner in which they had been conducting the business that they insisted upon this thorough investigation without any outside pressure. The next paragraph in the report dealt with a subject on which there might be some difference of opinion, but he would ask the shareholders to remember that what the directors had done they were authorised to do, not only by the articles of association, but also by the memorandum of association, which was their Act of Parliament. It would be in the recollection of those gentlemen who attended the first meeting of the Company that he stated that the directors had been in communication and correspondence with the inventor and others for the purpose of acquiring the whole of the other foreign patents, so as to prevent at any time any other patent being used against them by any other company. The directors found that the inventor and other gentlemen connected with him had sold one-half of certain patent rights to a syndicate of gentlemen who proposed to bring out another company or in other ways to work these particular patents. He (the Chairman) could tell the shareholders that they had already experienced great difficulty from the fact that they could not control the sale of the machines by the British Company that was then in existence, and that the machines went into places where this company held the patent rights. Consequently, if they had allowed these other foreign patents that were under offer to them to have passed into other hands they would have raised against themselves a competition which would have been damaging in the extreme.

He consequently entered into negotiation with the vendors, and ultimately succeeded in acquiring these patents. The syndicate he had referred to had actually paid for one-half of the rights a sum of £7,500 in cash, but the directors had got the whole of them for £4,000 in cash and £9,000 in shares. Taking the market value of these shares at the time, it would be found that the price paid by this Company for the whole of the rights was less than that paid in cash by the syndicate for one-half. His impression was—and he thought his colleagues held the same opinion—than even if they had paid a great deal more for these rights they would have been justified in purchasing them. (Hear, hear.) A very large number of the sales they had made had been for Russia, which was one of the countries included in the rights in question. With regard to the agents, the Company was in this happy position–the agents were paying their own expenses, and with the exception of France the Company had not yet had anything to pay for advertisements. In France they were doing a very large business, and they hoped to do a still larger one. Another point which was an advantage to the Company was that in every instance in which they had appointed an agent they had ample security for the payment of the debts he might incur on behalf of the Company. The only other point in the accounts to which he desired to call attention was the arrears of calls. It would be seen that the total of arrears was only £9 5s., and this was due from two persons whose address they had never been able to find. The ninth paragraph in the report must, he thought, be very satisfactory to the shareholders. It would be seen that out of £25,000 that the directors had to deal with as trading capital, they had when the report was issued—and they were in a better position at the present moment—£19,425, and £4,000 went in the purchase of the foreign patents he had referred to. The question of trade marks was a very important one, because wherever they established their trade mark no one but themselves could sell the machine. In conclusion, he thought it his duty to inform the shareholders that a proposition was made to the directors of this Company by the directors of the British Company with the view of amalgamating the two companies or purchasing the rights of the English Company. On the subject the directors of this Company had passed the following resolution :—"That the directors are prepared to consider any proposition placed before them by the directors of the English Company that the committee now sitting may recommend," and a copy of that resolution had been forwarded to the English company. At the present moment there was no proposal before them, but he thought there probably would be in the course of the next few days, and then it would be carefully and seriously considered, and a meeting of shareholders called to discuss the matter before any decision was arrived at. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Colonel F. Lean seconded the motion.

In reply to Mr. Maddeson,

The Chairman said the directors had no objection to issuing a trading account : in fact, they did so, but the auditors altered it, and called it a revenue account.

In reply to Mr. Beale,

The Chairman said the average profit on the machine was more than half-a-crown—the figure originally put down in the prospectus.

Mr. Rosseli asked whether the board knew whether the vendor had any other patent the Company would have to buy.

The Chairman said he did not, but he should be very much opposed to paying any very high sum of money, or, in fact, any money at all, for more patents. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion, the motion was put, and unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Burgess, seconded by Mr. Keddell, Messrs. J. F. Lovering & Co. were re-appointed auditors.

Colonel Stewart, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and his co-directors and the staff, said he could bear testimony to the efficient manner in which the business of the Company was carried on, as he was constantly in and out of the office. He was unfortunately one of the syndicate referred to by the Chairman, as having bought the outside foreign patents, and if the directors carried through all their arrangements with the same care in the interest of the shareholders, and showed as much judgment as they did in dealing with the syndicate, the shareholders were not likely to suffer. (A laugh.)

Mr. Baker seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried.

A LARGE number of the new combination lock and chain-stitch machines described in our last issue are being made in America, and will arrive in England at an early date.

The Merchandise Marks Law Consolidation and Amendment Act.

MR. EDMUND JOHNSON, F.S.S., the Manager of the Trade Mark Protection Society, and Hon. Sec. of the London Trade Marks Committee, has sent us a short epitome of the above, which received the Royal assent on the 23rd August. This Act greatly concerns dealers in sewing machines, and we therefore give it rather fully.

OFFENCES.

Sections 1 and 2.—

(*a*) To forge any Trade Mark ; or

(*b*) To falsely apply to goods any Trade Mark or any mark so nearlyresembling a Trade Mark as to be calculated to deceive ; or

(*c*) To make any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging, or of being used for forging a Trade Mark ; or

(*d*) To apply any false trade description to goods ; or

(*e*) To dispose of, or be in possession of, any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging a Trade Mark ; or

(*f*) To cause any of the things above in this section mentioned to be done.

Unless—

(1.) It can be proved that all precautions had been taken, and that there existed no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark, &c.

(2.) That on demand all information was given as to where goods obtained, &c.

(3.) That action otherwise had been innocent.

PENALTIES.

(i.) On conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for two years ; or to fine ; or to imprisonment and fine ; and

(ii.) On summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for four months ; or to fine up to twenty pounds ; and upon subsequent conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for six months ; or to fine up to fifty pounds ; and

(iii.) In any case, to forfeit to Her Majesty every chattel, article, instrument, or thing by which offence committed.

N.B.—(1.) The court may order any forfeited articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

(2.) An appeal lies to a court of quarter sessions.

(3.) Any defendant appearing before a court of summary jurisdiction may, if he so desire, be tried by indictment instead.

DEFINITIONS.

Section 3. For the purposes of this Act—

The expression "Trade Mark' means a registered Trade Mark.

The expression "Trade Description" means any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect,

(*a*) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight of any goods, or

(*b*) as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced, or

(*c*) as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or

(*d*) as to the material of which any goods are composed, or

(*e*) as to any goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege, or copyright,

and the use of any figure, word, or mark which, according to the custom of the trade, is an indication of the above, or would be calculated to deceive the public is a "Trade Description."

The expression "False Trade Description" means one false in a material respect, and the fact that a Trade Description is a Trade Mark, or part of a Trade Mark, shall not prevent such Trade Description being a "False Trade Description," which includes also that of a fictitious person or of some person not *bona fide* carrying on business in connection with such goods.

FORGING A TRADE MARK.

Section 4.—(1.) This is to make a mark so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive ; or to falsify any genuine mark. N.B.—*In any prosecution for forging a trade mark or falsely applying, if the defence of forging or falsely applying by assent of proprietor is set up, then the burden of proof will lie upon the defendant to prove the assent.*

APPLYING A TRADE MARK.

Section 5.—This is to apply the mark to the goods themselves ; or to any wrapper or label, or to any circular or paper connected with the sale of the goods.

Section 6.—Where a defendant is charged with "forging" a Trade Mark, or with falsely "applying" to goods any Trade Mark, or with applying any "False Trade Description," and proves—

(*a*) That in the ordinary course of his business he was employed, on behalf of other persons, to do so, and was not interested in the goods by way of profit or commission ; and

(*b*) That he took reasonable precautions ; and

(*c*) That he had no reason to suspect the genuineness of the Trade Mark, &c., and

(*d*) That he gave to the prosecutor all the information in his power, he shall be discharged from the prosecution, but shall be liable to pay costs of prosecutor, unless he has given him notice that he will rely on the above defence.

WATCHES.

Section 7—Where a watch case has thereon any words or marks commonly considered a description of the country in which the watch was made, it shall be a "Trade Description" under this Act. The term "Watch" means all that portion of a watch which is not the watch case.

Section 8.—(1.) Every person who sends or brings a watch case, whether imported or not, to any assay office, shall make a declaration declaring in what country or place the case was made. If the watch case was made in some country or place out of the United Kingdom, the assay office shall place on the case such a mark as may be from time to time directed by Order in Council.

(2.) The declaration (to be made before an officer of an assay office, or before a justice of the peace, or a commissioner for oaths) shall be in such form as directed by Order in Council. The penalty for a false declaration is the same as for perjury, or (on summary conviction) a fine up to £20.

PROCEEDINGS.

Sections 9 and 10.—In any prosecution—

(1.) A defendant, and his wife or her husband, as the case may be, may, if the defendant thinks fit, be called as witnesses.

(2.) In the case of imported goods, evidence of the port of shipment is *prima facie* evidence of the place or country of production.

Section 11.—An accessory under this Act is equally liable as a principal.

Section 12.—(1.) Upon information of an offence against this Act, a justice may issue a warrant to have houses and premises searched.

(2.) If the owner of any goods or things, which, if the owner thereof had been convicted, would be liable to forfeiture, cannot be found, an information or complaint may be laid for the purpose of enforcing such forfeiture, and after due advertisement such goods will be forfeited.

(3.) Any goods or things forfeited under this section, or under any other provision of this Act, may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and the court may, out of any proceeds, award to any innocent party any loss he may have sustained.

VEXATIOUS INDICTMENTS ACT.

Section 13.—The Act to prevent vexatious indictments shall apply to any indictment under this Act, but not in Scotland.

COSTS.

Section 14.—On any prosecution, the court may order costs to be paid by either party.

LIMIT OF TIME.

Section 15.—No prosecution can be instituted after three years next from the commission of offence, or one year from first discovery thereof, whichever first happens.

IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

Section 16.—All goods which would be liable to forfeiture under this Act are forbidden to be imported ; and where there is on any goods a namewhich is identical

with, or a colourable imitation of, the name of a place in the United Kingdom, that name, unless accompanied by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom.

WARRANTY.

Section 17.—On the sale of any goods to which a mark or trade description has been applied, the vendor shall be deemed to warrant that the mark is a genuine one, unless expressed in writing not to be so.

EXEMPTIONS.

Section 18.—Where a trade description is lawfully and generally applied to goods of a particular class, or manufactured by a particular method, to indicate the particular class or method of manufacture of such goods, the provisions of this Act with respect to false trade descriptions shall not apply to such trade description when so applied. Provided that where such trade description includes the name of a place or country, and is calculated to mislead as to the place or country where the goods to which it is applied were actually made or produced, and the goods are not actually made or produced in that place or country, this section shall not apply unless there is added to the trade description, immediately before or after the name of that place or country, in an equally conspicuous manner with that name, the name of the place or country in which the goods were actually made or produced, with a statement that they were made or produced there.

Section 19.—(1.) No discovery or answer shall be admissible in evidence against a person in any prosecution.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall render liable any servant of a master resident in the United Kingdom who *bonâ fide* acts in obedience to instructions.

OTHER FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Section 20.—Any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a Royal Warrant, or for the service of Her Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or any Government department, is liable, on summary conviction, to penalties up to £20.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Sections 21 and 22 contain certain modifications necessary to make the Act apply to Scotland and Ireland respectively.

REPEAL.

Section 23.—The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, is repealed.

Graphite as a Lubricating Material.—Graphite is far superior to other greasing materials in regard to the changing conditions of temperature, atmosphere, &c. The friction engendered by the application of the graphite is very slight, and the lasting action of this matter is considerably greater than that of oils. Graphite is not influenced by heat, cold, vapours, acids, &c., which fact cannot be said of oils, or other fatty matters. It acts excellently under the various conditions of heat, dampness, &c. For a rational application of graphite it should be properly grained and thoroughly purified. In its natural state the graphite never has the proper grain and purity; its natural impurities considerably enhance its proper action. The proper choice, granulating, and preparation of graphite for greasing purposes is a task requiring no little experience, mechanical appliances, and practice. The difference between a perfectly pure, or approachingly pure graphite (which latter is fully unfit for lubricating) cannot be ascertained by its appearance or touch. For greasing steam and air cylinders the pure graphite is used in a dry state, but is mixed with fat for heavy bearings. The surfaces rubbing against each other after greasing soon obtain a smooth shiny surface, whereby the surfaces glide over each other without causing much friction. Graphite is an excellent agent for bare machine parts as toothed wheels, &c. If oils are used on such parts they often become sticky, and with the unavoidable dust form tough and solid masses, which may produce anything but decreased friction. By applying graphite to toothed wheels they work with less noise.

The Wellington Works.

(*Continued from our November Number.*)

THE second floor of the Park Road building is used for the cabinet-makers, and here are employed several planing machines having revolving arms, in which the cutters are fixed. Two cutters are contained in each holder, one a fraction longer than the other; the first one is for doing the rough planing, and the other, which follows immediately behind, is for smoothing. Sandpapering by machinery and all other modern and approved devices are also employed in this department.

The third floor of the Park Road building is chiefly used for manipulating the work connected with the stand and treadle of a machine, but a portion of it is occupied by the shuttle-makers, who, in passing be it remarked, work exclusively to templates. The third floor of the Brunswick Street building is given up to the polishers.

Descending now by means of a hoist to the first floor of the Wellington Street block—the way in which all the work is passed from the upper floors—the packing room is reached, and adjacent to it is a large store-room on one side, and on the other side a final testing and examination room, in which every individual machine is carefully overhauled prior to being sent out.

In sewing machines the firm make twelve distinct varieties, the latest being the wheel feed rotary, making some 2,000 revolutions per minute. It is well adapted for cloth and leather workers. The height of the arm is 6¼ inches and its length is 12¾ inches. The shuttle, as the name of the machine implies, is rotary, and is exceptionally large, holding from 90 to 120 yards of thread, according to the size of make used. For the shoemaking trade there is the "A 1" repairing and elastic machine, which has a small, light, but yet very strong arm, and a patented shuttle and a large reel.

In engineering tools there may be selected for special mention a 9 in. capstan or turret lathe. The machine is suitable for boring, turning, and for making from bar iron, or forgings, all kinds of screws, studs, &c. The size of the hole through spindle is 1⅛ in., and the revolving head is bored out for six tool-holders. The cross slide has front and back adjustable tool-rests, so as to regulate the tools without the use of packing. There is also 5 in. lathe fitted with a capstan, and which has been already referred to in passing. It is designed for making such screws, studs, &c., as are used by the manufacturers of sewing machines, firearms, ironmongery, and also for the smaller kind of screws used by machinists. The size of the hole through the spindle is $\frac{9}{16}$ in., and is provided with a device for opening and closing the jaws of the chuck in an instant without stopping the machine. The revolving head is fitted with six tool-holders.

The firm have also a "Universal" cutter-grinding machine for grinding milling-cutters either on the top or on the flat side, straight, spiral, or on the bevel, while they are hard; and another special make is a single-speed milling machine, but the limits of space will not allow of their being described.

The concern has been in the hands of a limited company since 1874, the number of *employés* at the works totals up to over 600, whilst at, and in connection with, the sixty depôts which the firm maintain throughout Great Britain, some 800 more are employed.

Powder for Gilding Metals by Simple Friction.—

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Cyanide of potassium	135 ,,
Distilled water	90 ,,
Cream of Tartar	150 ,,
Prepared chalk	8 ,,

These substances are mixed together. A little of thi powder is then placed on a piece of woollen rag, with which the article intended for gilding is rubbed. The gilded article is afterwards carefully cleaned and finally washed in water acidified with sulphuric acid.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and at Paris and Brussels.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

13,609. H. J. Haddan, a communication from J. T. Rey, of France, for an improved sewing machine attachment for button-hole stitching and other purposes.

13,612. F. N. Cookson, for an improved sewing machine.

13,618. A. Gass, for improvements in sewing machines.

13,619. E. Borsey, for improvements in the construction of perambulators or other similar carriages.

13,962. B. Rudolph, for apparatus for use in connection with machines for over-head sewing, for producing ornamental or surface stitching.

13,969. J. H. Johnson, a communication from the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in machines for sewing straw braid.

14,075. A. F. Wileman, for improvements in sewing machines.

14, 220. W. Hewitt, for improvements in or applicable to perambulators.

14,430. F. O. Jerram, for improvements in sewing machines.

14,610. H. H. Lake, a communication from Sauer & Sons, of Switzerland, for improvements in embroidering machines.

14,611. B. Thompson, for improvements in perambulators.

14,631. L. L'Hollier, for improvements in bassinettes and perambulators.

14,874. R. Voigtländfer, for improvements in embroidering frames for sewing machines, embroidering machines, and the like.

14,920. T. F. Harris, for improvements in perambulator sunshades.

15,144. E. Frankenberg, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines and the attachments therefor, adopting the same for the production of embroidery.

15,210. G. Shann, for driving sewing machines.

15,346. S. S. Bromhead, a communication from J. A. Brautigam, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

15,360. J. J. Lish and H. Igel, for improvements in circular and other latch needle knitting machines.

15,379. W. Banks, for improvements in perambulators and bath chairs, also applicable to cycles.

15,486. T. H. Williams, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines.

15,521. C. Stuart, for an improved method of feeding material or materials to sewing machines.

15,522. C. Stuart, for an improved method of giving rotary motion to a spindle for driving sewing or other machines.

15,571. E. Cornely, for improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING.

1886.

10,124. J. C. Cottom and A. D. Moll, for improvements in sewing machines.

10,145. W. E. Harper, for improvements in and relating to wire stitching machines employed in binding books and for analogous purposes, and in which metallic staples are formed from a continuous length of wire.

10,638. C. F. Gardner, a communication from the American Novelty Shoe Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

12,170. J. R. Reynolds, for improvements in machinery for sewing books.

12,171. E. F. Cone, for improvements in book sewing machinery.

12,286. J. Warrall, for improvements connected with mechanism for sewing together the ends of calico or other fabrics intended for calendering, bleaching, and other purposes.

12,515. C. Wilson and W. Surfleet, for improvements in attachments for cutting and sewing button-holes and eyelet holes.

13,367. J. Morton and W. U. Morton, for improvements in oscillating shuttles and shuttle race for sewing machines.

13,633. A. Riese and F. Quenstedt, for improvements in the shuttle mechanism of oscillating shuttle.

13,634. A. Riese and F. Quenstedt, for an improved cloth-feeding mechanism for oscillating shuttle sewing machines.

14,100. A. M. Clark, a communication from J. W. Aitken, of United States, for an improved sewing machine.

14,636. T. Shakespear, for improvements in sewing machines.

15,525. J. Wertheim, for an improved table top for sewing machine stands.

1887.

2,687. J. Bühr. for improvements in sewing machines.

6,461. L. W. McClung, for an improved hand driving attachment for sewing machine treadle motions.

8,365. W. P. Thompson, a communication from S. Arnold, of United States, for improvements in or connected with sewing machines especially designed for inserting thumb or thumbs pieces in gloves or mitts

8,556. H. Brehmer, for improvements in wire-stitching machines.

9,118. F. N- Cookson, for improvements in sewing machines.

9,491. J. K. Macdonald, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in driving mechanism for sewing machines.

9,861. W. von Pittler, for improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Postage One Penny Each Extra.

10,638. *Improvements in sewing machines.* C. F. Gardner a communication from the American Novelty Shoe Co., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States.—Dated August 19th, 1886. Price 11d.

This invention has for object further improvements on the subject

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matter of Letters Patent dated January 19th, 1886 No. 845, which set forth a peculiar method or manner of manufacturing shoe or slipper uppers by uniting strips or strands of straw braid or similar material, in overlapping courses, by stitching.

The main object of the present invention is to provide a sewing machine whereby such strips or strands may be very effectually and expeditiously united.

12,021. *Improvements in button-hole sewing machines.* F. B. Moore of Westchester, Chester, Pennsylvania, United States, printer, G. Rehfuss, and M. O. Rehfuss, both of Philadelphia in said State, machinists.—Dated September 21st, 1886. Price 1s. 3d.

This invention has relation to that class of sewing machines which are adapted to stitch a button-hole having a rounded head, and in which the cloth or fabric in which the button-hole is formed is moved by means of a feed slide consisting of a plate carrying a rotary disc.

This invention further relates to that class of sewing machines in which the button hole stitch is formed by means of a needle and a looper, the former being secured in the usual manner to the needle bar above the cloth plate and the latter to a carrier that moves in a guide below said cloth plate.

13,633. *Improvements in the shuttle mechanism of oscillating shuttle sewing machines.* A. Riese and F. Quenstedt, of 134, Skalitzershasse, Berlin, Germany, engineers.—Dated October 25th, 1886. Price 8d.

This invention has reference to sewing machines with an oscillating shuttle, which passes through the loop of the upper thread in performing a movement through a portion of a circle. Such a shuttle, the length of which should not exceed one-third of the length of the circular path in which it is mounted, demands a peculiar guidance to prevent a clogging of the thread upon the passage of the shuttle through the loop, and for this purpose a circular shuttle plate or holder is provided, into one of the faces of which a recess is turned, over which—when a projecting end of the shuttle has been placed in the same—is screwed a ring formed with a recess which comes over and meets the recess in the face of the shuttle plate or holder, in such a way that the shuttle may, by its projecting end, move freely along the path so formed without being able to escape therefrom.

This arrangement of suspended shuttle allows of the same being conveniently driven through the loop of the needle thread by a driver acting from the centre of the shuttle plate or holder.

14,100. *An improved sewing machine.* A. M. Clark, a communication from J. W. Aitken, of 873, Broadway, New York, United States, merchant.—Dated November 2nd, 1886. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved sewing machine which sews with a single thread, and is used for making a cross or binding stitch. This invention consists essentially of a machine provided with a movable throat-plate secured to a rod having a reciprocating motion, which is imparted to the said rod from the main shaft. By means of cog-wheels, or other suitable power-transmitting devices, a sleeve is revolved from the main shaft, the said sleeve being provided with a cam surface, which acts on a sliding collar mounted upon the main shaft, and connected indirectly with the lower end of a lever, having its outer end connected with the needle bar guide adapted to swing laterally by a suitable mechanism. A looper is mounted on the end of a sliding rod, which is fitted in the tubular main shaft, and is operated from the sliding collar above mentioned.

The throat-plate is located below the sewing plate, over which passes the cloth, and is secured to, and projects from, one end of a rod, which has its other end in a socket projecting from a ring surrounding the collar on the main shaft, whereby the said throat-plate is reciprocated so that its position will at all times correspond with that of the needle and looper. This throat-plate is provided with a single needle slot.

14,636. *Improvements in sewing machines.* T. Shakespear, of the Royal Machine Manufacturing Company, Limited, Small Heath, Birmingham, manufacturer.—Dated November 12th, 1886. Price 11d.

These improvements have for their object principally to reduce the number of parts required for working the mechanism of sewing machines of the kind known as lock-stitch sewing machines, that is, for operating the shuttle, the needle, cam, and feed movement. This is effected by the use of a lever or swinging piece, having a horizontal motion, upon two vertical pivots or centres at the back of the machine, the said lever or swinging piece being driven or operated by a cam or cam wheel connected with the driving handle. The said lever or swinging piece consists of a vertical ring or nearly vertical upright, having at its upper and lower parts horizontal arms, the upper arm operating the needle cam, and the lower arm operating the shuttle, the feed movement being also taken from the said lower arm.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1887.

370,412. J. Reece, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

370,440. S. A. Allen, Auburn, M., wax heater and thread waxer for sewing machines.

370,446. W. Beattie, Cohoes, N.Y., machine for sewing knit fabrics.

37,0460. L. W. Fifield and A. J. Jaobs, Worcester, Mass., book-sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 4TH, 1887.

370,805. A. C. Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio, mechanism for operating and regulating the feed movements of sewing machines.

370,869. J. R. Hebert, Brooklyn, N.Y., tuck marking attachment for sewing machines.

373,888. J. W. Post, New York, N.Y., sewing machine stand.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1887.

371,414. C. F. Bosworth, Milford, Conn., sewing machine feeding mechanism.

10,873 (re-issue). A. S. Richardson, Reading, Mass., wax thread sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 18TH, 1887.

371,613. W. C. Meir, Detroit, Mich., sewing machine guide.

371,648. S. W. Wardwell, jun., Woonsocket, R.I., thread controlling device for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 25TH, 1887.

371,950. W. Koch, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

371,998. J. W. West, Braintree, Mass., thread delivering attachment for sewing machines.

372,281. J. H. Whitney, Brooklyn, N.Y., elastic treadle for sewing machines.

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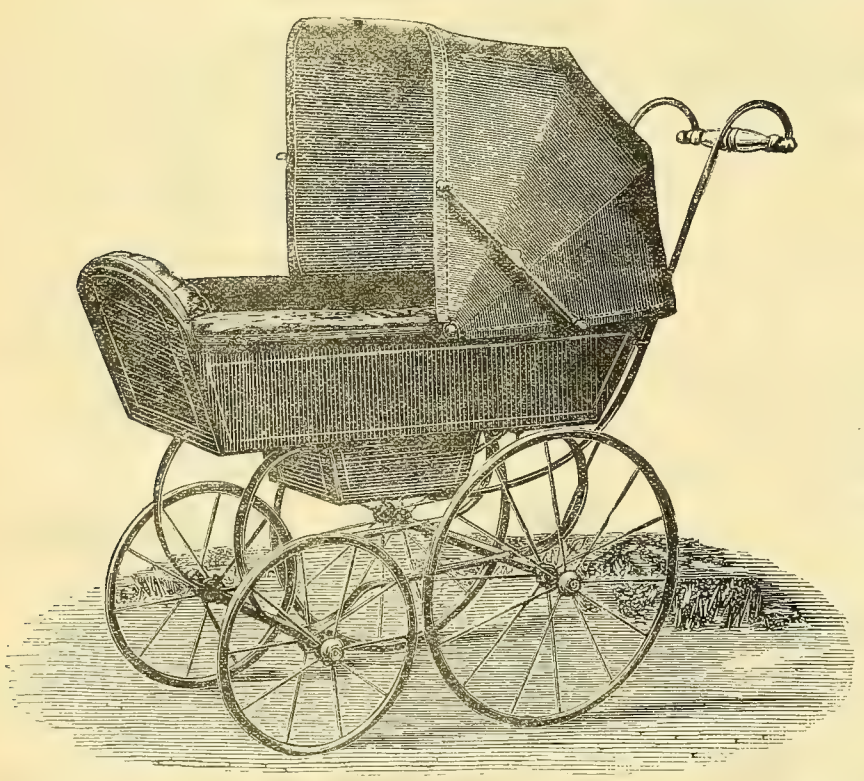


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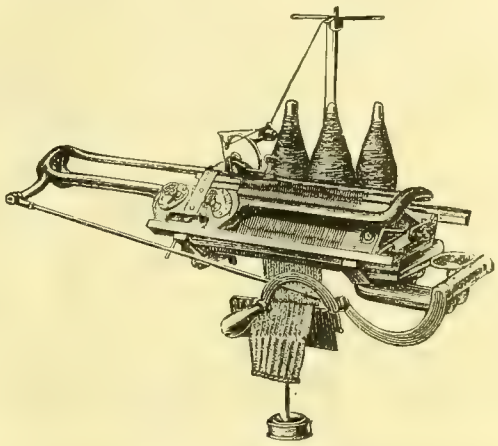
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,, 2.	112 ,,	8 inch.	7	12 12 0	,, 2G.	224 ,,	16 inch.	7	30 0 0
,, 2A.	128 ,,	8 inch.	8	14 10 0	,, 2A G.	256 ,,	16 inch.	8	31 0 0
,, 2B.	144 ,,	8 inch.	9	16 10 0	,, 2B G.	288 ,,	16 inch.	9	32 0 0
,, 2C.	160 ,,	8 inch.	10	17 10 0	,, 2C G.	230 ,,	16 inch.	10	32 10 0
,, 1G.	154 ,,	12¾ inch.	6	21 0 0	,, 1G.	240 ,,	20 inch.	6	33 10 0
,, 2G.	180 ,,	12¾ inch.	7	22 0 0	,, 2G.	280 ,,	20 inch.	7	36 0 0
,, 2A G.	204 ,,	12¾ inch.	8	23 0 0	,, 2A G.	320 ,,	20 inch.	8	37 0 0
,, 2B G.	230 ,,	12¾ inch.	9	24 0 0	,, 2B G.	360 ,,	20 inch.	9	38 0 0
,, 2C G.	254 ,,	12¾ inch.	10	25 0 0	,, 2C G.	400 ,,	20 inch.	10	39 0 0

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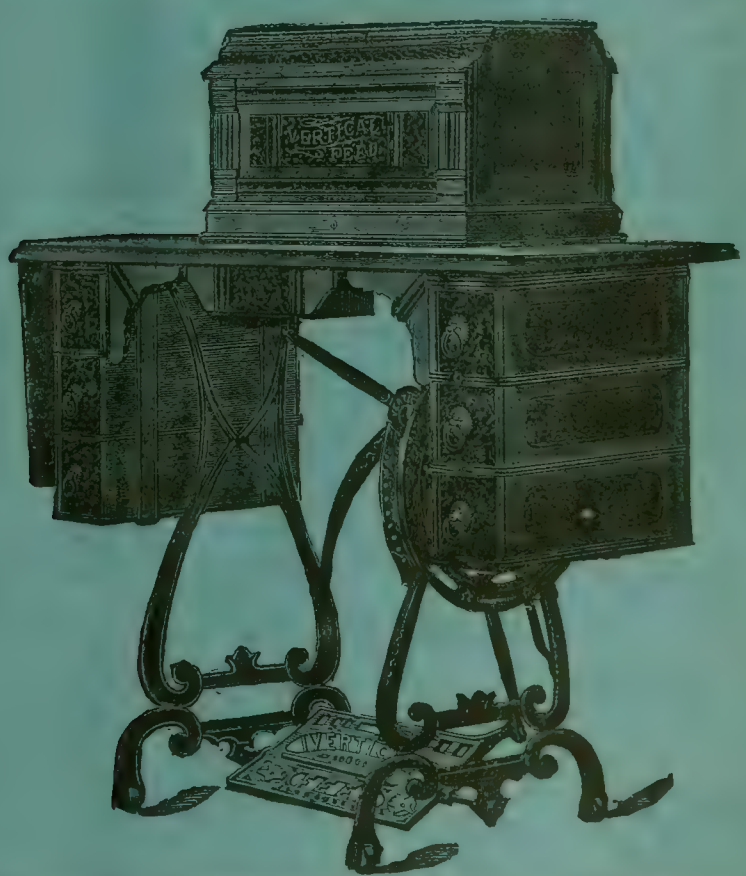
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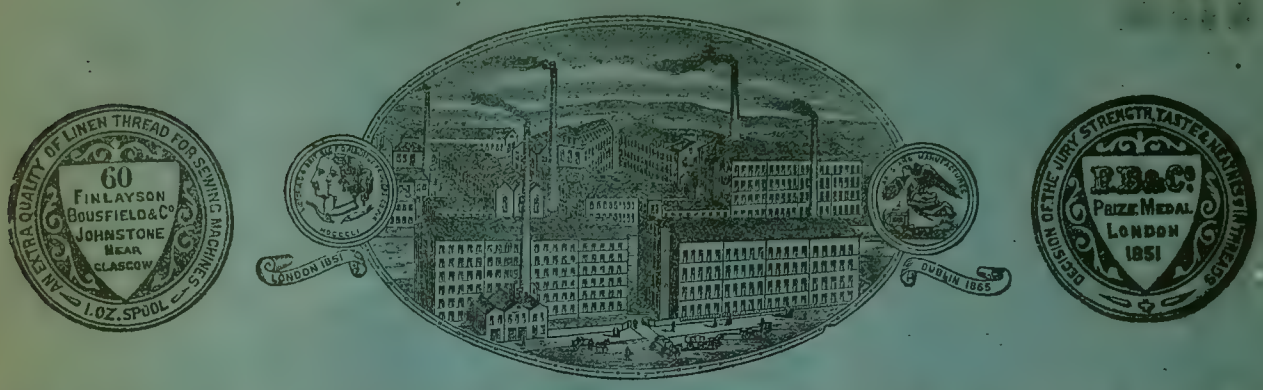


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